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United Confederate Veterans,

New Orleans, La., May 1891

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Wm. E. Mickle.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

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MINUTES U. C. V

VOL. 1.

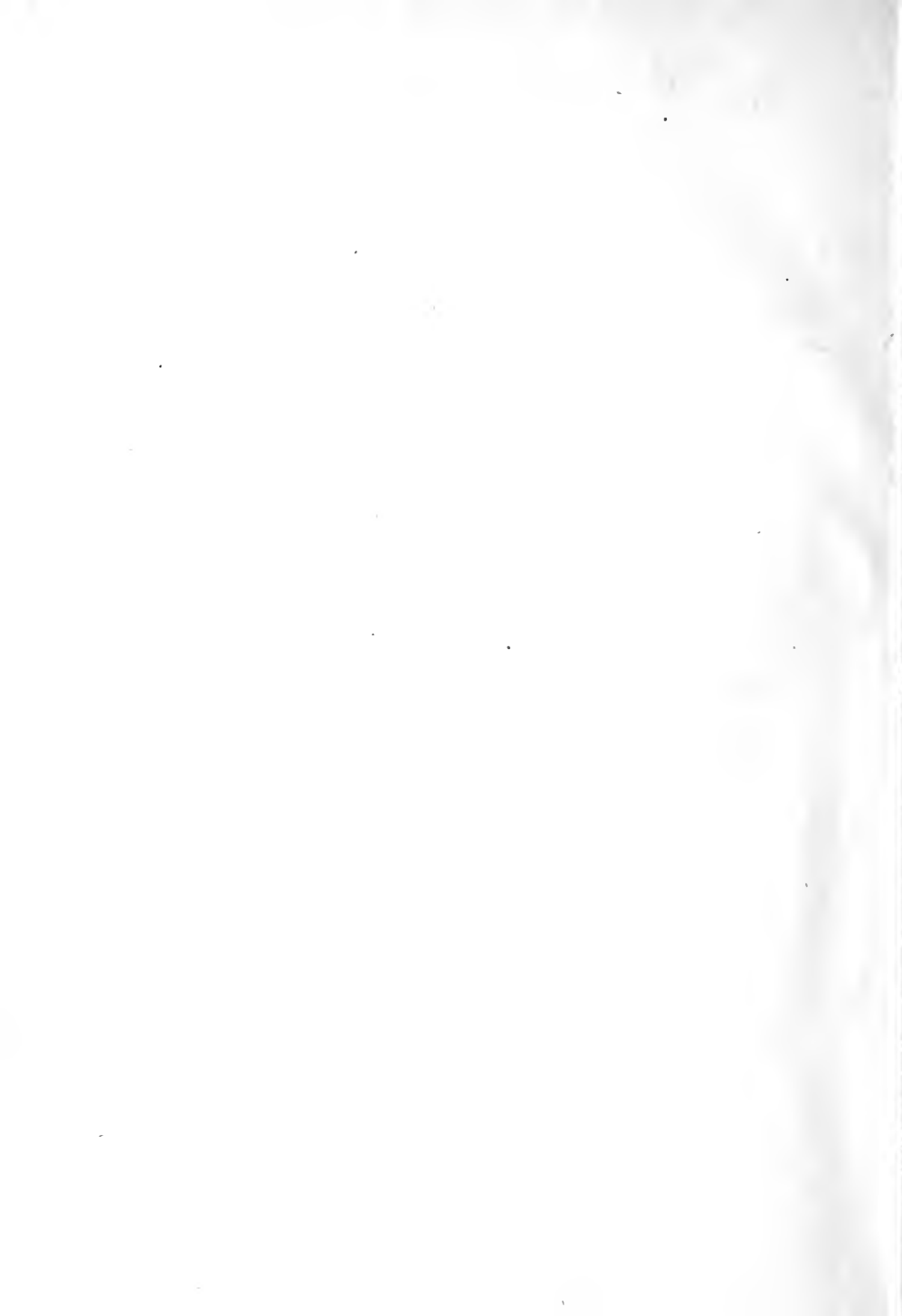
New Orleans, La., June 10, 1889,

(ORGANIZED.)

1. Chattanooga, Tenn., July 3, 1890.
2. Jackson, Miss., June 2, 1891.
3. New Orleans, La., April 8 and 9, 1892.
4. Birmingham, Ala., April 25 and 26, 1894.
5. Houston, Texas, May 22, 23 and 24, 1895.
6. Richmond, Va., June 30, July 1 and 2, 1896.
7. Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 23 and 24, 1897.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.



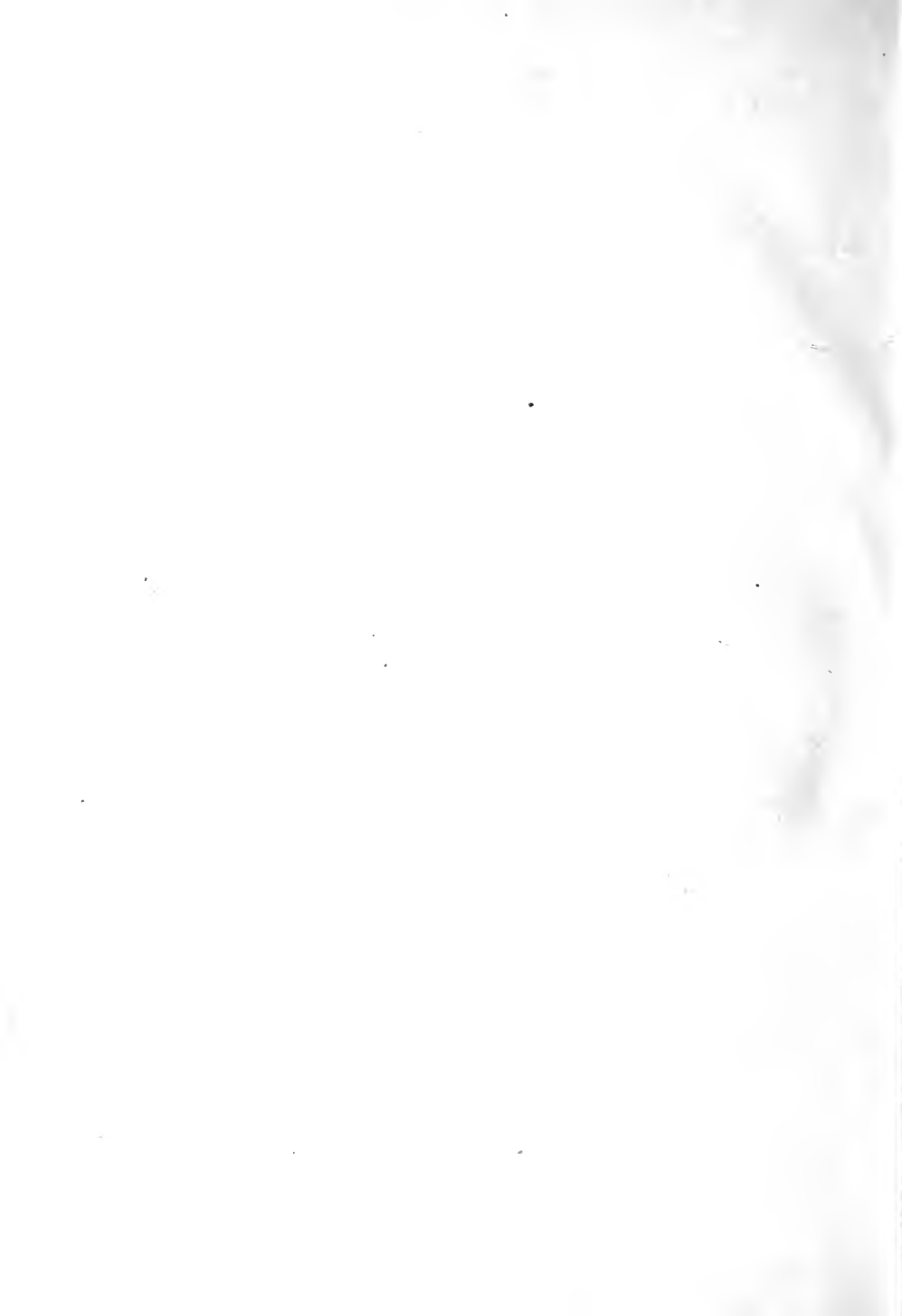
NOTICE.

In binding up the Minutes of various Conventions of the United Confederate Veterans, I feel that I am taking a course that cannot but be beneficial to the Order which has such a claim on the affections of Confederate soldiers throughout the entire South. I am proud to say that I have calls from all sections of the globe for these bound volumes; and to place them in libraries where they can be consulted by those seeking information, must serve the cause which we revere, and convince all impartial readers of the justness of the principles for which we fought for four years with so much distinction.

Wm. E. Mickle.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

New Orleans, La., January 22, 1907.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION FOR ORGANIZATION,
AND ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
United Confederate Veterans



Held in the City of New Orleans, La.

JUNE 10th, 1889.

Col. F. S. WASHINGTON, President.

Col. J. A. CHALARON, Secretary.

1891.

HOPKINS' PRINTING OFFICE, 22 COMMERCIAL PLACE, NEW ORLEANS.

Following is the regulation badge or button,
adopted by the United Confederate Veteran Association,
at their Reunion, at Jackson, Miss., June 2nd, 1891.



Which can be worn on the lapel of the coat, by
every Veteran, who is a member in good standing of a
Camp in the United Confederate organization.

OFFICIAL:

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



PROCEEDINGS.

The convention met in response to the following circular:

To the Veteran ex-Soldiers and Sailors of the Confederate States :

COMRADES:—In view of the ideas which permeate our minds that we, of the South, should, in a spirit of amity and friendship, in the interest and for the benefit of our whole Republic, form a federation of associations, and that all ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors now surviving, who were in good standing, be invited to join with us for that purpose, we beg to suggest:

The formation of an association for such benevolent, historical and social purposes, as will enable us to do justice to our common country, care for our needy and disabled comrades in their declining years, and assist the needy widows and orphans of our comrades, in a spirit of mutual friendship, fraternity and good will.

That in order to have a full expression of opinion in the organization of an association such as we seek, we desire to name delegates from this district to a convention to be held at such time and place as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of effecting, after full consideration, the formation of such perfect agreement as is necessary for the purpose herein set forth.

We request you to make the necessary appointments, in order that the views herein expressed may be fully considered, and the features of a general association carried out, without in any manner interfering with local or State associations.

Will you send representatives from your association, with authority, to a general convention? We naturally suggest New Orleans as the appropriate place of meeting, date the 10th June proximo. If our views do not meet with your approval, please be kind enough to make your suggestions. We speak as a Committee for the Louisiana Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, the Louisiana Division of the Army of Tennessee, and the Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association, and hereby earnestly invite your co-operation in this movement.

Respectfully submitting the above, we remain comrades,

J. A. CHALARON,

Secretary,

F. S. WASHINGTON,

Chairman General Committee.

CHAS. MOORE, JR., Assistant Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

F. S. Washington, David Zable, E. D. Willett, Leon Jastremski,
Pat Hays, John H. Murray, N. J. Hoey.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

J. A. Chalaron, Louis Sorapuru, A. J. Lewis, R. H. Brunet, Jr., Dr.
Y. R. Lemmonnier, J. B. Lallande, Eugene May.

VETERANS CONFEDERATE STATES CAVALRY.

Dr. Y. R. Lemmonnier, Wright Shaumberg, A. W. Crandell, J. Henry
Behan, Samuel Henderson, M. J. Costley, T. J. Butler.

Extracts from minutes of Convention held June 10, 1889.

The meeting was called to order at the headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia, at noon, by President S. F. Washington, of the A. N. V. Mr. Nicholas Cuny, of the Army of Tennessee, was appointed temporary Secretary.

President Washington, in calling the meeting to order, on behalf of the General Committee, composed of the New Orleans associations, extended to the visiting delegates a cordial and hearty welcome. The object of the meeting, he said, was to organize a general confederation of the various associations for historical, social and benevolent purposes, and he hoped that it would result in a powerful and successful movement.

Rev. Thomas R. Markham, of the Army of Tennessee, invoked the divine blessing upon the assemblage and the cause for which they had gathered.

It was decided to appoint a Committee on Credentials and Representation, to consist of one member from each organization represented, and President Washington, at the suggestion of the various organizations, appointed the following gentlemen:

J. F. Shipp, Chattanooga; J. A. Trousdale, Gallatin, Tenn.; J. M. Crews, Memphis; J. F. Dupuy, Iberville parish, La.; J. F. Utz, Shreveport; L. Sorapuru, Army of Tennessee; J. H. Murray, Army of Northern Virginia; J. Henry Behan, Confederate Cavalry.

The meeting then took a recess for half an hour to give the committee time to report.

The report showed the following organizations were represented:

Cavalrymen, Louisiana Division—J. Henry Behan, Wright Shaumberg, A. W. Crandell, Samuel Henderson, M. L. Costley, T. J. Butler, Dr. Joseph Jones, D. A. Given.

N. B. Forrest Camp, Chattanooga, Tenn.—J. F. Shipp, M. H. Cliff, Garnett Andrews, W. L. Aitkin, R. L. Watkins, L. T. Dickinson.

Cavalrymen, Tennessee Division—F. G. Johnson, Thomas F. Perkins, J. N. Morton, J. M. Cruise, F. Fentress, J. J. Meedy, Sr., Matt McClung, F. S. Webb and Capt. Dickinson.

Tennessee Division Confederate Soldiers—J. A. Trousdale, P. G. Johnson, J. M. Crews, O. H. P. Piper, J. H. Martin, T. F. Perkins and J. W. Morton.

Benevolent Association Confederate Veterans, Shreveport, La — L. P. Grim, J. V. Nolan, F. E. Jacobs, P. J. Trezevant and J. F. Utz.

Confederate Association, Iberville Parish, La — Charles H. Dickinson.

Eighteenth Louisiana—T. Herbert, Jr., and J. G. St. Julien.

Adams County (Miss.) Veterans' Association—L. D. Aldrich and E. L. Hopkins.

Army of Tennessee, Louisiana Division—J. A. Chalaron, R. H. Brunet, Jr., Louis Sorapuru, Eugene May, A. J. Lewis, Nicholas Cuny and J. B. Lallande.

Army of Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division—Fred S. Washington, David Zable, E. D. Willett, Leon Jastremski, Patrick Hays, J. H. Murray and N. J. Hoey.

Alternates—F. A. Ober, J. B. Richardson, A. King-ley, J. Y. Gilmore, J. M. Wilson and Thomas B. McPeake.

Mr. Trezevant here moved that it is the sense of the meeting that the delegates to this organization now proceed to permanently organize, and for that purpose appoint a committee on organization and resolutions, which shall have power to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, and make such resolutions as will perfect the organization, in order that an instrument may be laid before other Associations. It will be subject to change at any future meeting. Several gentlemen seconded Mr. Trezevant's motion.

The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following committee to report at 8 o'clock p. m.: P. J. Trezevant, Benevolent Association Confederate Veterans, Shreveport; Leon Jastremski, A. N. V.; Dr Joseph Jones, Cavalrymen; F. Shipp, Forrest Camp, Chattanooga; J M. Crews, Tennessee Division Veteran Cavalrymen; J. A. Trousdale, Tennessee Association Veterans of Soldiers; A. J. Lewis, Army of Tennessee; L. D. Aldrich, Adams County, Miss., Veterans; Theodore Hebert, Eighteenth Louisiana Veterans.

A recess was then taken until 8 o'clock p. m.

The session was resumed at 9 o'clock, with President Washington in the chair and Capt. Chalaron at the Secretary's desk.

The Committee on Constitution and Organization, through Mr. Trezevant, made a report submitting a Constitution, each article of which was read, article by article, and adopted as a whole. It was as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The objects and purposes of this organization will be strictly social, literary, historical and benevolent. It will endeavor to unite in a general federation all Associations of Confeder-

ate Veterans, Soldiers and Sailors, now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings and privations; to care for the disabled, and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans, and to make and preserve a record of the services of every member, and as far as possible of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity.

ART 2. The officers of the national or general headquarters will be as follows: A General, a Lieutenant-General, an Adjutant-General, a Quartermaster-General, a Commissary-General, a Judge Advocate-General, a Surgeon-General, a Chaplain, and such aids as the General-commanding may appoint.

Each State having five or more camps, bivouacs or associations, and every five or more camps, bivouacs or associations in contiguous States shall constitute a division, which will be officered under a Major-General and a staff similar to that of the General.

The various associations shall be permitted to retain their name and organization, but they will be registered in numerical order, according to the date of their formation or incorporation into the United Confederate Veterans, as Camps of Bivouacs No. — of the — Division of the State or States of —

The associations, camps or bivouacs may, at their option, adopt the following nomenclature for their officers, viz: Commander; first, second and third (or more) Lieutenant Commanders, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Chaplain and Officer of the Day, Assistant Surgeon, Treasurer, Serg-ant-Major, Vidette, a color-Sergeant and two color Guards; and define their duties.

ART. 3. The representation of the various organizations at the annual convention of delegates will be as follows: One delegate for every fifty members in good standing, and one additional for a fraction of twenty or more members; provided, that organizations having not less than twenty members in good standing on their rolls shall be entitled to one delegate.

The delegates will elect, to serve for one year, the General, Lieutenant-General and the Major-Generals, in their respective divisions. They will also select the time and place of the next annual convention, at which general reunions may also be invited. By a two-thirds vote they may also change or alter such articles of the Constitution as they may see proper to amend.

ART. 4. The delegates will adopt a general seal and badge for the United Confederate Veterans. The Adjutant-General will furnish, upon proper requisition of the camps, bivouacs or associations, blank traveling cards, bearing the seal of the Association of United Confederate Veterans, for the use of comrades in good standing, the same to be countersigned by the officer authorized to do so.

ART. 5. Certificates of membership in the Association of United Confederate Veterans will be issued to organizations applying for admission by the General when their Constitution, By-Laws and roll of members has been examined and found to conform with the requirements of this Constitution. A fee of \$5 shall accompany such applications, which fee shall be placed in the general treasury of the Association. Each camp, bivouac or organization, to whom a certificate is issued, and belonging to this General Association, shall annually, on the — day of —, file with the Adjutant-General a true and

CORRECT ROLL OF ITS MEMBERS

in good standing on that date, and shall, at the same time, pay into the general treasury the sum of twenty-five cents per capita for each member shown on such roll, and no camp, bivouac, association or organization, shall be permitted representation in a general convention of the United Confederate Veterans until the said camp, bivouac association or organization, shall have paid said annual tax and all other amounts due by such a camp, bivouac, association or organization.

ART. 6. The Generals and Major-Generals shall be empowered to appoint their respective staffs, and the first General elected under this Constitution is also empowered to appoint the first Lieutenant-General, who will exercise the functions of General in case of a temporary or permanent vacancy in that office.

ART. 7. All papers and documents pertaining to General Headquarters shall be forwarded through the Division Headquarters for verification and indorsement, where division organization has been formed.

ART. 8. Every camp, bivouac or association, will be expected to require of each applicant for membership satisfactory proof of honorable service and discharge in the Confederate Army or Navy.

ART. 9. Every comrade in good standing will be privileged to attend the meetings of any organization belonging to the United Confederate Veterans, and receive that fraternal consideration that they design to foster.

ART. 10. It shall be the duty of the Division Commanders and their staffs to aid and urge the formation of new camps, bivouacs, and organizations wherever they can be advantageously formed within their jurisdiction.

ART. 11. The first General elected under this Constitution is hereby empowered to issue such orders for the good of the organizations as circumstances may, in his judgment, suggest, covering cases not provided for by this Constitution.

ART. 12. Beyond the requirements of this Constitution, the various organizations shall have full enjoyment of the right to govern themselves.

ART. 13. Until the divisions can be formed, as provided for in this Constitution, the various organizations will report directly to General Headquarters.

ART. 14. The discussion of political or religious subjects, nor any political action shall be permitted within the organization of the United Confederate Veterans, and any camp, bivouac or association that will have acted in violation of this article, shall be declared to have forfeited its membership in this association.

General Jastremski moved to go into permanent organization.

The Convention then went into permanent organization by the election for a general Commander-in-Chief.

President Washington stated that he had written to

GEN. J. B. GORDON,

asking if he would accept the presidency of this organization, if tendered to him. He then read the following answer from General Gordon:

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, }
Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1889. }

Col. F. S. Washington :

Your letter of the 3d instant interests me very greatly, and I would not feel authorized to decline such an invitation as you suggest, coming from our Confederate comrades. With sincere good wishes, I am, fraternally yours,

J. B. GORDON.

Gen. Jastremski said that he knew of this letter, and he was about to propose Gen. Gordon's name. In a few eloquent remarks he nominated Gen. Gordon.

Mr. Ober, in seconding the nomination, spoke of the character of Gen. Gordon, and alluded to the thirteen scars he carries, the result of the war between the Northern and Southern States.

Mr. Trezevant offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That it is the sense of this convention, the delegates assembled, that Gen. J. B. Gordon be elected our general Commander-in-Chief until his successor is elected.

The convention then unanimously elected Gen. J. B. Gordon General-commanding the United Confederate Veterans.

Mr. Trezevant offered a motion that the president, secretary and a delegate from each association be appointed as a committee to correspond with Gen. Gordon and to carry out any instructions he may have to give them. The motion was adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs. Willett, Chalaron, Jones, Crews, Trousdale, Dupuy, Hebert, Nolan and Aldridge.

Chattanooga was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

A true copy:

J. A. CHALARON, Secretary.

MINUTES
OF THE
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING
AND REUNION
OF THE
United Confederate Veterans



Held in the City of Chattanooga, Tenn.

JULY 3rd, 1890.

Gen'l J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

Col. D. A. GIVEN, Secretary.

1891.

HOPKINS' PRINTING OFFICE, 22 COMMERCIAL PLACE, N. O.



PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST REUNION UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

CHATTANOOGA, JULY 3, 1890.

The meeting was called to order by Col. J. F. Shipp, Chairman of the local Executive Committee, who introduced the Hon. Xenophon Wheeler (representing the Mayor), who welcomed the Veterans in an eloquent and polished address, which was responded to in feeling terms by Jno. B. Gordon, General Commanding the United Confederate Veterans.

Col. Shipp in a few remarks, nominated Col. D. A. Given, of New Orleans as Secretary, and he was elected unanimously.

Gen C. A. Evans moved, and it was duly seconded, that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair on revision of the Constitution, to report back to the reunion at 4 o'clock, p.m.; said Committee to meet at the "Read House at 2 o'clock, p. m.", carried, and the General Commanding appointed the following comrades on said committee, viz:

Gen. C. A. Evans, Chairman; Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Gen. W. L. Cabell, Col. D. A. Given, Col. S. F. Washington, Col. Leon Jastremski, Dr. J. Wm. Jones.

Col. Shipp requested those members of Gen. Jno. B. Gordon's staff, now in the city, to meet at the rooms of N. B. Forrest Camp, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith was introduced, and after delivering a telling speech, requested his staff to meet at the Read House at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Gen. Tige Anderson was then called upon and bowed his thanks.

Gen. W. L. Cabell was called for and delivered a most excellent speech.

Capt. Kell was called for and made an appropriate reply.

Gen. Evans was loudly called for and made a most eloquent and stirring speech.

Col. J. F. Shipp announced an entertainment, to be given in the present tent, at 8 o'clock, p. m., for the benefit of the monument fund to the memory of the "Wizard of the Saddle."—N. B. Forrest—and invited all present to attend.

All Chaplains present were requested to meet at Dr. Bockman's, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

Surgeon General, Joseph Jones, requested the medical corps to meet at the Stanton House at 3 o'clock, p. m.

There being no further business, upon motion the reunion adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock, p. m.

D. A. GIVEN, Secretary.

EVENING SESSION, 4:15 P. M.

Reunion met pursuant to adjournment, Gen. Jno. B. Gordon, commanding, in the chair, and Col. D. A. Given, Secretary, at his post.

Secretary Given, by request of Gen. Evans, Chairman, read the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, which being read article by article, was adopted, and upon motion was unanimously adopted as a whole.

Col. Given, by request, made a few appropriate remarks and read a memorial from "The Christain Woman's Exchange," of New Orleans, which was received with great enthusiasm.

Secretary Given was instructed to notify the Christian Woman's Exchange, of the approval, thanks and support of the United Confederate Veterans, in what they had already done and proposed to do.

A memorial from "Sons of Confederate Soldiers" asking authority from this body to organize throughout the United States, organizations as auxiliary to said United Confederate Veterans, was presented in a speech by one of their delegates as follows, viz:

MEMORIAL FROM CONFEDERATES' SONS.

HEADQUARTERS F. M. WALKER CAMP No. 1, }
 SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS. }

CHATTANOOGA, July 3, 1890.

United Confederate Veterans, Jno. B. Gordon Commanding:

At a meeting of Frank M. Walker Camp, and visiting Sons of Confederate Soldiers, in the city, held this day at 3 p. m., a committee was chosen, as undersigned, to memorailize your organization with a view to establish throughout the United States an organization to be known as the United Sons of Confederate Soldiers.

In pursuance of this duty thus imposed, we respectfully submit the following.

Inasmuch as through the unalterable laws of nature the participants in the great struggle between the States are rapidly passing away and only a few years remain until even the youngest of them will have crossed over to join their comrades in the great "Beyond;" and honoring our fathers who fought in the forces of the Confederate States, and desiring in some substantial way to prove our esteem for them as men and due admiration for their valor and courage as soldiers; and to the end that we may aid in the perpetuating the story of their prowess in the greatest war of modern times, and that history shall do them and their memory justice, and that a fair and impartial record of their deeds and the causes for which they fought may be kept; and further to render aid and assistance to our fathers, members of the Veterans' organization of the country in all their efforts at fraternization, and in keeping alive a keen interest in the sentiments that should actuate all patriotic organizations.

We, therefore, petition you to take some action looking toward the chartering of the Sons of Confederate Soldiers, so that they may by authority effect a permanent organization, acting under one general charter and having one central, grand aim as outlined above.

Believing that the desire for such an organization is general among the young men of the South, we respectfully ask that action be taken by you at as early an hour as possible, so that our general organization may be perfected without unnecessary delay.

T. R. GRESS, Atlanta, Chairman.

S. M. PAYNE, Atlanta.

A. W. EDENS, South Carolina.

S. T. RUCKER,

L. G. WALKER,

S. P. DODSON,

of F. M. Walker Camp, Chattanooga.

Upon motion of Dr. J. Wm. Jones, duly seconded, it was referred to the Committee on Revision of Constitution, Gen. Evans, Chairman, with full power and authority to act. Said Committee on Revision met the committee from "Sons of Confederate Soldiers," and after some little explanation and discussion, the following resolution was offered by Col. D. A. Given, and seconded by Gen. W. L. Cabell, which was unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the United Confederate Veterans authorize and recognize all organization of "The Sons and Daughters of Confederate Veterans (not *soldiers*), throughout the United States, provided the said organizations or associations shall *first* submit their Constitution and By-Laws to the General commanding the United Confederate Veterans, for his sanction, approval and authority to organize.

The following resolutions were offered by Gen. C. A. Evans, seconded by Gen. W. L. Cabell, and after glorious speeches by both of these comrades, were unanimously adopted as follows, viz:

The United Confederate Veterans in their first annual convention assembled, desire to say to the South that they will regard it as a high privilege to have committed to them the sacred duty of carrying forward the plans already projected at New Orleans for erecting a suitable monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States. Their organization originated amidst the solemn scenes of his death, and it appeared then as it does now, most fitting that such a body should be the agent through which multitudes who revered the great chieftain might express their admiration of his virtues, their veneration for his character, and their appreciation of his martial and civic heroism in adversity as illustrated in his life.

No prejudice, passion nor partisan politics becloud this proper and patriotic purpose to display that high veneration in which the dead President is regarded, and to represent in durable stone to future generations the esteem in which the Confederate cause was held by Southern men. His monument will signify an embalming of his personal dignity within the furled folds of the Southern flag, not to be the spot where future people will come to foster sectional strife, but where they will be inspired afresh with the sentiment of lofty, heroic patriotism.

The United Confederate Veterans are men incapable of cherishing other feelings than those of the noblest toward the common country in all its broad dominion. Their affection for each other as comrades in march, camp and battle where they enjoyed victory or suffered defeat; their admiration for their great leaders, living and dead, their pride in Southern valor; their devotion to the Heaven-favored land of the South; their purpose to proserve an impartial history and to perpetuate the

glorious memories of the great war are not inconsistent with their proven fidelity to the terms of their surrender; their manifest appreciation of the heroism of the Union veteran; their patriotic allegiance to the Government of the United States; their enthusiastic cheers with which they greet our country's flag; their willingness to unite with all sections to build up the whole commonwealth, their resentment of any foreign invasion of the common rights or realm; and their readiness to give themselves, their sons and their fortunes in defense of this great Union of free and sovereign States.

The monument which they wish to erect will be of that chaste, simple and suggestive form appropriate to the character of the Chieftain and to the sentiment of the South. As no passion prompts its construction, so no mere pride of display will be the motive of this expression of their regard. They would make that monument become the voice of the noble-hearted Southern people who will not, because of adversity, forget the chivalrous, sincere, devoted man who was their civil leader in war and their example of dignified submission in defeat.

With these views the United Confederate Veterans beg permission to unite with all associations formed for the purpose of raising the funds required for this appropriate monument, and would call upon the entire South as well as on every admirer of heroism anywhere, to share in this expression of a common sentiment. Therefore,

Resolved, That the General of this organization appoint a Central Committee to have charge of this movement, of which Committee he shall be the Chairman, and that this Committee confer and co-operate with other associations, appoint other Committees and proceed at once to organize the most suitable plans for carrying out this object with the least delay possible."

Col. Given arose and said that the ladies of the "Christian Woman's Exchange," of New Orleans, with whom the movement for a monument to our lamented President originated desired to state that all their collections and donations would be through the United Confederate Veterans; received with cheers and "God bless them."

Election of officers for the ensuing year being in order, the following comrades were elected by acclamation amidst great enthusiasm, viz:

Jno. B. Gordon, General commanding; W. L. Cabell,

Lieutenant General Trans-Mississippi Department; E. Kirby Smith, Lieutenant General East of Mississippi Department.

Upon motion of Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon General, a committee composed of the General commanding and staff, were appointed to devise the best plan for caring for indigent Confederate soldiers.

The question regarding the place of next reunion having arisen, several cities were placed in nomination, but upon motion being made, duly seconded and carried, the time and place for the next reunion was left with the General commanding and staff, with full power and authority to act.

The following resolution was offered by Col. D. A. Given, and passed unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That the badge of the United Confederate Veterans shall be the Confederate battle flag (square in shape), with the initials *U. C. V.*, the size of which to be adproved by the General commanding, and a record filed at General Headquarters.

Col. Colquitt offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of all visiting Confederates are hereby extended to N. B. Forrest Camp, and to the citizens of Chattanooga, for their splendid reception and generous hospitality during our stay in this city.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention is instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Commander of N. B. Forrest Camp and to the daily papers of Chattanooga.

The following parties handed the Secretary their credentials, authorized as delegates to the reunion on behalf of their camps, viz:

Army of Northern Virginia, New Orleans—F. S. Washington, chairman; L. Jastremski, E. D. Willett, J. Moore Wilson and L. Smith.

Association Army of Tennessee, Louisiana Division—R. D. Scriven, chairman; Jno. Glynn, Jr., L. J. Fremaux, James H. Duggan, R. W. Gillespie, E. L. Bower, John K. Renaud.

Veteran Confederate States' Cavalry, Louisiana Division—D. A. Given, chairman; J. B. Donally.

Washington Artillery, Louisiana Division—Chas. G. Johnsen, C. L. C. Dupuy.

Bivouac of Confederate Veterans, Shreveport, La.—D. Holland.

Confederate States' Veterans' Association of North Louisiana, Ruston, La.—Judge Allen Barksdale.

Caldwell Bivouac, Russellville, Ky.—Joe B. Briggs.

Turney Bivouac, Winchester, Tenn.—R. G. Slaughter, Robert Harris.

Bartow Camp, Cartersville, Ga.—A. M. Foute, W. A.

Anderson Bivouac No. 21, Tullahoma, Tenn.—Dr. G. D. Buckner, John P. Bennett, Dr. J. B. Cowan, W. S. Daniel, Jas. Ferrell, J. M. Travis, W. L. Norton, W. T. Wilson, J. F. Mitchell, W. H. McLemore, J. G. Aydelott.

Troup County, Ga., Veteran Association—W. B. Jones, R. S. Foster, J. E. Toole, E. T. Winn.

Floyd County, (Ga.), Confederate Veterans—J. W. Turner, Dr. C. S. Harris, J. F. Wardlaw, J. A. May, W. H. Camp, J. E. Moore, A. D. Hardin, F. W. Carroll, J. M. Perkins.

Confederate Veterans, Campbell County, Ga.—Jno. M. James.

Veterans of Shelby and Panola County, Texas—Cicero Smith, James Blackenship.

Hall County, Ga.—Geo. W. Johnson.

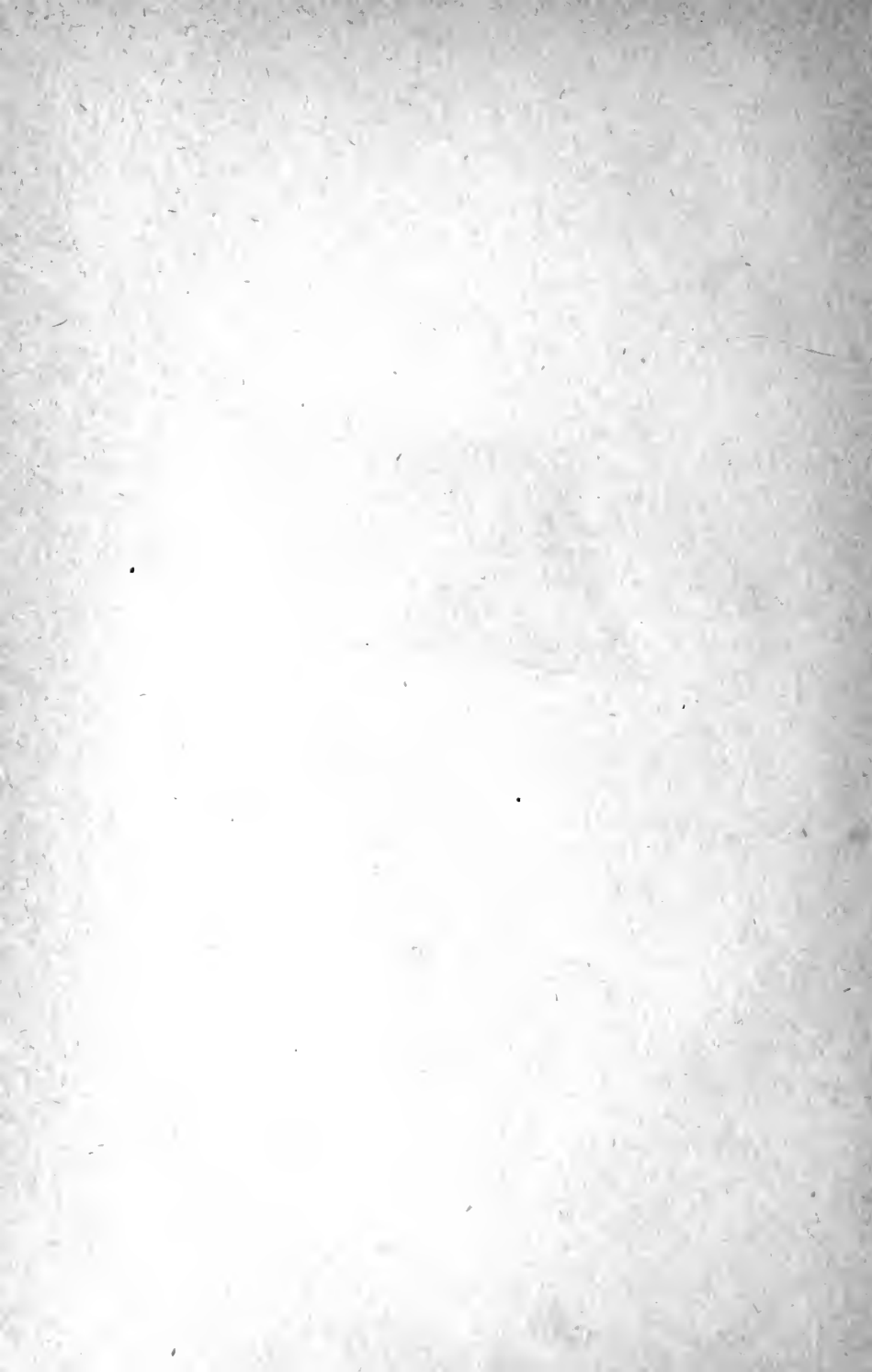
Shackelford Bivouac, Tennessee—J. H. Holman, F. M. Kelso, R. J. Small,—Crump.

Ex-Confederate Association of Chicago, Ill.—Jno. I. Kendall, R. H. Stewart.

Confederate Veterans' Association, Talladega, Ala—R. F. Cauley.

And very many other Ex-Confederates of good record, who met with us to assist in forming a permanent and lasting Association of United Confederate Veterans. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to take part in the parade of the morrow (4th of July), and to lend their aid in properly celebrating the "Natal day" of our common country, subject to the call of the General commanding, who will appoint date and place of the next reunion.

D. A. GIVEN, Secretary.





MINUTES
OF THE
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
AND REUNION
OF THE
United Confederate Veterans



Held in the City of Jackson, Miss.

JUNE 2nd, 1891.

Gen'l J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

Col. D. A. GIVEN, Secretary.

1891.

HOPKINS' PRINTING OFFICE, 22 COMMERCIAL PLACE, N. O.



LIST OF CAMPS

ADMITTED INTO THE FELLOWSHIP

—OF THE—

UNITED * CONFEDERATE * VETERANS.

Army of Northern Virginia.....	Camp No. 1, La. Div.	New Orleans, La.
Army of Tennessee.....	" " 2, " "	" " "
Shreveport Veteran Association....	" " 3, " "	Shreveport, La.
N. B. Forrest.....	" " 4, Tenn.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Fred Ault.....	" " 5, " "	Knoxville, Tenn.
Jeff. Davis.....	" " 6, La.	Alexandria, La.
Ruston.....	" " 7, " "	Ruston, La.
Ex-Confederate Ass'n Chicago....	" " 8, Mo.	Chicago, Ill.
Veteran Confederate States Cavalry	" " 9, La.	New Orleans, La.
Ward Confederate Veterans.....	" " 10, Fla.	Pensacola, Fla.
Raphael Semmes.....	" " 11, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.
Turney.....	" " 12, Tenn.	Winchester, Tenn.
W. W. Loring.....	" " 13, Fla.	Brooksville, Fla.
R. E. Lee.....	" " 14, La.	Opelousas, La.
Washington Artillery.....	" " 15, " "	New Orleans, La.
Henry St. Paul.....	" " 16, " "	" " "
Baton Rouge.....	" " 17, " "	Baton Rouge, La.
Iberville.....	" " 18, " "	" " "
Ben. Humphreys.....	" " 19, Miss.	Crystal Sprg's, Miss.
Natchez.....	" " 20, " "	Natchez, Miss.
Hattiesburg.....	" " 21, " "	Hattiesburg, Miss.
J. J. Whitney.....	" " 22, " "	Fayette, Miss.
Kit Mott.....	" " 23, " "	Holly Springs, Miss.
Robert A. Smith.....	" " 24, " "	Jackson, Miss.
Walthall.....	" " 25, " "	Meridian, Miss.
W. A. Montgomery ..	" " 26, " "	Edwards, Miss.
Isham Harrison ..	" " 27, " "	Columbus, Miss.
Confederate Historical Association	" " 28, Tenn.	Memphis, Tenn.
Ben. McCulloch.....	" " 29, Tex.	Cameron, Texas.
Ben. McCulloch.....	" " 30, " "	Decatur, Texas.
Sterling Price.....	" " 31, " "	Dallas, Texas.
Vicksburg.....	" " 32, Miss.	Vicksburg, Miss.
R. L. Gibson.....	" " 33, La.	Evergreen, La.
Joseph E. Johnston, Confederate..	" " 34, Ga.	Dalton, Ga.
Frank Cheatham.....	" " 35, Tenn.	Nashville, Tenn.
Hillsboro.....	" " 36, Fla.	Tampa, Fla.

OFFICIAL GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Following is the regulation badge or button, adopted by the United Confederate Veteran Association, at their Reunion, at Jackson, Miss., June 2nd, 1891.

See page 5, for information and details.



Which can be worn on the lapel of the coat, by every Veteran, who is a member in good standing, of a Camp in the United Confederate organization.

OFFICIAL :

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

PROCEEDINGS

— OF THE —

Second Annual Meeting and Reunion

— OF THE —

United Confederate Veterans,

JACKSON, MISS., JUNE 2d, 1891.



JACKSON, Miss., June 2d, 1891.

Second Reunion of United Confederate Veterans met in the State House (Hall House of Representatives) at 10:45 A. M. Opened with prayer by Rev. H. F. Sproles, Baptist minister, of Jackson.

Governor Jno. M. Stone delivered his eloquent and chaste address of welcome, which was replied to by Gen'l Jno. B. Gordon, commanding United Confederate Veterans, in his usual eloquent and impressive style. Gen'l Gordon then called the convention to order for business; Secretary Col. D. A. Given of United Confederate Veterans at his post.

Roll was called and the following Camps answered through their chairmen, viz:

Army of Northern Virginia	Camp No. 1.
Army of Tennessee	do " 2.
Shreveport	do " 3.
N. B. Forrest, Chattanooga,	do " 4.
Alexandria	do " 6.
Ruston	do " 7.
Veteran C. S. Cavalry	do " 9.
Raphael Semmes	do " 11.
Washington Artillery	do " 14.
R. E. Lee	do " 15.
Henry St. Paul	do " 16.
Baton Rouge	do " 17.
Iberville	do " 18.
R. L. Gibson (Evergreen)	do " 33.

being 14 qualified Camps and a quorum; showing the following qualified and admitted Camps absent, viz :

Fred. Ault Camp, Knoxville, Tenn.

Ex-Confederate Association, Chicago, Ills.

Turney Bivouac, Winchester, Tenn.

W. W. Loring Camp, Brooksville, Fla.

being 4 Camps in good standing.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the following Committee on Credentials was appointed by the General commanding, to be one delegate from each Camp present and represented, and to have thirty minutes in which to report, viz :

J. F. Shipp, of Forrest Camp.

Wm. Laughlin, of V. C. S. Cavalry.

E. L. Russell, of Raphael Semmes Camp.

Paul Conrad, of Henry St. Paul Camp.

P. J. Trezevant, of Shreveport Camp.

W. W. Whittington (Jeff. Davis), Alexandria, La.

Jno. McGrath, Baton Ronge, La.

Wm. M. Owen, Washington Artillery, New Orleans, La.

T. B. McPeake. Army of Northern Va., New Orleans, La.

W. H. Rogers, Army of Tennessee, New Orleans, La.

L. Sandoz, Opelousas, La.

James Brice, Ruston, La.

Thos. Gourrier, Iberville, La.

J. P. Smith, Evergreen, La.

Said Committee came into the Convention and reported through their chairman as follows, that following Camps were in good standing and entitled to recognition, viz:

Army of Northern Va., New Orleans, La.	Div.	11	votes.
Army of Tennessee,	do	17	"
Shreveport Veteran Association,	do	6	"
Jeff. Davis Camp, Alexandria,	do	5	"
Ruston Camp.	do	4	"
Veteran C. S. Cavalry, New Orleans,	do	7	"
Raphael Semmes Camp, Mobile,	Ala. Div.	6	"
Washington Artillery, New Orleans,	La Div.	11	"
R. E. Lee, Opelousas,	do	7	"
Hy. St. Paul. New Orleans,	do	2	"
Baton Rouge Camp,	do	4	"
Iberville Camp,	do	2	"
R. L. Gibson Camp, Evergreen, La.	do	4	"

Ben Humphreys Camp,	Miss. Div.	5 votes.
Natchez Camp,	do	5 "
Hattiesburg Camp	do	3 "
J. J. Whitney Camp,	do	2 "
Kit Mott Camp,	do	3 "
Walthall Camp,	do	5 "
W. A. Montgomery Camp,	do	2 "
Isham Harrison Camp,	do	2 "
Confederate Hist. Ass'n (Memphis)	Tenn. Div.	7 "
Ben McCullouch Camp, (Milan Co.)	Texas Div.	10 "
Ben McCullouch Camp (Wise Co.)	do	3 "
Sterling Price Camp, Dallas,	do	11 "
Vicksburg Camp,	Miss. Div.	6 "

and said report was accepted and approved.

Motion was made to appoint a Treasurer to receive the initiation and per capita of the newly admitted Camps, and that said appointment be made by the General Commanding, who thereupon appointed Col. D. A. Given, who was at the same time Secretary of the United Confederate Veterans, and all new Camps admitted were directed and empowered to pay their capita and initiation to him, to be sent to the Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Assistant Quarter-Master General Col. J. F. Shipp made his report to the Convention which was received and approved. Upon motion of Col. J. F. Shipp, the present button or badge for the United Confederate Veterans, was adopted,—being the battle flag,—no lettering to be upon it, and to be uniform in size and quality, and to be had *only* from the Quartermaster General, upon requisition to be made by the proper officer of each Camp, cost of button to be 55 cents each, to be forwarded to the Quartermaster General for expenses with each and every requisition, making cost of button to each member 55 cents.

It was agreed and decided that hereafter (by mutual consent) the R. E. Lee Camp of Opelousas, be known and numbered as No. 14, and the Washington Artillery Camp as No. 15.

Major E. T. Sykes offered the following remarks and resolutions upon the death of Gen. W. S. Featherston, viz:

As adjutant general of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Mississippi, I feel it my duty to officially communicate to this reunion of Confederate Veterans the death at his home, in Holly Springs, Miss., on the evening of the 28th ulti-

mo, of Gen. Winfield Scott Featherston, at the time grand commander of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Mississippi.

Gen. Featherston was no ordinary man, and his worth was soon recognized by his countrymen. A man of superb physique, measuring six feet three inches in height, of splendid proportions and commanding presence, he attracted the admiring gaze of all beholders and impressed them with the idea of the successful co-ordination in man of body, mind and will. Born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., August 8th, 1819, and removing in his youth, first to Georgia and then to Mississippi, he was, at the early age of twenty-eighth years, elected to the Federal Congress from the latter State, and served with conspicuous ability two terms in that distinguished body. Voluntarily retiring from the political arena to devote his undivided time to the practice of law, he soon attained the front rank in his profession. The war coming on he was elected Colonel of the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment of Infantry, and won his spurs at Leesburg, where the Confederates killed and captured of the opposing army a greater number than the entire Confederate force engaged. Later, as commander of a brigade of Mississippians, he won fresh laurels in the ever-memorable battles around Richmond, Gaines' Mill, Ellis and Frazier's Farms and Manassas, which attest his courage and the splendid handling of his troops.

In the summer of 1863, being transferred at his own request to the Army of the Mississippi, under Gen. Joe Johnston, he was a prominent figure in all the subsequent engagements of that and the Army of Tennessee under the leadership of Gen. Johnston and Hood, sharing with them its hardships and dangers, and finally surrendering with the army to Sherman, in North Carolina. It is conceded that at the battle of Baker's Creek, or Champion Hills, he rescued from capture Loring's entire division. Since the war he has filled many public positions of trust and honor, and at the time of his death was the grand commander of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Mississippi.

In life he measured up the true standard of trust and shed lustre on all his surroundings. In death his name is not quenched. The man, his character and achievements,

STILL SURVIVE IN MEMORY

and influence. He now rests from his labors and conflicts,

and now, on behalf of the veterans of Mississippi, I offer the following resolutions:

Whereas official notification of the death, at his home, in Holly Springs, Miss., at 9 p. m., on the 28th ultimo, of Gen. W. S. Featherston, grand commander of the Grand Camp Confederate Veterans of Mississippi, has been communicated to this reunion, therefore be it

Resolved, That, recognizing, the eminent military and civic services of our late comrade, and recalling his devoted loyalty to and sympathy for the memory of the cause we have organized to commemorate, and in which he bore a conspicuous part,

1. As an officer under Gens. Joe Johnston and Lee in Virginia, and later under Gen. Joe Johnston and Hood in the West, the United Confederate Veterans in reunion assembled, do hereby express their deep sorrow at his death, acknowledge their irreparable loss in being denied his continued valuable services in a cause so near his and the hearts of us all, and their irrepressible regrets that the inscrutable decrees of an all wise Providence have deprived them of the fond privilege of his courtly presence and wise counsel at this, a reunion to which he had so devoutly contemplated and looked forward to with the renewed enthusiasm of youthful vigor.

2. That we tender to his bereaved family our sincerest condolence, and to the Grand Camp Confederate Veterans of Mississippi, our deepest sympathy.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased comrade, and the papers in sympathy with our organization be requested to publish the same.

The resolutions were seconded by Rev. Dr. Thomas Markham, of New Orleans, who was chaplain of Featherston's Brigade; by Col. Addison Craft, of Holly Springs, Miss., who was fresh from the dying bed of the General, and by his aid-de-camp, Capt. Le Cand, of Natchez, Miss., all of whom passed fervid and eloquent eulogies on the life and character of the dead General.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Upon motion a committee on resolutions composed of one from each Camp, was appointed to whom all resolutions are to be referred, with W. H. Rogers of La. Division, as chairman. Recess was taken until 6 o'clock, p. m. Chairmen Rogers requested his Committee (on resolutions) to meet for business at 4 o'clock, p. m., sharp.

Moved by Col. Given that the Mississippi Camps, Memphis Historical Association and others by name, be admitted to the United Confederate Veterans, upon their paying their Initiation of \$2.00 and Dues. Number of Camp to be issued by the Adjutant General and Chief of Staff. Seconded and passed unanimously.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention assembled at 6:10 p. m.; Gen'l Gordon in the chair and Col. D. A. Given Secretary.

Committee on resolutions through their Chairman, Col. W. H. Rogers, reported favorably upon, and recommended the approval and adoption of several resolutions, and amendments to Constitution, which upon motion of Col. Wright Schaumburg were received and approved as follows, viz:

By Lieut. Gen'l E. Kirby Smith seconded by Lieut. Gen'l W. L. Cabell.

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Gen'l Commanding to confer with Mrs. Davis, in reference to the place to be selected for the erection of a monument to the Hon. Jefferson Davis, our late President and Commander-in-Chief." The Gen'l Commanding to appoint said Committee whenever he thought best. Reported favorably by Committee on resolutions, and unanimously approved by the Committee.

"Resolved, That this association most heartily endorse the recommendation of the Southern Press Association that public meetings be held in every town and hamlet of the South on June 18th, 1891, for the purpose of raising funds to build a monument to the memory of our late chieftain, Hon. Jefferson Davis."

"In Article III of Constitution strike out the word ten (10) and insert the word twenty."

In article III of the constitution, in the 13th line, add after the word divisions, "whose term shall be for one year and shall not be eligible to succeed themselves."

"Add to article III of the constitution, "that no delegate shall be represented by proxy, unless said proxy shall be to a member of the same encampment with the delegate giving the proxy."

That article II of the constitution be amended by striking out the word secretary in the last line and adding, "it shall be the duty of Inspectors General to examine the rolls of all

camps organized and to be hereafter organized, and whenever it shall appear that an unworthy name is borne thereon, the Inspector shall notify the camp commander, examine into the case fully, and report. If the charge be sustained, after the party accused shall have had a fair hearing, the Major General of division shall order the name stricken from the rolls."

In article III of the constitution, after the words two Lt. Generals, add the words "Major Generals."

That article V of the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following: "That all new camps organizing shall present their roster of members through the Division Commander to all camps recognized and admitted to fellowship in this association in the States where said new camps are located; that after the said roster of new camps shall have been favorably passed upon by said recognized and admitted camps in this association, the said roster shall be forwarded to the General commanding, who shall through general orders announce the organization and fellowship of said new camps. Where no division is formed in any State, the roster shall be forwarded to the General commanding, who in all respects shall conform to the rules herein prescribed for Division Commanders."

Add to article V of the constitution, "That no camp shall be allowed representation in any meeting of the United Confederate Veterans, unless the Camp shall have on or before the 1st day of April preceding the meeting paid all amounts due as initiation fee \$2 00, and also the amount due per capita."

In article XIV of the constitution, "strike out the *the* at beginning of said article and insert the word *no*, and strike out the word *nor* and insert the word *or*."

"*Resolved*, That this convention appoint a committee composed of a member from each State, through and by the chairman, to investigate and report any amendments and by-laws of the constitution, to increase the efficiency of the United Confederate Veteran Association, at the next annual convention."

Secretary Given read report of Gen'l Clement A. Evans, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, which was received and approved, as follows:

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL, IN ACCOUNT.

1890.

Dr.

March 18.	From Fred. Ault Bivouac, Knoxville, Tenn., through F. A. Moses... .. fee.	\$ 5 00
April 17.	From Jeff. Davis Camp, Alexan- dria, La., through W. W. Whittington fee,	5 00
" 17.	From C. S. Veteran Associa- tion, North Louisiana, Rus- ton, La., through Allen Barksdale fee,	5 00
June —.	From Louisiana Division Vete- rans Confederate States Ca- valry, New Orleans, La., through D. A. Given... fee,	5 00
" 25.	From Camp Ward, Pensacola, Florida, through George Reese..... fee,	5 00
July 4.	From Confederate Veteran As- sociation of Northern Louisi- ana, Ruston, La., through Allen Barksdale..... dues,	7 70
" 4.	From La. Division Veteran Confederate States Cavalry, through ——— dues,	5 40
" 4.	From Raphael Semmes Camp, Mobile, Ala., through Wm. A. Mickle..... fee,	5 00
" 4.	From La. Div. Army Northern Virginia, New Orleans, La., through F. A. Washington dues,	22 30
" 4.	From La. Div. Association Army of Tennessee, New Orleans, La., through Nic. Cuny dues,	32 90
" 4.	From Turney Bivouac, Win- chester, Tenn., through W. H. Brannon..... fee,	5 00—\$103 30

1890.

Cr.

Postage and Stationery	\$	7	00	
Printing		1	50	
Box Envelopes		2	50	
Printing Revised Constitution.		22	50	
Postage and Telegrams		3	00	36 50
				<hr/>
Balance	\$			66 80

1891.

Dr.

April	28.	From Louisiana Division Confederate States Cavalry, dues..	\$	6	30	
"	30.	From Army Northern Virginia, dues		21	90	
"	30.	From Wash'ton Artillery, dues		20	30	
"	30.	From R. E. Lee Camp . . . fee,		2	00	
"	30.	From R. E. Lee Camp . . dues,		12	70	
May	5.	From Hy. St. Paul Camp . fee,		2	00	
"	5.	From Hy. St. Paul Camp dues,		2	20	
"	7.	From Baton Rouge Camp, fee,		2	00	
"	7.	From Baton Rouge Camp, dues		6	20	
"	13.	From Confederate States Veterans of North Louisiana . . .		7	00	
"	14.	From Iberville Camp fee,		2	00	
"	14.	From Iberville Camp . . . dues,		4	00	
"	18.	From Benevolent Association of Confederate Veterans, dues		6	00	\$162 10

1891.

Cr.

May	10.	Printing Proceedings of the Convention of 1890.	\$	20	00	
		Postage, Telegrams and Stationery for the year 1891		4	50	
						<hr/>
						24 50
						<hr/>
		Balance	\$			137 60

The vouchers for postage and other items of incidental expenses were not kept, amounting, total—as above—\$18.50

The vouchers for printing Constitution and Proceedings accompany this statement. The balance—\$137.60—is on deposit in the Lowry Banking Company of Atlanta, Ga.

Respectfully submitted,

CLEMENT A. EVANS.

Adj't Gen'l, U. C. V.

Judge Allen Barksdale spoke eloquently in regard to Gen'l Jos. E. Johnston, and moved that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions, voicing the love and appreciation of this convention. The General commanding at once appointed the following committee to draft suitable resolutions, viz: Judge Allen Barksdale, Chairman; Gen'l E. Kirby Smith, W. H. Sims, C. W. Frazer, Rev. Dr. T. R. Markham, and they at once retired to the senate chamber.

Question arose in regard to time and place of next reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, and Col. B. F. Eshleman suggested New Orleans, Col. J. F. Shipp at once moved that New Orleans be selected for the next reunion and that the 8th day of April, 1892, be the date, which passed unanimously.

Invitation from Jere Baxter, Esq., of Lookout Inn, was read, inviting Gen'l Gordon and friends to a banquet to be held in the Inn on the evening of the 4th inst.

Secretary Given read the following: "C. W. Frazer, President of the Confederate Historical Association Bivouac, of Memphis, Tenn., announces that a grand union of Confederate Veterans will be held under the auspices of said Association, at Memphis, on the 13th of October, 1891, to which all are cordially invited."

Committee appeared from the senate chamber and through their chairman, Judge Allen Barksdale, offered the following resolution in honor of

THE MEMORY OF JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Resolved, That in commemoration of the decease of General Johnston, this convention desires to place on record expressions of its appreciation of the exalted character of this illustrious confederate chieftain; that as a leader of its armies in the campaign, which in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia have their achievements and a name and fame as enduring as time, their indebtedness is due to the skill and efficiency of his leadership, his retreat from Dalton to Atlanta marking him as the peer of

the great historic captains whose qualities have shown the brightest under difficulties that seemed the greatest; that in the confession of that renowned general before whose outnumbering forces he conducted this retreat, that it was "a dark day for the federal arms when they confronted this confederate leader." On the Chattahoochee we have the highest tribute to his soldierly capacity and skill. That the peculiar fitness of such record by this convention is emphasized by the fact that nearly ever member has at some time obeyed his orders. and that through it we desire to transmit to those who may come after us our appreciation of his martial and civic virtues. That these resolutions be published in our papers, and a copy of them sent, as an expression of our sympathy, to his bereaved household.

Allen Barksdale E. Kirby Smith, G. W. Frazer and Thos. R. Markham signed the report as committee, which were unanimously adopted.

Thereupon Gen'l Gordon called Gen'l W. L. Cabell to the chair, and taking the floor made an eloquent and earnest appeal to the convention in behalf of the following resolution, offered by Wm. E. Mickle, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each of the Southern States be appointed, who shall have the power to consider what plan, or plans, if any, can be adopted for aiding our disabled an indigent brother Confederates, their families, widows and children, and to adopt such plans or methods as may in the judgment of said committee seem to promise success.

Which was unanimously adopted, and the following committee was appointed, viz; Gen'l Jno. B. Gordon, Chairman, Georgia; S. D. Thurston, Texas; W. H. Sims, Mississippi; H. H. Norman, Tennessee; Wm. E. Mickle, Alabama; B. F. Esleman, Louisiana; A. C. Haskell, South Carolina; C. M. Busby, North Carolina; Gov. Fleming, Florida; Gov. Eagle, Arkansas; Genl. F. M. Cockrell, Missouri; Gov. S. B. Buckner, Kentucky; Gen'l Fitz Lee, Virginia; Gen'l Bradley T. Johnson, Maryland.

Motion made and seconded to proceed to election of officers for the ensuing year.

General Gordon arose and in making a personal explanation, suggested to the veterans the election for this year (the third) of some one other than himself. Dr. Jos. Jones, on behalf and in the name of the Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Camp No. 9, U. C. V., La. Div., in a very eloquent and forcible speech

nominated Gen'l Jno. B. Gordon for re-election to the office of General Commanding, and Capt. W. R. Lyman in the name of the Army of Northern Virginia Camp No. 1, U. C. V., La. Div'n, immediately seconded the nomination amidst prolonged and enthusiastic cheers and cries of,

GORDON, GORDON, GORDON,

Col. Wright Schaumburg in the name of the Army of Tennessee, Camp No. 2, U. C. V., La. Div'n, at once moved that nominations be closed and that Gen'l Jno. B. Gordon be elected unanimously, which was carried amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

Gen'l Gordon in resuming the chair, and in acknowledgment of his re-election with the deepest emotion and feeling, said: "I cannot speak to you my brethern. My heart full, is at your feet; my life and all I have is at your service."

Col. W. H. Rogers of the Army of Tennessee, nominated Gen'l E. Kirby Smith for Lieut Gen'l of the Dept. East of the Mississippi, and he was unanimously re-elected.

Col. H. W. Mansur of Texas, nominated Gen'l W. L. Cabell, for Lieut. Gen'l of the Dept. of the Trans Mississippi, and he was unanimously re-elected.

Resolutions of thanks to the committee of arrangements, to the Citizens of Jackson for their hospitality, and to the ladies for their kindness and taste in decorating the hall, were passed unanimously.

At 7:30 o'clock, p. m., the Second Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans adjourned, Sine die.

D. A. GIVEN, *Secretary*.



MINUTES

OF THE

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

AND REUNION

OF THE

United Confederate Veterans



HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

APRIL 8TH ^{AND} 9TH, 1892.

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA

HOPKINS' PRINTING OFFICE, 20 AND 22 COMMERCIAL PLACE

1892.

MINUTES

— OF THE —

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

AND REUNION

— OF THE —

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.:

Hopkins' Printing Office, 20 & 22 Commercial Place,
1892.

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ORGANIZATION
— OF THE —
United Confederate Veterans,
WITH NAMES OF COMMANDERS.
THEIR ADJUTANT GENERALS AND ADDRESSES.
ALSO BRIGADIER GENERALS.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

General JNO. B. GORDON, General Commanding, Atlanta, Ga.
Major General GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

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Major General JNO. C. UNDERWOOD, Commander, Chicago, Ill.
Col. SAM'L BAKER, Chief of Staff, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Lieut.-General E. KIRBY SMITH, Commander, Sewanee, Tenn
Brig. General WRIGHT SCHAUMBURG, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

Maryland Division.

Major General GEO. H. STEWART, Commander, Baltimore, Md.

Virginia Division.

Major General THOS. A. BRANDER, Commander, Richmond, Va.
Col. JOS. V. BIDGOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Richmond, Va.
Brig. General T. S. GARNETT.
Brig. General MICAHAH WOODS.

North Carolina Division.

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Col. JUNIUS DAVIS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Wilmington, N. C.
Brig. General RUFUS BARRINGER, Charlotte, N. C.
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Brig. General JOHN BRATTON, Winnsboro, S. C.
Brig. General STANLEY S. CRITTENDEN, Greenville, S. C.

Florida Division.

Major General J. J. DICKISON, Commander, Ocala, Fla.
Col. FRED. L. ROBERTSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Brooksville, Fla.
Brig. General GEO. REESE, Pensacola, Fla.
Brig. General JOHN M. MARTIN, Ocala, Fla.
Brig. General S. G. FRENCH, Winter Park, Fla.

Georgia Division.

Major General P. M. B. YOUNG, Commander, Cartersville, Ga.

Alabama Division.

Major General J. T. HOLTZCLAW, Commander, Montgomery, Ala.

Louisiana Division.

Major General JNO. GLYNN, JR., Commander, New Orleans, La.
Col. W. R. LYMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

Mississippi Division.

Major General S. D. LEE, Commander, Starkville, Miss.
Col. E. T. SYKES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Columbus, Miss.
Brig. General ROBERT LOWRY, Jackson, Miss.
Brig. General J. R. BINFORD, Duck Hill, Miss.

Organization.

Tennessee Division.

Major General W. H. JACKSON, Commander, Nashville, Tenn.
Col. JNO. P. HICKMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.
Brig. General GEO. W. GORDON, Memphis, Tenn.
Brig. General L. E. POLK, Columbia, Tenn.

Kentucky Division,

Major General JNO. BOYD, Commander, Lexington, Ky.
Col. JOSEPH M. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Paris, Ky.
Brig. General W. G. BULLITT, Paducah, Ky.

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Brig. General W. L. THOMPSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Dallas, Tex.

Northeastern Texas Division.

Major General W. N. BUSH, Commander, McKinney, Texas.
Col. J. M. PEARSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McKinney, Texas.

Northwestern Texas Division.

Major General RICHARD COBB, Commander, Wichita Falls, Texas.
Col. WILLIAM PARKE SKEENE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Wichita Falls, Texas.
Brig. General JOSEPH B. BENEDICT, Graham, Texas.
Brig. General W. B. PLEMMONS, Amarillo, Texas,

Southeastern Texas Division.

Major General W. G. BLAIN, Commander, Fairfield, Texas.
Col. THOS. J. GIBSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Mexia, Texas.
Brig. General H. H. BOONE, Navasota, Texas.
Brig. General D. H. NUNN, Crockett, Texas.

Southwestern Texas Division.

Major General W. H. YOUNG, Commander, San Antonio, Texas.
Col. D. M. POOR, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, San Antonio, Texas.
Brig. General HAMILTON P. BEE, San Antonio, Texas.
Brig. General THOS. W. DODD, Laredo, Texas.

Western Texas Division.

Major General E. M. BEAN, Commander, Cameron, Texas.
Col. W. M. MCGREGOR, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Cameron, Texas.
Brig. General H. E. SHELLEY, Austin, Texas.
Brig. General ROBERT DONNELL, Meridian, Texas.

Arkansas Division,

Major General BEN. T. DuVAL, Commander, Fort Smith, Ark.
Col. R. M. FRY, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Fort Smith, Ark.
Brig. General ROBERT H. CROCKETT, Stuttgart, Ark.
Brig. General J. M. BOHART, Bentonville, Ark.

Missouri Division.

Major General J. O. SHELBY, Commander, Adrian, Mo.

Indian Territory Division.

Major General N. P. GUY, Commander, McAlester, Indian Ter.
Col. R. B. COLMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McAlester, Indian, Ter.
Brig. General JOHN L. GALT, Ardmore, Indian Ter.
Brig. General D. M. HALEY, Krebs, Indian Ter.

Oklahoma Division.

Major General SAM. T. LEAVY, Commander, Norman, Okla. Ter.

[OFFICIAL.]

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

LIST OF CAMPS

Admitted into the Fellowship of the United Confederate Veterans,
With Numbers, Headquarters, and Names of present Commanders and Adjutants.

* Army of Northern Va.....	Camp No. 1	La. Div.....	New Orleans, La.	President Col. W. R. Lyman Sect'y..... Thos. B. O'Brien
Army of Tenn.....	Camp No. 2	La. Div.....	New Orleans, La	President Gen. Jno. Glynn, Jr Sect'y..... Nicholas Cuny
*Gen. LeRoy Stafford...	Camp No. 3	La. Div.....	Shreveport, La..	Comd'r .. Capt. Wm. Kinney Adj't Will H. Tunnard
N. B. Forrest.....	Camp No. 4	Tenn. Div....	Chattanooga, Tenn	Comd'r .. Gen. J. F. Shipp Adj't L. T. Dickinson
Fred Ault.....	Camp No. 5	Tenn. Div. ...	Knoxville, Tenn...	Comd'r .. Col. Frank A. Moses Adj't Maj. J. W. S. Frierson
Jeff Davis.....	Camp No. 6	La. Div.	Alexandria, La...	Comd'r .. Gen. Geo. O. Watts Adj't Capt. W. W. Whittington
Ruston	Camp No. 7	La. Div.	Ruston, La.....	Comd'r .. Capt. Allen Barksdale Adj't J. L. Bond
Ex-Conf. Assn. Chicago	Camp No. 8	Div of N. W.	Chicago, Ill.....	Comd'r .. Capt. Jno. W. White Adj't R. Lee France
Vet. Conf. States Cavalry	Camp No. 9	La. Div.....	New Orleans, La.	President Gen Geo. Moorman Sect'y. .. Genl. J. Henry Behan
Ward Conf. Veteran Assn.	Camp No. 10	Fla. Div.	Pensacola, Fla.	Comd'r .. Capt. C. V. Thompson. Adj't R. J. Jordan
Raphael Semmes.....	Camp No. 11	Ala. Div.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Comd'r .. Capt. Thos. T. Roche Adj't Wm. E. Mickle
Turney	Camp No. 12	Tenn. Div....	Winchester, Tenn.	Comd'r .. Capt. F. B. Terry Adj't J. J. Martin
W. W. Loring	Camp No. 13	Fla. Div.	Brooksville, Fla....	Comd'r .. Genl Jno C. Davant Adj't Col. Fred L. Robertson
R. E. Lee.....	Camp No. 14	La. Div.....	Opelousas, La.....	Comd'r .. Capt. L. D. Prescott Adj't Col. B. Bloomfield
Washington Artillery...	Camp No. 15	La. Div.	New Orleans, La.	Comd'r .. Col. B. F. Eshleman Sect'y..... Lt. Col. L. A. Adam
Henry St. Paul.....	Camp No. 16	La. Div.....	New Orleans, La.	Comd'r .. Genl. Jos. Demoruelle Adj't Col. M. T. Ducros.
Baton Rouge	Camp No. 17	La. Div.....	Baton Rouge, La.	Comd'r .. Gen. Jno. McGrath. Adj't F. W. Heroman
Iberville	Camp No. 18	La. Div.	Plaquemine, La....	Comd'r .. Capt. Chas. H. Dickinson* Adj't Jno. L. Dardenne

Ben Humphreys	Camp No. 19	Miss. Div	Crystal Springs, Miss	Comd'r., Capt. C. Humphries
Natchez	Camp No. 20	Miss. Div	Natchez, Miss. . . .	Adj't. . . . J. M. Haley
Hattiesburg	Camp No. 21	Miss. Div	Hattiesburg, Miss	Comd'r. . . Lt. Col. F. J. V. LeCand
J. J. Whitney	Camp No. 22	Miss. Div	Fayette, Miss	Adj't. . . . E. L. Hopkins
Kit Mott.	Camp No. 23	Miss. Div	Holly Springs, Miss	Comd'r. . . Capt. Geo. D. Hartfield
Robert A. Smith.	Camp No. 24	Miss. Div	Jackson, Miss. . . .	Adj't. . . . Evan H. Harris
Walthall	Camp No. 25	Miss. Div	Meridian, Miss	Comd'r. . . Capt. W. L. Stephen
W. A. Montgomery.	Camp No. 26	Miss. Div	Edwards, Miss. . . .	Adj't. . . . W. K. Penny
Isham Harrison.	Camp No. 27	Miss. Div.	Columbus, Miss	Comd'r. . . Capt. Jas. F. Fant
Conf. Hist. Association.	Camp No. 28	Tenn. Div	Memphis, Tenn. . . .	Adj't. . . . Sam H. Pryor
Ben. McCulloch.	Camp No. 29	W. Tex. Div.	Cameron, Texas. . . .	Comd'r. . . Capt. W. D. Holder.
Ben McCulloch	Camp No. 30	N. E. Texas Div.	Decatur, Tex	Adj't. . . . Geo. S. Green
Sterling Price	Camp No. 31	N. E. Texas Div.	Dallas, Tex	Comd'r. . . Capt. W. F. Brown
Vicksburg	Camp No. 32	Miss. Div.	Vicksburg, Miss. . . .	Adj't. . . . B. V. White
R. L. Gibson	Camp No. 33	La. Div	Evergreen, La.	Comd'r. . . Capt. W. A. Montgomery
Joseph P. Johnston.	Camp No. 34	Ga. Div	Dalton, Ga	Adj't. . . . H. W. Barrett
Frank Cheatham	Camp No. 35	Tenn. Div.	Nashville, Tenn. . . .	Comd'r. . . Dr. B. A. Vaughan.
Hillsboro.	Camp No. 36	Fla. Div	Tampa, Fla.	Adj't. . . . W. A. Campbell
Jno. Ingram	Camp No. 37	Tenn. Div.	Jackson, Tenn.	Comd'r. . . Col. C. W. Frazer
				Adj't. . . . R. J. Black
				Comd'r. . . Capt. E. J. McIver
				Adj't. . . . Jas. B. Moore
				Comd'r. . . Capt. Will A. Miller
				Adj't. . . . A. Edwards
				Comd'r. . . Capt. J. J. Miller
				Adj't. . . . Gen. Wm. L. Thompson
				Comd'r. . . Capt. D. A. Campbell
				Adj't. . . . Clem Davis
				Comd'r. . . Col. Wm. M. Ewell
				Adj't. . . . I. C. Johnson
				Comd'r. . . Capt. A. P. Roberts
				Adj't. . . . J. A. Blanton
				Comd'r. . . Capt. R. G. Rothrock.
				Adj't. . . . Col. John P. Hickman
				Comd'r. . . Capt. F. W. Merrin
				Adj't. . . . H. L. Crane
				Comd'r. . . Capt. E. S. Mallory
				Adj't. . . . S. E. Kierolf.

Major Victor Maurin	Camp No. 38	La. Div	Donaldsonville, La.	Comd'r ..	Capt. S. A. Poché
W. J. Hardee.....	Camp No. 39	Ala. Div	Birmingham, Ala.	Adj't	P. Ganel
Natchitoches	Camp No. 40	La. Div.....	Natchitoches, La.	Comd'r ..	Gen. F. S. Ferguson
Mouton	Camp No. 41	La. Div	Mansfield, La.	Adj't	R. E. Jones
Stonewall Jackson.....	Camp No. 42	Tenn. Div.,	McKenzie, Tenn.	Comd'r ..	Capt. J. Alp. Pruthi
Jno. C. Upton.....	Camp No. 43	S. E. Texas Div.	Huntsville, Tex.	Adj't	C. E. Levy
Palestine	Camp No. 44	S. E. Texas Div.	Palestine, Tex.	Comd'r ..	Capt. Marsh Atkisson
J. E. B. Stuart.....	Camp No. 45	N. E. Texas Div.	Terrell, Tex.	Adj't	J. P. Cannon
Felix K. Zollicoffer.....	Camp No. 46	Tenn. Div ..	Knoxville, Tenn.	Comd'r ..	Capt. J. M. Smither
Indian River	Camp No. 47	Fla. Div	Titusville, Fla.	Adj't	E. K. Goree
Albert Sidney Johnston...	Camp No. 48	N. E. Texas Div.	Tyler, Tex.	Comd'r ..	Capt. J. W. Ewing
Woodville.....	Camp No. 49	Miss. Div	Woodville, Miss.	Adj't	J. M. Fullinwider
Jno. B. Gordon	Camp No. 50	Ga. Div.....	Spring Place, Ga.	Comd'r ..	Capt. J. A. Anthony
Stephen Elliott	Camp No. 51	S. C. Div	St. George's, S. C.	Adj't	Vic. Reinhardt
Montgomery	Camp No. 52	Miss. Div.....	Rosedale, Miss.	Comd'r ..	Capt. John F. Horne
Geo. T. Ward	Camp No. 53	Fla. Div	Palmetto, Fla.	Adj't	Chas. Ducloux
Orange Co.....	Camp No. 54	Fla. Div	Orlando, Fla.	Comd'r ..	Capt. James Pritchard
Dibrell ..	Camp No. 55	Tenn. Div ..	Lewisburg, Tenn.	Adj't	A. D. Cohen
Marion Co. Conf. Vet. Assn	Camp No. 56	Fla. Div	Ocala, Fla.	Comd'r ..	Capt. Jas. P. Douglas
				Adj't	Sid. S. Johnson
				Comd'r ..	Capt. J. H. Jones
				Adj't	P. M. Stockett
				Comd'r ..	Capt. R. E. Wilson
				Adj't	W. H. Ramsey
				Comd'r ..	J. Otey Reed
				Comd'r ..	Col. F. A. Montgomery
				Adj't	Chas. C. Farrar
				Comd'r ..	Capt. J. C. Pelot
				Adj't	J. W. Nettles
				Comd'r ..	Capt. Wm. H. Jewell
				Adj't	B. M. Robinson
				Comd'r ..	Capt. W. P. Irvine
				Adj't	W. G. Loyd
				Comd'r ..	Capt. J. J. Finley
				Adj't	Wm. Fox

Pasco Conf.Vet. Assn. . .	Camp No. 57	Fla. Div	Dade City, Fla.	Comd'r	Capt. Jno. B. Johnston
R. E. Lee	Camp No. 58	Fla. Div	Jacksonville, Fla.	Adj't	A. H. Ravesties
Patton Anderson	Camp No. 59	Fla. Div	Monticello, Fla.	Adj't	Col. Wm. Baya
Camp Moore	Camp No. 60	La. Div	Tangipahoa, La.	Comd'r	C. Wm. Smith
Col. B. Timmons	Camp No. 61	S. W. Texas Div.	La Grange, Tex.	Adj't	Capt. W. C. Bird
Calcasieu Conf'd. Vet's. .	Camp No. 62	La. Div	Lake Charles, La.	Comd'r	B. W. Partridge
Joseph E. Johnston	Camp No. 63	S. W. Texas Div.	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Adj't	Capt. O. P. Amacker
Sanders	Camp No. 64	Ala. Div	Eutaw, Ala.	Comd'r	G. R. Taylor
*Howdy Martin	Camp No. 65	N. E. Texas Div.	Athens, Tex.	Adj't	Capt. R. H. Phelps
R. E. Lee	Camp No. 66	West Texas Div.	Lampasas, Tex.	Comd'r	Natt. Holman
*Granbury	Camp No. 67	N. E. Texas Div.	Granbury, Tex.	Adj't	Capt. W. A. Knapp
Jeff. Lee	Camp No. 68	Indian Terr'y Div.	McAlester, Indian Ter.	Comd'r	W. L. Hutchins
Taylor Co.	Camp No. 69	West Texas Div.	Abilene, Tex.	Adj't	Capt. H. R. Sutherland ^a
Albert Sidney Johnston .	Camp No. 70	N. E. Texas Div.	Paris, Tex.	Comd'r	Adj't
Albert Sidney Johnston .	Camp No. 71	N. E. Texas Div.	Kingston, Tex.	Adj't	Capt. J. S. Landerdale
Abilene	Camp No. 72	West Texas Div.	Abilene, Tex.	Comd'r	Adj't
W. J. Hardee	Camp No. 73	N. W. Texas Div.	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Adj't	D. C. Thomas
Rockwall	Camp No. 74	N. E. Texas Div.	Rockwall, Tex.	Comd'r	Capt. J. A. Fornivalt
*Albert Sidney Johnston .	Camp No. 75	S. E. Texas Div.	Beaumont, Tex.	Adj't	Gen. N. P. Guy
					Col. H. L. Bentley
					Theodore Heyck
					Capt. G. H. Province
					Ino. W. Webb
					Capt. J. F. Puckett
					T. J. Foster
					T. W. Daugherty
					Capt. C. R. Crockett
					N. A. Robinson
					Capt. M. S. Austin
					N. C. Edwards
					Capt. Jeff Chaisson
					Tom J. Russell

Ino. Pelham	Camp No. 76	W. Tex. Div	Coleman, Tex.....	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. J. J. Callan James M. Williams
Forbes	Camp No. 77	Tenn. Div ..	Clarksville, Tenn.	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. T. H. Smith Clay Stacker
Amite City	Camp No. 78	La. Div.....	Amite City, La...	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. A. P. Richard's G. W. Bankston
Merkel	Camp No. 79	W. Tex. Div.	Merkel, Tex	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. J. T. Tucker A. A. Baker
Kansas City	Camp No. 80	Mo. Div.....	Kansas City, Mo.	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. Jos. W. Mercer Geo. B. Spratt
Joe B. Palmer.....	Camp No. 81	Tenn. Div. ...	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. W. S. McLemore Wm. Ledbetter
Rosser.....	Camp No. 82	N. E. Texas Div.	Mt. Enterprise, Tex.	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. Thos. Turner Ben Birdwell
Wm. Frierson	Camp No. 83	Tenn. Div. ...	Shelbyville, Tenn.	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. John M. Hastings John G. Arnold
Barnard E. Bee.....	Camp No. 84	S. C. Div.....	Aiken, S. C.....	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. B. H. Teague J. N. Wigfall
Erath and Comanche...	Camp No. 85	W. Tex. Div	Dublin, Tex	Comd'r .. Adj't	Gen. J. T. Harris L. E. Gillett
Bedford Forrest	Camp No. 86	N. W. Texas Div.	Seymour, Tex.....	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. T. H. C. Peery R. J. Browning
Wm. L. Moody	Camp No. 87	S. E. Texas Div.	Fairfield, Tex.....	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. Geo. T. Bradley L. G. Sandifer
Pat. Cleburne.....	Camp No. 88	N. E. Texas Div.	Cleburne, Tex.....	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. O. T. Plumer S. C. Scurlock
Camp Cabell	Camp No. 89	Ark. Div ...	Bentonville, Ark.	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. N. S. Henry A. J. Bates
*Mildred Lee.....	Camp No. 90	N. E. Texas Div.	Sherman, Tex.....	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. J. T. Wilson Robt. Walker
Stonewall Jackson	Camp No. 91	N. E. Texas Div.	Atlanta, Tex	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. J. D. Johnson Jas. N. Simmons
E. C. Walthall.....	Camp No. 92	W. Tex. Div.	Sweetwater, Tex.	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. W. D. Beall J. H. Freeman
Bob Stone	Camp No. 93	N. E. Texas Div.	Montague, Tex...	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. Bob Bean R. D. Rugeley
Joe Johnston	Camp No. 94	S. E. Texas Div.	Mexia, Tex.....	Comd'r .. Adj't	Capt. C. L. Watson H. W. Williams

Paris.....	Camp No. 95	Ky. Div.....	Paris, Ky.....	Comd'r ..	Capt. A. T. Forsyth
Harrodsburg	Camp No. 96	Ky. Div	Harrodsburg, Ky...	Adj't	Thos. S. Logwood
Versailles	Camp No. 97	Ky. Div	Versailles, Ky	Adj't	Capt. Bush W. Allin
Georgetown	Camp No. 98	Ky. Div	Georgetown, Ky ...	Comd'r ..	Thos. S. Logwood
Cynthiana	Camp No. 99	Ky. Div	Cynthiana, Ky	Adj't ..	Capt. Jos. C. Bailey
Lexington	Camp No. 100	Ky. Div	Lexington, Ky	Comd'r ..	Thos. S. Logwood
Lawrenceburg	Camp No. 101	Ky. Div	Lawrenceburg, Ky ...	Adj't	Capt. A. H. Sinclair
Pat Cleburne	Camp No. 102	S. E. Texas Div.....	Navasota, Tex ..	Comd'r ..	Capt. D. M. Snyder
Jno. B. Hood	Camp No. 103	W. Tex. Div.....	Austin, Tex	Adj't	Thos. S. Logwood
Nassau	Camp No. 104	Fla. Div	Fernandina, Fla....	Comd'r ..	Genl. John Boyd
Magruder	Camp No. 105	S. E. Texas Div.....	Galveston, Tex ...	Adj't	Capt. P. H. Thomas
R. Q. Mills	Camp No. 106	N. E. Texas Div.....	Frost, Tex	Comd'r ..	Thos. S. Logwood
Jno. H. Morgan	Camp No. 107	Indian Ter ...	Ardmore, Ind. Ter	Adj't	Capt. W. E. Barry
Jeff. Davis	Camp No. 108	N. E. Texas Div.....	Waxahachie, Tex...	Comd'r ..	R. M. West
Collin Co., Texas.....	Camp No. 109	N. E. Texas Div.....	McKinney, Tex...	Adj't	Capt. Wm. M. Brown
Isaiah Norwood.....	Camp No. 110	La. Div	Merrick, La.	Comd'r ..	Chas. H. Powell
W. P. Townsend	Camp No. 111	S. E. Texas Div.....	Calvert, Tex	Adj't	Thos. A. Hall
Shropshire-Upton	Camp No. 112	S. W. Texas Div.....	Columbus, Tex ...	Comd'r ..	Gen. T. N. Waul
Albert Sidney Johnston	Camp No. 113	W. Tex. Div.....	Colorado, Tex	Adj't	C. C. Beavens

Shakelford-Fulton.....	Camp No. 114	Tenn. Div ...	Fayetteville, Tenn	Comd'r ..	Col. Jas. D. Tillman
Albert Sidney Johnston..	Camp No. 115	W. Tex. Div	Meridian, Texas ..	Adj't	W. H. Cashion
Albert Sidney Johnston..	Camp No. 116	W. Tex. Div.	Hamilton, Texas.	Adj't ...	J. W. Adams (acting)
Jeff Davis	Camp No. 117	W. Tex. Div.	Goldthwaite, Tex.	Adj't ...	Capt. W. T. Saxon
Stonewall Jackson.....	Camp No. 118	W. Tex. Div.	Brownwood, Tex.	Adj't ...	C. C. Powell
Joseph E. Johnston	Camp No. 119	N. E. Texas Div.	Gainesville, Tex..	Comd'r ..	Major J. E. Martin
Beauvoir	Camp No. 120	Miss. Div ...	Mississippi City, Miss.	Adj't ...	F. M. Taylor
Col. Dud Jones	Camp No. 121	N. E. Texas Div.	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	Comd'r ..	R. L. Archer
Bell Co. Ex-Conf. Ass'n .	Camp No. 122	W. Tex. Div.	Belton, Texas.....	Adj't ...	Gen. Jos. R. Davis
Camp Moody	Camp No. 123	W. Tex. Div.	Buffalo Gap, Tex.	Comd'r ..	F. S. Hewes
J. B. Robertson	Camp No. 124	S. E. Texas Div.	Bryan, Texas.....	Adj't ...	Capt. C. L. Dillahunty
Camp Cabell	Camp No. 125	N. W. Texas Div.	Vernon, Texas...	Adj't ...	J. C. Turner
Robt. E. Lee	Camp No. 126	N. E. Texas Div.	Ladonia, Texas ...	Comd'r ..	R. H. Turner
Young County,	Camp No. 127	N. W. Texas Div.	Graham, Texas....	Adj't ...	Capt. Ben F. Jones
Jno. G. Walker.....	Camp No. 128	S. E. Texas Div.	Madisonville, Tex.	Comd'r ..	J. J. Ewbank
Sul Ross	Camp No. 129	N. E. Texas Div.	Denton, Tex	Adj't ...	Capt. H. B. Stoddard
Camp Bee.....	Camp No. 130	N. E. Texas Div.	Forney, Tex	Adj't ...	W. H. Harman
John M. Stone.....	Camp No. 131	Miss. Div....	Tupelo, Miss	Comd'r ..	Capt. Shem E. Hatchett
.....Milton	Camp No. 132	Fla. Div	Marianna, Fla	Adj't ...	M. D. Davis
					Capt. G. W. Blakeney
					F. W. Blakeney
					Capt. A. T. Gay
					Y. M. Edwards
					R. Wiley
					Capt. Hugh McKenzie
					J. R. Burton
					Capt. T. M. Daniel
					S. G. Fleming
					Gen. Jno. M. Stone
					P. M. Savery
					Capt. W. D. Barnes
					Frank Philip

.....James L. Hogg.....	Camp No. 133	N. E. Texas Div.	Canton, Tex	Comd'r .. Capt. T. J. Towles
*Gen. J. W. Starnes....	Camp No. 134	Tenn. Div	Franklin, Tenn	Adj't ... W. D. Thompson
Ex-Conf. Assn.	Camp No. 135	W. Tex. Div.	Gatesville, Tex	Comd'r... Capt. B. F. Roberts
Tom Green.....	Camp No. 136	S. E. Texas Div.	Hempstead, Tex	Adj't P. G. Smithson
Sampson	Camp No. 137	N. C. Div	Clinton, N. C	Comd'r... W. L. Saunders
F. R. Lubbock.....	Camp No. 138	N. W. Texas Div.	Lubbock, Tex	Comd'r.. Capt. Van B. Thornton
Jno. W. Caldwell	Camp No. 139	Ky. Div	Russellville, Ky	Adj't Sam Schwarz
*D. L. Kenan	Camp No. 140	Fla. Div	Quincy, Fla	Comd'r.. Capt. R. H. Holliday
Crockett	Camp No. 141	S. E. Texas Div.	Crockett, Tex	Adj't O. F. Hening
Camp Rogers	Camp No. 142	W. Tex. Div.	Caldwell, Tex	Comd'r .. Capt. W. D. Crump
Bowling Green	Camp No. 143	Ky. Div	Bowling Green, Ky.	Adj't G. W. Shannon
Albert Sidney Johnston..	Camp No. 144	S. E. Texas Div.	San Antonio, Tex	Comd'r .. Maj'r J. B. Briggs
Geo. D. Manion	Camp No. 145	N. E. Texas Div.	Kaufman, Tex	Adj't ... Taylor McRae
Ben T. DuVal	Camp No. 146	Ark. Div	Fort Smith, Ark.	Comd'r .. E. S. Pipes
C. M. Winkler.....	Camp No. 147	N. E. Texas Div.	Corsicana, Tex	Adj't Capt. P. T. Devany
Geo. T. Ward	Camp No. 148	Fla. Div.	Inverness, Fla	Comd'r .. Capt. R. M. Collins
Gen. Jos. Finnegan	Camp No. 149	Fla. Div	Sanford, Fla	Adj't Capt. W. C. Zimmerman
Columbia County	Camp No. 150	Fla. Div	Lake City, Fla	Comd'r .. Capt. A. M. Thrasher
.....Lomax	Camp No. 151	Ala. Div	Montgomery, Ala	Adj't ... C. H. Leffler
				Comd'r .. Capt. Walter R. Moore
				Adj't ... W. M. Ives
				Comd'r .. Capt. Emmet Seibels
				Adj't ... J. H. Higgins

Richland	Camp No. 152	La. Div.	Rayville, La.	Comd'r .. Capt. Ino. S. Summerlin Adj't. ... O. T. Smith.
Wood County.....	Camp No. 153	N. E. Texas Div.	Mineola, Texas...	Comd'r .. Capt. J. H. Huffmaster.
*W. W. Loring	Camp No. 154	W. Tex. Div.	Roby, Texas	Adj't. Geo. A. Cage. Comd'r .. Capt. D. Speer.
Stewart	Camp No. 155	Fla. Div. ...	Jasper, Fla.	Adj't. ... W. H. Smith. Comd'r .. Capt. H. J. Stewart.
Gonzales	Camp No. 156	S. W. Texas Div.	Gonzales, Texas...	Adj't. Ino. E. Hanna Comd'r .. Maj'r W. B. Sayers
Bessemer.....	Camp No. 157	Ala. Div.	Bessemer, Ala.....	Adj't. ... M. Eastland. Comd'r .. Capt W. R. Jones.
R. E. Lee.....	Camp No. 158	N. E. Texas	Forth Worth, Tex	Adj't. ... N. H. Sewall. Comd'r .. Genl. W. G. Veal.
Fulton County Ga.....	Camp No. 159	Ga. Div.	Atlanta, Ga.	Adj't. ... Comd'r .. Gen'l W. L. Calhoun.
Alvarado.....	Camp No. 160	N. E. Texas	Alvarado, Tex ...	Adj't. ... Ino. F. Edwards. Comd'r ..
Lamar.....	Camp No. 161	Fla. Div.	Tallahassee, Fla...	Adj't. ... J. R. Posey. Comd'r ..
Catawba	Camp No. 162	N. C. Div....	Newton, N. C ...	Adj't. ... R. A. Whitfield. Comd'r .. Capt. J. G. Hall.
Horace Randall	Camp No. 163	N. E. Texas	Carthage, Texas...	Adj't. ... L. R. Whitener. Comd'r .. J. R. Bond
Sul Ross	Camp No. 164	N. E. Texas Div.	Bonham, Texas...	Adj't. ... J. M. Woolworth Comd'r .. Capt. J. P. Holmes
Albert Sidney Johnston...	Camp No. 165	W. Tex. Div.	Taylor, Texas.....	Adj't. ... Comd'r .. Capt. M. Ross.
Hill County.....	Camp No. 166	N. E. Texas	Hillsboro, Texas...	Adj't. ... Perry Hawkins. Comd'r ..
Claiborne	Camp No. 167	Miss. Div.	Port Gibson, Miss	Adj't. ... Wm. A. Fields. Comd'r .. Capt. A. K. Jones.
Jeff. Davis.....	Camp No. 168	W. Tex. Div.	Paint Rock, Tex...	Adj't. ... Wm. W. Moore. Comd'r .. Capt. W. T. Melton.
Tom Green.....	Camp No. 169	N. E. Texas Div.	Weatherford, Tex.	Adj't. ... J. W. Ratchford. Comd'r .. Capt. J. P. Rice. Adj't. ... M. V. Kinnison.

Matt. Ashcroft.....	Camp No. 170	N. E. Texas Div.	Sulphur Springs, Texas	Comd'r .. Capt. R. M. Henderson.
Washington City Conf.	Camp No. 171	D. C. Div ..	Washington, D. C.	Adj't. ... M. G. Miller.
Sul Ross.....	Camp No. 172	N. W. Texas Div.	Henrietta, Texas...	Comd'r .. Major Albert Akers.
Pierce B. Anderson.....	Camp No. 173	Tenn. Div.....	Tullahoma, Tenn.	Adj't. ... Capt. F. J. Barrett.
A. P. Thompson	Camp No. 174	Ky. Div	Paducah, Ky	Adj't. ... C. B. Patterson.
E. Kirby Smith.....	Camp No. 175	Fla. Div	St. Augustine, Fla.	Comd'r .. Capt. J. P. Bennett.
Yazoo Camp.....	Camp No. 176	Miss. Div	Yazoo City, Miss	Adj't. ... W. J. Travis.
Capt. David H. Hammons	Camp No. 177	Oklahoma Div	Oklahoma, Okla.	Comd'r .. Capt. W. G. Bullitt.
Winchester Hall.....	Camp No. 178	La. Div.	Berwick, La.....	Adj't. ... J. M. Browne.
W. H. H. Tison	Camp No. 179	Miss. Div	Booneville, Miss.	Comd'r .. Capt. J. A. Enslow, Jr.
James Longstreet.....	Camp No. 180	Miss. Div	Macon, Miss.....	Adj't. ... Capt. S. D. Robertson.
K. E. Lee	Camp No. 181	Va. Div	Richmond, Va...	Adj't. ... W. R. McCutchen.
Henry W. Allen	Camp No. 182	La. Div.	Monroe, La.	Comd'r .. Capt. J. W. Johnston.
John Peck.....	Camp No. 183	La. Div.	Oakley, La.....	Adj't. ... John O. Casler.
John R. Cooke.....	Camp No. 184	Va. Div.	West Point, Va...	Comd'r .. Capt. M. W. Bateman.
Camp Ross.....	Camp No. 185	N. E. Texas Div.	Campbell, Tex. ...	Adj't. ... F. O'Brien.
Winchester.....	Camp No. 186	Ky. Div.....	Winchester, Ky.	Comd'r .. Capt. D. T. Beall.
Nicholasville.	Camp No. 187	Ky. Div.	Nicholasville, Ky	Adj't. ... J. W. Smith.
Frankfort.....	Camp No. 188	Ky. Div.....	Frankfort, Ky...	Comd'r .. Capt. H. W. Foote.
				Adj't. ... J. L. Griggs.
				Comd'r .. Gen. Alex. W. Archer.
				Adj't. ... J. Taylor Stratton.
				Comd'r .. Capt. W. R. Roberts.
				Adj't. ... H. Moise.
				Comd'r .. Capt. W. S. Peck.
				Adj't. ... J. W. Powell.
				Comd'r .. Capt. H. M. Miller.
				Adj't. ... W. W. Green.
				Comd'r .. Capt. R. W. Ridley.
				Adj't. ... Tom. G. Smith.
				Comd'r .. Capt. B. F. Curtis.
				Adj't. ...
				Comd'r .. Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.
				Adj't. ...
				Comd'r .. Capt. A. W. Macklin.
				Adj't. ...

[OFFICIAL.]

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

* Changes in Names of Camps.

No. 3	now	General Le Roy Stafford	was	Shreveport Vet. Ass'n.
" 65	"	Howdy Martin	"	Henderson Co.
" 67	"	Granbury	"	Camp Hood.
" 75	"	Albert Sidney Johnston	"	Beaumont.
" 90	"	Mildred Lee	"	Grayson Co. Texas.
" 134	"	Gen. J. W. Starnes	✓	Jno. L. McEwen.
" 140	"	D. L. Kenan	"	Quincy.
" 154	"	W. W. Loring	"	Fisher County.

Summary of Camps by States.

Western Texas Division	21
Northwestern Texas "	6
Southwestern " "	4
Southeastern " "	13
Northeastern " "	34
Total Texas	78
Louisiana Division	23
Florida "	19
Mississippi "	18
Tennessee "	15
Kentucky "	13
Alabama "	5
Georgia "	3
South Carolina Division	2
North " "	2
Arkansas "	2
Virginia "	2
Indian Territory "	2
Missouri "	1
District Columbia "	1
Division of the Northwest Division	1
Oklahoma "	1
Total	188

Summary of Camps by Departments.

Department East of the Mississippi	102
Trans-Mississippi Department	84
Division of the Northwest	1
District of Columbia	1
Total	188

[OFFICIAL.]

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Following is the regulation badge or button, adopted by the United Confederate Veteran Association, at the Reunion held at Jackson, Miss., June 2nd, 1891.

See page 5 of Minutes of that meeting for information and details.



Which can be worn on the lapel of the coat, by every Veteran, who is a member in good standing of a Camp in the United Confederate organization.

[NOTE.—No change has yet been made in the badge under the resolution named on pages 66 and 67 of this book. All communications relating to badges, buttons or pins must be addressed to Gen. J. F. Shipp, Quartermaster Gen'l U. C. V's. at Chattanooga, Tenn. He will furnish them upon a requisition made upon him by the Camp Commander, adjutant or Secretary or Quartermaster, at the following prices: gold plated thirty-five cents and solid gold at one dollar each. No department fee charged as heretofore, prices named cover the total cost of the badge.

Camps ordering can forward money with the requisition, or the badges will be sent by express C. O. D.]

[NOTE.—As there is apparent conflict between resolutions on pages 77 and 107, as to ladies wearing the badge; this matter will necessarily remain as now in force, only members of the U. C. V. in good standing to wear the badge, until the question is conclusively settled at the next Reunion.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

OFFICIAL

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

PROCEEDINGS

— OF THE —

Third Annual Meeting and Reunion

— OF THE —

United Confederate Veterans,

— HELD AT —

New Orleans, La., April 8th and 9th, 1892.

The Third Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, assembled at Washington Artillery Hall, New Orleans, La., on April 8th, at 10:30 A. M., with one hundred and seventy-two camps represented, of which one hundred and sixty-one were registered.

At 10:45, Gen. Gordon, accompanied by his staff, Lieut. Gen. W. L. Cabell, and other distinguished gentlemen, walked through the open ranks of the assembled veterans and took seats on the platform amidst deafening and prolonged applause. A few minutes later Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith appeared and was received with hearty cheers.

Then the band played "Dixie," and the "rebel yell" which greeted the first few strains shook the house until the rafters gave back answering echoes after the cheering had ceased.

In the centre of the large platform, arranged in the rear of the spacious building, sat Gen. Jno. B. Gordon; Commander in Chief; on his right was seated Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding Department East of the Mississippi, while on his left was seated Lieut. Gen. W. L. Cabell, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, each with their respective staff immediately surrounding them.

Also upon the platform was seated Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Major Gen. Wm. H. Jackson, Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Gen. T. N. Waul, of Texas, Major Gen. J. J. Dickson, of Florida, Rev. Dr. Thos. R. Markham and other distinguished gentlemen.

Major Gen. W. J. Behan, representing the Louisiana Division, in a few well chosen words called the meeting to order, and then extended the hospitality of the city in the following address.

"*Comrades*—The honor of calling this convention together has devolved upon me, and on the part of the Louisiana Division of the United Confederate Veterans, I am pleased to welcome you to our camping ground, and hope you will carry off to your distant homes only pleasant recollections of this Reunion. [Applause.] Providence also joins us in giving you a welcome, for we have one of the most beautiful days that this beautiful climate can give. [Applause.]

"We hope to have your kindest attention and hearty assistance in the duties before us, and shall strive to make those duties as short as possible.

"There are many things to be done within to-day and to-morrow, and as it is known that many of you have come a great distance, you will want to go through your work as rapidly as possible, so that you can return as promptly as possible.

"We have here the Mayor of New Orleans, who will give you a welcome to the municipality over which he presides, but before he shall address you the chaplain-general, Rev. Dr. Thos. R. Markham, who is first in order, will open the convention with prayer.' [Applause.]

Chaplain General Thos. R. Markham then offered the following prayer:

"Oh, Lord, our Lord, whose name is excellent in all the earth and who has set thy glory above the heavens. Thou doest thy will in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of earth, and none can stay thy hand or say unto thee what doest thou? Thou stillest the noise of the seas, the noise of their waves and the tumults of the people. And while, as to man, one generation goeth and another cometh, and there is none abiding, thy dominion is an everlasting dominion, and thy kingdom from generation to generation. And while we do fade as a leaf and fall before the moth, thou art the same and thy years shall not fail.

"And as, to thee, we give adoration and homage, for to thee belongeth power. We rejoice and give thanks that to thee also belongeth mercy, for thou renderest to every man according to his work. For knowing our frame and remembering that we are dust, thou considerest the imperfections of our endeavors. Therefore, would we ever fall into the hand of thy forbearing judgment and not into the hands of man; for, like as a father pitieth his children, so thou pitiest them that fear thee, and judgest them by the rightness of their aim and trueness of their purpose, whatever their errors in spirit or act or their sins of omission or commission.

"And looking back to that time, which, in our reunions, lives again, having in them its annual resurrections, its re-embodiment and renewal in our persons, we, thy servants, (and are not all thy servants the servants of thy will?) who were then constrained to say Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself, oh, God of Israel, the Saviour, can now say, It is the glory of God to conceal a thing. For now, though, here, "we see through a glass darkly," yet, as

of old, thou didst make known thy way to Moses and thine acts to the Children of Israel, so, to-day, through us, in thy dealings with us, in that past so dear and so sacred, in its records, its traditions and its memories, thy way is made known upon the earth and thy saving health among all nations.

"To day, recalling that hallowed past, we give thanks that thou gavest to this Southern land brave men and true women, whose devotion to duty, country and the right makes the memory of that country, our Confederacy, so ennobling a legacy. We thank thee for its principles, its precepts and its examples. We give thanks that its people came through the fire of trial, as fine gold purified by the flame.

"May our tongues cleave to the roofs of our mouths if we ever forget to make mention of their testimony to truth and righteousness. And may our children and our children's children, in all their generations, revere their names, their virtues and their valor, and keep green the memories of their high spirit, their brave words and heroic deeds.

"Make their lives our inspirations, and make us true scions of such a stock, so, that, if called upon, as they, to lay life, fortune and sacred honor" on altars of consecration and sacrifice, we and those who come after us, in their successive generations, may show that the same fire kindles their souls, the same blood courses through their veins, the same pulse throbs in their hearts.

"And as recollections sweet, tender and sad mingle with memories inspiring and exalting, and as there come to us "voices from the tomb sweeter than song, and a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living," may our love keep fresh and green, the recollections of comrades, whose forms, buried on their fields of honor, await the sounding of that trumpet, that shall waken them to life in the fields of glory.

"And grant, now, we beseech thee, thy blessing upon this assembly of United Confederate Veterans. As we have come together, as we trust, with one mind and one heart, to honor the past, to be true to the present to get wisdom for the future, we ask of thee to give us the spirit of counsel and of understanding. So endue us with wisdom from on high that, our deliberations and decisions, overruled by thy providence, may result in good, not only to our own part of this broad land, but be co-workers for good to our entire country. May our acts and those of like re-unions that shall follow, as we trust, to our remotest generations, prove fellow helpers, in enabling comrades of the North and comrades of the South and their posterity to dwell together, as citizens of the same country and descendants of a common ancestry, in a spirit of amity and unity.

"And to thy great name, the God from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift, to whom we look for the forgiveness of our sins, the renewing of our hearts, and the implanting of the hope of eternal life, to the name of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost, be the praise, now and evermore. Amen."

Gen. Wright Schaumburg; Adjutant General to Lt. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding the Department East of the Mississippi, here called the attention of the chair to a delegation of Virginians, who were present without being regularly accredited delegates, and moved "that they be tendered the courtesies of the floor." So ordered, and Gen. Schaumburg was appointed a committee of one to escort the Virginians to seats of honor, and they were placed nearest the platform.

Gen. Cabell said that there were fully one-half of his (Texas) delegation who were unable to get seats on the floor of the convention, and he asked that accommodations be given them.

It was explained that the space allotted to the Texas delegation was found to be inadequate, but that the additional room would be provided at once, which was done.

Major Gen. Behan then introduced Hon. Jos. A. Shakspeare, Mayor of New Orleans, amid deafening applause.

Mayor Shakspeare said:

"*Comrades* :—It is my great pleasure to extend to you the hospitality of the city of New Orleans. That you are always welcome in New Orleans, goes without saying, but it is my happy privilege to extend to you a double welcome to-day. [Applause.]

"The bond of sympathy is explained when it is recalled that scarcely a battle was fought in the Confederacy in which Louisianians did not share an equal part with the brave, true soldiers of other States. [Applause.]

"I do not feel that I can greet you as strangers, but as one of our own family and hope that you will meet us in the same friendly spirit as brothers. [Applause.]

"Again I tender you the hospitality of the city of New Orleans and her generous hearted people, and hope your stay among us may be characterized with most pleasant happenings." [Applause.]

The chair appointed Comrade Emile J. O'Brien, of Washington Artillery Camp No. 15, Louisiana Division, sergeant-at-arms, with the following assistants:

LIST OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY CAMP No. 15—H. H. Baker, J. A. Blaffer, J. B. Grayson, P. B. Lynch, Jno. M. Watson.

ASSOCIATION ARMY OF TENNESSEE CAMP No. 2—Fendell Horn, Richard McCarthy, P. O. Guerin, Wm. H. Wright, Peter C. Gaffney, Martin A. Alleyn.

HENRY ST. PAUL CAMP No. 16—B. A. Barosse, Dennis Sullivan, Don Castro, James Lally.

VETERAN CONFEDERATE CAVALRY ASSOCIATION CAMP No. 9—Edward Harrison, J. W. Carnahan, Louis Lamb, Jno. T. Shearer, W. A. Stewart.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA CAMP No. 1—E. Borland, T. S. Barton, Jno. T. Purvis, Jos. Maes, R. Fletcher.

IBERVILLE CAMP No. 18—Chas. A. Brusle.

The Sergeant-at-Arms were directed to seat the Veterans, as specially designated by the location of their State bannerets, and as arranged by the local committee.

The chair then introduced the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. John B. Gordon, who was greeted with the wildest cheering and applause, and who received an ovation which has rarely if ever been equaled. When order had been restored, Gen. Gordon addressed the convention as follows:

*"General Behan, Mr. Mayor, Comrades and Fellow-Countrymen of Louisiana—*Two thoughts impress me as I stand in this presence—the abounding wealth of kindness and affection exhibited by this glorious people, and the utter poverty of words to express our appreciation. How shall we interpret to New Orleans and Louisiana the response made by our grateful hearts for this splendid reception. [Applause.]

"Here, in this progressive, commercial mart, gathered from far off cities towns and villages, from humble homes and farms; from cattle ranches and sheep walks of Texas; from red hills and black prairies and green pineries of the South, are the grizzled veterans of that once invincible and ever-immortal Confederate army. [Applause.]

"What means these honors to the shattered fragments of those mighty legions which once in the white smoke of the battle followed the plumes of Lee [applause], of the Johnstons, of Hood, of Forrest and of Jackson? [Applause.] There can be nothing of self-interest or of self-seeking in this demonstration. These gray haired soldiers of the sixties have brought to your midst neither merchandise, nor gifts, nor products to barter. They are too poor in this world's goods to excite cupidity or to arouse the hope of avarice. Neither are they the dispensers of political patronage to the subservient or ambitious. The very government to whose fortunes they gave their unpurchased allegiance is no more. [Applause.] The flag which they so often bore to apparently impossible victory has been furled forever. [Applause.] The cause of separate national existence which they so loyally loved and so grandly defended lives now only as a memory. [Applause.] The old order has passed and a new era has come. Blended now in one common citizenship and in one American brotherhood are the brave veterans of both those vast armies which once met and grappled each other in deadly combat, now and forever united in the ennobling pursuits of peace, and with their faces turned to the promising and pregnant future, they are resolved by their joint efforts to achieve for their common country a destiny higher and grander, if possible, than was ever anticipated or even hoped for by the founders of the republic. [Cheers.]

"The highest, the sole political ambition of these disbanded veterans of the Confederacy is to promote the welfare of their commonwealth, and to see this union of co-equal States progressive, prosperous, perpetual and forever free. [Applause.]

"What reasons therefore for these distinctive and special honors paid to these disbanded men—honors as generous, as spontaneous and royal as were ever accorded even in the hour of glory and triumph to conquering armies? [Applause.]

"There is, there can be but one explanation. It is the voluntary tribute of noble natures to the noblest of human passions. [Applause.] It is patriotism's offering to that band of unpaid patriots whose record for courage, for constancy, for consistency and consecration has never been surpassed, if ever equalled, either in the annals of peace or of war. [Applause.] It is the response, the rapturous response made by New Orleans and Louisiana to the question: 'What think you of the Confederate soldier, of his services, his valor and his devotion to principle?' [Applause.]

"I cannot say that I am surprised at the warmth, the depth and cordiality of this welcome, however unexpected and astonishing the extent and spontaneity and brilliancy of its exhibition. [Applause.]

"When in our last convention at Jackson the name of New Orleans was proposed as the place for this reunion, every competitor bowed before the superiority of her claims. [Applause.] Her leadership in the organization of our general brotherhood, her boundless hospitality, not less recognized and appreciated by all Americans than are her annual and splendid and unparelled pageants; her superb record in every epoch of our country's history proclaimed her at once not only the worthy metropolis of this great State, but the ideal city of the soldier and the pride of the South. [Applause.]

"But we are indebted not only to New Orleans, my comrades, but to Louisiana for this splendid greeting. And if there be in this sisterhood of States one name which can with truth be declared the very synonym of patriotism, that one is the name of Louisiana. [Cheers.] Before Jefferson had penned or our fathers had affixed their signatures to our immortal Declaration of Independence; before Boston had recorded in patriotic blood at Bunker Hill her ever memorable protest; before Henry had spoken or one blow had been struck for colonial freedom, the liberty loving representatives of Louisiana's parishes in convention assembled had issued their proclamation, which was equivalent to a declaration of independence. [Applause.]

"With historic accuracy and noteworthy justice America's great historian, the gifted Bancroft, has left upon record this splendid tribute to Louisiana, that here upon the banks of the Mississippi the flag of the republic was first unfurled on this continent. [Applause.]

"It mattered not whether Louisiana's allegiance was due to France or to America; it mattered not whether the flag she defended was the stars and stripes of the Union or the flaming cross of the Confederacy [applause]; it mattered not whether she was called to aid her Southern sisters in 1861, or later to endure with unexampled heroism the hardships and humiliations of conquest and of capture, or still later after the war to revolt in recognition of her duty to posterity against the imposition and usurpations of a government not of

her choosing and to shed her blood like water in these streets during the cruel crucifixion of reconstruction: whatever her fate or surroundings in all the dire emergencies of her history, her lofty spirit has risen to the supremest heights of duty's demand. [Applause.]

"Beautiful, delightful New Orleans! Proud and glorious Louisiana! We who have known, and loved, and honored you in the past, we, who are the living witnesses of your heroic sacrifices for freedom, we who are proud to claim kindred with such a people, bring to you the affectionate offering of your sister States, and lay at your feet the tributes of our grateful hearts." [Great and prolonged applause.]

During the delivery of Gen. Gordon's address, Lieut. Gen. Longstreet entered the hall and at his own request he made his way unannounced by the side entrance to prevent any interruption at that moment. He was quietly and unobtrusively shown to a seat upon the platform, with the other distinguished guests, and subsequently was greeted cordially by Gen. Gordon, and all present, and received a grand ovation from the old veterans.

The ceremonies preliminary to the reception of the veterans having been concluded, Gen. Gordon addressed the assemblage as follows:

"Comrades, the Third Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will now come to order and the proceedings of the convention will be conducted under the ordinary rules that pertain to parliamentary bodies. The Adjutant General will state what he now has for the pleasure of the convention."

Adjutant General Geo. Moorman was assisted by Gen. J. A. Chalaron, of Louisiana, and Gen. D. R. Gurley, of Texas, as assistant Adjutant Generals and appointed Major E. T. Manning as his efficient reading and minute clerk, and Miss A. C. Childress as stenographer of the convention.

A motion was put and carried authorizing the chair to appoint two committees, of five each, one on credentials and the other on the order of business.

Gen. Wright Schaumburg moved that a committee of one from each State represented should be chosen by the delegates from the States to constitute a committee on resolutions, to which committee should be referred all resolutions submitted to the convention.

As an amendment it was moved by Gen. W. L. Thompson, of Texas, that the portion of the committee from the Trans-Mississippi Department should be appointed by Gen. Cabell, because of the inconvenience of getting delegates together, which was carried.

Gen. Cabell here arose and briefly stated that he was unwilling to assume the authority vested, but decidedly preferred Texas should make use of its right and select its own representatives on the committee on resolutions, which met with the chair's approval.

Capt. R. B. Coleman, as the representative of the Jeff Davis Camp, McAlester, Indian Territory, further moved to amend Gen.

Schaumburg's motion so as to include the four civilized nations of Indians on the committee. This also was adopted.

Brig. Gen. J. A. Chalaron moved a further amendment that the Division of the Northwest be included in the committees. The original motion as offered by Gen. Schaumburg, with amendments, was adopted.

Gen. Gordon, having previously announced that as soon as each State had made its selection the name of the representative chosen should be sent up to the chair for announcement to the convention, which instructions having been complied with, the Adjutant General read as follows:

Committee on Credentials—Major Gen. John C. Underwood (commanding Division of the Northwest), chairman; Col. E. M. Hudson, of Louisiana, Gen. W. M. Thompson, of Texas, Col. J. P. Hickman, of Tennessee, Col. Fred. L. Robertson, of Florida.

(Col. E. M. Hudson, was appointed chairman, he declined the chairmanship, when Gen. John C. Underwood was unanimously selected by the members of the committee to fill that position.)

Committee on Order of Business—Gen. B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana, Gen. A. T. Watts, of Texas, Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, Gen. W. L. Calhoun, of Georgia, Gen. Jos. R. Davis, of Mississippi.

Committee on Resolutions—Gen. T. N. Waul, of Texas, chairman; Col. J. M. Harrell, of Arkansas, Gen. Rufus Barringer, of North Carolina, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, Capt. Jno. L. Galt, of Indian Territory, Capt. Jos. F. Johnston, of Alabama, Capt. Geo. B. Guild, of Tennessee, Gen. Wm. Miller, of Florida, Judge W. L. Delaney, of Kentucky, Gen. Jno. Glynn, Jr., of Louisiana, Major Gen. John C. Underwood, Division of the Northwest, Gen. W. L. Calhoun, of Georgia.

Gen. J. F. Shipp, of N. B. Forrest Camp, Tennessee, moved that the chairman of each delegation present should present their credentials to the Committee on Credentials for verification, and so expedite matters.

Gen. Cabell moved that the adjutant general of each command be requested to furnish the names of their respective camps to the Committee on Credentials.

A short recess was ordered. On reassembling the chair said:

"I take great pleasure in announcing and introducing Major General Geo. Stuart, commanding Division of Maryland, to have him participate in the proceedings of this meeting, and I want to say for him that he is worthy of the highest seat you have in your hearts."

Cries of "Stuart!" "Stuart!" filled the air as he went forward and took his place on the platform.

"The chair also has the pleasure to announce the presence of Major General Richard Hoke, commanding Division of North Carolina, the "Tar Heel State," and Major General Ellison Capers, com-

manding Division of South Carolina, who are cordially invited to seats on the platform."

The major generals named mounted the platform besides the chairman amidst the wildest enthusiasm. When order was restored, the chair proceeded with the regular order of business. Gen. J. F. Shipp again reverted to the importance of the chairman of each delegation furnishing the credentials from each State to the Committee on Credentials to facilitate the intelligent action of that body.

Gen. Cabell differed somewhat with Gen. Shipp, as many of the camps had not qualified neither in bringing their dues with them, nor in sending them within the limited time since their application had been forwarded, on account of the remoteness of their location. The very fact of the camps having sent representatives should be sufficient evidence of the sincerity of their purpose and they would answer to their call just as they had always come up to the scratch during the war. If their credentials were not here it was because they could not get here. He deemed it advisable for the adjutant general of each State to furnish the names of the camps under his jurisdiction to the Committee on Credentials.

The chairman of the credential committee announced that Gen. Geo. Moorman, Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans, had a list of credentials which had been furnished to him, and that the lists as turned over by him to the committee would be carefully examined, which lists were complete in so far as they contained the name of every camp and the number of delegates allowed, and conformed to the written law of the constitution.

Gen. Cabell again suggested the propriety of a list of delegates from each Camp being furnished to the committee by the adjutant general of each division, thus enabling those camps whose credentials had not reached Gen. Moorman, the Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans, by course of mail to secure their franchise.

Gen. J. F. Shipp, commander N. B. Forrest Camp, Chattanooga, Tenn. moved, as a substitute: That in cases where credentials had not been presented to Gen. Moorman, the Adjutant General, that the chairmen of the several delegations be authorized to present them to the Committee on Credentials."

Gen. Cabell thought that the substitute would more fully cover his motion, which he withdrew, and the substitute was adopted.

All pertinent matter in the hands of the Adjutant General was handed the chairman of the Committee on Credentials, when executive session was immediately commenced in an adjoining room.

The Committee on Resolutions, after admonition from the chair as to the gravity of their duties, adjourned to assume the obligations imposed.

The chair then announced that all resolutions must first be sent to the desk to be read to the convention and then formally referred to the committee.

Gen. J. A. Chalaron introduced a resolution on behalf of the Louisiana Division, U. C. V., looking to the preservation of our history, written by a committee, giving an impartial account of our great struggle; to be used in instructing the youths of the South. (This resolution was made verbally, the written form having been mislaid, and Gen. Chalaron requested permission to hand it in when found.)

The chair, in placing the foregoing resolution before the convention, expressed the greatest satisfaction that such an important factor in the perpetuation of the name and great sacrifices made by the noble people of the South should have been introduced to the serious consideration of this assemblage, and though not formally placed before it, strongly recommended that it also go to the Committee on Resolutions for action, which was so ordered.

The chair remarked that it was a great pleasure to announce to the United Confederate Veterans that the camps from Alabama in convention assembled, had unanimously elected as their major general for the State of Alabama, Gen. J. T. Holtzclaw.

The following resolutions were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

By comrade Gen. Geo. W. Gordon, of Tennessee: Resolution requesting the chairman of this convention to designate one person from each of the States and territories, etc., represented, whose duty it shall be to memorialize the several governors and legislatures to grant to Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis a pension during her lifetime, etc.

It was, however, deemed expedient, so as to be in proper shape for presentation to the legislatures of the various States, that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which amendment was offered by comrade Smith, of Alabama. An additional amendment was made to pass the resolution simply as the sense of the meeting, and then refer it to the Committee on Resolutions for any alterations that might be deemed necessary.

Gen. Jos. R. Davis, of Mississippi, as a delegate from the State which had been the home of ex-President Davis, moved to sustain the resolution by a standing vote; the latter motion was put and carried amidst the wildest enthusiasm, after which it was referred to the committee for revision.

The pleasure of the convention was made apparent in a resolution to send a copy of the foregoing, with amendments, to each governor of the States named, with a request that he submit it to the legislature with his endorsement. Adopted unanimously.

By Major Gen. John Glynn, Jr., on behalf of the Louisiana Division, U. C. V., Camp No. 2, and its adoption recommended by said camp, providing for the appointment of a Committee on Constitution to remedy certain defects, perfect a new constitution and by-laws, and to better organize and perpetuate the U. C. V. Association.

By Major Gen. John Glynn, Jr., on behalf of the Louisiana Division, Camp No. 2, U. C. V., with their approval, amending Article

2 of the Constitution, authorizing the appointment of Brigadier Generals whenever necessary; Article 5, relative to dues; Article 3, relative to limiting each member to representation from one camp only.

Resolution was offered by Mr. Robert Campbell, of Yazoo, City Camp, (which was submitted through courtesy as he was not a delegate,) asking an address or petition be sent to the governors of all the Southern States and Territories, providing for the passage of an appropriation for the maintenance of an Institute for Confederate Veterans, and that a committee of thirteen be appointed to formulate such address or petition.

Comrade W. T. Cluverius, of Louisiana, submitted a resolution for the changing and altering of the present badge of the United Confederate Veterans. He asked that it be reduced in size one-sixteenth of an inch, and that the letters "U. C. V." be inscribed upon it, and that as altered and changed the badge be registered in the office of the Librarian at Washington, D. C. The resolution was prompted because of the vast imitations of the badge as now worn.

A resolution was submitted by comrade H. L. Bentley, of Abilene Camp, Texas, to make some changes in the constitution, which latter motion the chair turned over to the Committee on Resolutions without being read to the convention.

Comrade W. H. Brooker, of Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, of San Antonio, Texas introduced a resolution requesting the general commanding to appoint eleven ladies in Southern States to look after the graves of our heroes who lie in northern soil, and to devise ways and means to embellish these sacred spots, and to raise suitable monuments over their dust, and to otherwise perpetuate the memories of those "unreturning braves."

By comrade W. H. Brooker, resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee on Statistics and History for the collection, compilation and publication of the true record of Confederate soldiers enlisted in the late war.

By comrade W. D. Chipley, of Camp Ward, Confederate Veterans of Florida, resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to select a proper and truthful history for use in the public schools in the South.

Here Gen. Gordon stated that the time had arrived for the veterans to form in line and march to the French Opera house, where the Hon. Jno. W. Daniel, the orator of the day, would deliver the annual oration. It was further announced that the convention would reassemble at 7:30 p. m., when the report of the Committee on Credentials and other business of the Association would be considered and acted upon, and a full attendance was therefore earnestly requested.

The veterans then assembled by delegations on St. Charles street, according to instructions, and marched four abreast to the French Opera House, to hear the oration of the Hon. Jno. W. Daniel, of Virginia.

[NOTE.—This master-piece is inserted here in the proceedings in the order in which it was delivered, as it should be in the possession of every camp, of every veteran, and will be preserved as one of the most cherished household treasures of every Southern home.—ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

ORATION OF SENATOR DANIEL.

Gen Gordon then introduced the orator of the day, as follows:

*"Ladies, Comrades, my Confederate Countrymen—*The delightful experiences which have stirred the tenderest and profoundest depths of my sensibilities are now to be heightened and intensified by the privilege accorded me of introducing to you the glorious representative of old Virginia. [Applause.] I present to you my friend, your friend, a superb soldier, a golden-hearted gentlemen, the unrivalled orator, John W. Daniel, of Virginia."

Who, after an almost unparalleled ovation, spoke as follows:

"Gen. Gordon, comrades, soldiers of the army and navy of the Confederate States and fair women of the South. [Cheers.]

In the Hebrew and Arabian legends concerning Nimrod, "the mighty hunter" of old, it is recounted that Abraham, the patriarch, was called before him, and Nimrod, the King, said unto him:

"Let us worship the fire."

"Rather the water that quenches the fire," said Abraham.

"Well, the water."

"Rather the clouds that carry the water."

"Well, the clouds."

"Rather the wind that scatters the clouds."

"Well, the wind."

"Rather man, for he withstands the winds," answered Abraham.

It is not as a worshipper of the fire, or of any of the material elements and powers of the earth that I have come to meet you here to-day—you, who were once citizens of a land, soldiers of an army, that live only in the memories of days that have vanished.

It is rather as the respecter, and lover of my fellow-men—of you men of the South—who have withstood the wind; withstood it when it raged through the flames of battle, and when it moaned over the wastes of death, devastation and defeat. Man, created but a little lower than the angels, and reflecting his Maker's image in the majesty of his countenance and the beautiful genius of his mind, is the link between the earth and the heavens of which he dreams; and if the patriarch, by successive steps, led the King to realize his superiority over the forces of nature and to the contemplation of nature's God, so have you, once soldiers of the South—so have you made mankind realize your superiority over the caprices of fortune and the decrees of fate, and your firm reliance in that Providence which holds men and nations in its keeping.

THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR.

Brilliant as are the annals of the Southern land, from the days of the Revolutionary War to the present time, there are no pages in its history which bespeak the stern, enduring stuff of its manhood and the beautiful piety of its womanhood as do those which relate to its rising up from the prostration of civil strife, and its restoration to social prosperity and political liberty. Self-respect in deep adversity, self-containment under harshest trial; self-assertion under vast discouragement; patient toil under hard conditions; magnanimity under keen exasperation; faith in God and His justice, though the heavens fall—these traits have marked this people; and by their exercise the fires of hatred have been quenched, the rains that refresh have been gathered, the clouds of gloom have been scattered; the storms of evil-fortune have been withstood.

The glory of the Confederate soldier is in the fact that he went forth from the people's homes to the field of battle, and back to those homes from the field of battle; that he suffered for a people's cause, without pay; that he carried a people's standard, without rewards; and that when all was lost, save honor, he worked as he fought, with his whole soul, and achieved victories of peace that outshine all the fields of war.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES IN HISTORY.

The Confederate States of America live only in history.

There they will live forever in the dignity of honest purpose and high principle, and in the grandeur of heroic sacrifice. They are resplendent in the virtues of the people that ordained them. They were made immortal by the brave deeds done for them.

With all the crimes of falsehood that history is guilty of, one crime it is without capacity to commit—so does human nature rebel against it—it can never bring stigma, contempt or shame upon a people who bravely fight for Liberty and Independence. You, surviving comrades, are but a fragment of the band that did this thing: fought for Liberty and Independence. These words stand upright and alone. No adjective may prop their firm footing. No epithet can strike them down.

Some say it is better for mankind in the long run that the South failed. None but God can tell. Some say it were wiser had it never attempted to set up for itself. None but God can tell. Whether for better, whether for worse, that we dared the great enterprise of making a new nation, such is the merit of Liberty and Independence that they condone all errors of judgment and glorify all fair deeds done for their sake. Mankind honors you for two things: first, because you offered your lives with your faith to your country's cause; second, because you were honest, honorable, chivalrous and brave. I greet you with reverence and love. To have stood with you in the thin gray line is the proudest memory of my life, to meet you once again is a joy tender and inexpressible.

Did I follow my heart's first prompting now, I would recall the men and incidents of the days we spent together. I see in retrospect the Washington Artillery or the Louisiana Guard Artillery go rattling to the front, and hear again their pealing guns. I see again the lines of Hayes and Stafford go sweeping by to the charge, and hear over the rattling musketry their ringing cheers. Did I follow the bent of the genius of these times I would speak of the material progress of the South, of its mines and minerals, of its crops and herds, of its railway systems, its mighty contributions to commerce, and its multiplying furnaces and factories, but I have chosen rather to pay a tribute to its character and its history.

SOUTHERN CHARACTER AND HISTORY THE SOUTH'S GREAT POSSESSIONS.

These are its great possessions. We live in a generation that is so busy with to-day's spursuits that it thinks but little of yesterday and its lessons. But the greatest wealth of the South is not in its material resources, great as they are. It is in the virtue of its people.

I would not give the memory of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, Bragg, Polk, Ewell, Hardee, Breckinridge, Pat Cleburne, Dick Taylor, Hood, Price, McCullough, Semmes, D. H. and A. P. Hill, Stuart, Forrest, Morgan, Ashby. I would not give the memories of these dead warriors and their compeers for all your mines and fields.

I would not give the character and fame of the Confederate private soldier for the wealth of Ormus and of Ind. I would not for my own part exchange the fact that I, too, was an humble soldier of my people for all the gold and silver piled up in the treasury vaults, for the proudest crest in the heraldy of knighthood, nor for the grandest crown that ever sparkled on a monarch's brow.

FOUR YEARS.

The Confederate soldier lived, moved and had his being within the brief space of four years. These four years flame across the sky of history with the brilliancy of a comet. They were years of undimmed glory.

There was no Confederate before 1861 and there was none after 1865. The Confederacy marked its boundaries with your bayonets. It flashed into the family of nations like a sword from its scabbard—it vanished from the family of nations like a sword returned to its scabbard. Its birth was registered and its epitaph written in the blood of the brave. It was born, it lived and it died amidst the roll of drums, the blast of bugles, the rattle of musketry and the thunders of cannon. Its Constitution was dissolved in the flame of war. Its flag fell to rise no more. Its institutions perished. When the sun rose after Appomattox there was a new heaven and a new earth. And the old South lay dead in majesty.

THE OLD SOUTH.

It lies far off in the bygone years under the cypress trees and the ivy vines, with a broken shaft upon its fragile

tomb. It was a land of true men and modest women. It lay aside from the great highways, beaten down with the tread of the myriads following westward the star of empire. On the broad acres of its plantations were the homes of its people. In groves and fields and by pure waters were its altars. Its population was not crowded in tenement houses. It had few cities, and of them New Orleans, Richmond, Mobile, Charleston and Savannah were the greatest. Commerce and manufactures had not kept pace with agriculture. It had little or no shipping. There were but three rolling mills in the entire South, but agriculture flourished. Cotton, sugar and rice fields, corn, wheat and tobacco fields were its great resources. It had universities, colleges and schools of high grade. Its scientists were eminent. Its statesmen were imbued with the philosophies that spring from contemplation. Its jurists were filled with the spirit of equity; its soldiers with the spirit of patriotism; its people were filled with the high martial spirit of their race, softened by the spirit of Christianity. Wealth was more evenly distributed than in most modern nations. There were few beggars, few millionaires, no monopolists, but many gentlemen. In no land was merit more readily recognized, and in none was its passage to wealth, to position and distinction less impeded. Marriage was a sacrament. There were few divorces. Its women shrank from the avocations of publicity, but they made home lovely, happy and sacred. Its society possessed elegance, refinement and dignity. Its public life was but little stained with public scandals. The incontinence of a public officer was rare, and, when it occurred, damning. Its men were men counting honor more than life or riches.

THE ELEVATION OF THE BLACK MAN.

It had a peculiar institution, slavery. I will not discuss it further than to say, that whatever else the war did, it vindicated the beneficence of the institution to the subject race. Our own race found the black man a wanderer in the wilderness and gave him a home; it found him naked and clothed him; it found him a savage, a cannibal, and a heathen and it made him a Christian; it found him muttering a gibberish and gave him a language; it found him empty-minded and it filled him with instruction. When he ceased to be a slave, so had he been elevated from his barbarous state that he was declared fit to assume the great prerogatives and responsibilities of an American citizen. What prouder monument could there be to the civilization and humanizing genius of a people?

THE OLD SOUTH AND THE UNION.

The old South had done much for and had gloried in the Union. The War of the Revolution, the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico and the Texas revolution had each of them been led by a Southern general. The fabric of the Union had been woven, as it were, largely by Southern hands. The territory north of the Ohio to the great lakes, the territory of Louisiana, stretching to

Oregon, the territory contained in the acquisition of Texas altogether constituting three-fourths of the United States, was chiefly the fruitage of measures framed and deeds done by Southern leaders, Andrew Lewis, George Rogers Clark, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor. The genius of Democracy that filled the Southern heart was quaffed from the fountain of American independence and the patriotic traditions that inflamed its fancy were those of our grand American story.

THE CONFEDERATE LAND.

We turn our faces to the past. There arises before us a land as fair as any that ever dawned on human vision. It stretches from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Its western frontier lays far in the woods beyond the Mississippi. Its eastern and southern coast is washed for two thousand miles by the Atlantic wave. Four of the original colonies of Great Britain, which proclaimed themselves at Philadelphia in 1776 to be free and independent States are embraced within it—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. To them are added Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri divide between it and its Northern neighbor. On its map you may read the names of Alamance, where American freemen first defied the power of the English King before Concord or Bunker Hill were heard of; of Mecklenburg, where first was sounded the note of independence before the proclamation of Philadelphia; of Williamsburg, where the first Democratic convention in America was held and the first State declared its independence. There, too, you may read the names of Moultrie, Camden, Cowpens, King's Mountain, Savannah and Charleston. There you may see Yorktown, where Cornwallis gave up the ghost of conquest, leaving his sword to Washington. There you may see New Orleans, upon soil which Jefferson negotiated from the empire of Napoleon to the republic of Washington, where the fierce Democracy of Tennessee and Kentucky, led by Andrew Jackson, gave the quietus to the veteran regulars of Great Britain the same who later won the glories of Waterloo. There at the Alamo in the Lone Star State, you may read the grandest epitaph of history, where

“Sparta had its Messenger—the Alamo had none”.

There you may see, too, Bentonville and Appomattox, where valor, unawed by fate, paid to its flag the last salute and flaunted the colors of victory over the precipice of surrender.

THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of this land had been made in the image of the Constitution of the United States. But it contained some improvements. It represented the advanced thought of a progressive people, expert in constitution making. There is the same division of powers, legislative, judicial and executive; the same organization of Senate and House of Representatives; there is the same reservation of

powers not delegated to the general government, nor prohibited "to the States respectively, or to the people." There are the same apportionment of representation and direct taxation by adding to numbers three-fifths of other persons, meaning slaves. There are the same muniments of civil and religious liberty. The ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States which were framed by Massachusetts and subsequently adopted, had been embodied as an integral part of it. The main differences between it and the Constitution of the United States were that no bounty could be granted and no tax levied to foster any branch of industry. No appropriation for internal improvements could be made except aids to navigation, the removals of obstructions from rivers and the improvement of harbors. It was less monarchical than its prototype. The President could hold office but for six years and was made ineligible to a second term. It recognized African slavery just as the Constitution of the United States recognized it, and repeats its fugitive slave law in identical language, but unlike that Constitution it did not procrastinate the interdiction of the slave trade, but once for all and forthwith forbade it. It was the freest Constitution that has ever been adopted by the English speaking race.

THE CONFEDERATE PRINCIPLES AMERICAN.

The Confederate principles were three-fold: first, local self-government represented by the sovereignty of the State; second, race purity represented by the sovereignty of the race; third, the union of States represented by a confederated, union and constitution.

Let all, then, realize and contemplate this fact, that there was not a single principle appearing in Confederate history that had not existed, and did not contemporaneously exist, in the Constitution and history of the United States. The revolution of the Confederacy did not dislodge or controvert a single idea or institution that underlay the independence, the freedom and the constitutional fabric of the American Union. There was no difference between the Confederate States and the United States in respect to those things which made or was the fruit of the revolution of 1776.

The new swarm of bees that comes forth from the old hive in spring follows the queen bee, and builds its hexagon cells and stores its honey just like the old hive. The Confederate swarm of 1861 followed its queen bee of independence and built its cells just like the old rebel swarm of 1776.

THE CONFEDERATE PEOPLE.

The Confederate people were Americans, all—in blood, in history, in principle, in habitation—descendants for the most part of the early pioneers and from the purest and gentlest strains of the English yeomen blood. They discerned the rights of man with as clear an eye and upheld them with as firm a hand as any that ever dared the wilderness or the wave or the imminent deadly breach to grasp the fruits of nature or to erect the shrines of conscience.

The Anglo-Saxon stock in the British isles had been stimulated and brightened by the blood of the conquering Norman. The English stock of the South had been invigorated by an infusion of the sturdy Scotch-Irish blood, and enlivened and illumined by a strain from the chivalrous vivacious and polished blood of France.

The painter Turner had painted a picture that seemed to him too somber. He paused, and then threw upon it a radiant touch of red, which illumined the canvas. This is what the Norman did for England and the French for the South.

THE CONFEDERATE WAR WAS A TERRITORIAL QUARREL.

The Confederate war was distinctly a territorial quarrel. The South wanted a "United States of America," to be named "Confederate States," to distinguish it from the northern confederacy, and to consist of Southern States with homogenous institutions; and the North wanted but one "United States of America," to comprehend the half continent. The Northern swarm wanted to keep one hive and the Southern swarm wanted two hives. One or two? This was the question.

WHY THE CONFEDERATE WAR?

You ask then, "Why the Confederate war?" "Why did North and South fall out?" I answer, "African slavery."

Who are responsible for African slavery? All of our ancestors, English and American; all of our contemporaries, Northern and Southern. Not a section, not a country, but a race. The English enslaved the African in order to profit thereby. Kings and Queens and Cabinets took stock in the slave trade. South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia sternly protested against it. Our Declaration of Independence in 1776 made it an accusation against the English crown. Every Northern State and every Southern State then alike yielded to it. There was no free State when the United States adopted their Constitution; but slave States organized by it a union of slavery. If it were wrong all were guilty, for all put it in the Federal Constitution and swore to support it, and the fugitive slave law in the Constitution found its germ in the earlier action of the united colonies of New England.

HOW SLAVERY PRODUCED WAR.

Slavery produced war because it soon differentiated Northern and Southern society. The North did not refuse to prolong slavery for moral reasons: but because, first, it was not profitable in mechanical labors; second, it competed with free labor; third, the South wanted free trade, because slavery made it agricultural, and the North wanted high tariffs, because of its mechanical and manufacturing conditions. We hear the cry now against competition with the pauper labor of Europe. That cry was antedated by clamor against competition with the slave labor of the South. The South had received slavery from the imposition of tyranny; it continued it from necessity. It knew not what to do with it but

to keep it; it was, "between the devil and the deep sea." The slaves were too numerous to transport. Free them and free suffrage would follow, and with free suffrage race conflict.

RACE PURITY.

Just before the war a citizen of New Orleans wrote a pamphlet entitled, "A Separate Nationality vs. The Africanization of the South," by W. H. Holcombe. It showed how abolition was coming, and how through it would come from free suffrage, race conflict, confusion and anarchy. The author lives yet. He has seen every word of his prophecy fulfilled. The old South had its alternative: Africanization or a separate Confederacy. It drew its sword for independence and race sovereignty, and so died.

WHAT WILL HISTORY SAY OF US?

"What will they say of us at home?" the confederate said to himself, as he slept at night before the batteries he would charge at dawn, or saw the long lines come gleaming in. What home thought and thinks of him he knows full well, and is content, and yet he asks now what will history say of us and of the confederate cause?

At Appomattox, when General Lee had resolved to save further effusion of blood, and to treat for surrender, one of his attendants passionately exclaimed: "Oh, general! what will history say of the surrender of the army in the field?" "Yes, I know," he answered. "Yes, I know they will say hard things of us; they will not understand how we were overwhelmed by numbers; but that is not the question, colonel; the question is, is it right to surrender this army? If it is right, then I will take all the responsibility."

NO CONFEDERATE TRAITOR.

Just history will say—aye, history has said—there was no treason in being a confederate. No more loyal hearted people ever trod the earth than those who bore the confederate arms. The epithet "traitor" was the mere passionate froth of wordy conflict. Actions speak louder than words. They are the only things that signify in history. And the United States never at any time treated the confederates as traitors. It recognized their belligerent rights. It exchanged prisoners of war. It deliberately, purposely, wisely abandoned all effort to prosecute for treason. The federation system is dual. The citizen could only be a citizen of the United States by being a citizen of a state. He swore to support the constitution of his state; and by the action of his state became a party to the constitution of the United States. The right to alter or abolish government was at the base of state government and of federal government alike—a fundamental principle to which they both owed their being. The state could not possibly commit treason. It is a personal act. It would be absurd to say that the citizen could be hung for treason for not obeying his state, which decided one way, and hung for treason if he did not obey the federal government, the two governments differ-

ing. If not so, a man would be predestined to be hung anyway if state and federal government quarreled. This was absurd. The fact is, until the war it could not be determined whether the paramount allegiance was due to the central or local power. Our fathers had left the question open, fearing to attempt to close it. It was a question of fact rather than of law, for the law was silent, and the jury of nearly three millions of men decided the fact their way according to the majority of bullets which were made to vote *viva voce*. And sometimes I am quite sure they voted very loud.

Daniel Webster in his oration at Bunker Hill declared that after a revolt has levied a regular army, and fought a pitched battle, its champions even if defeated cannot be tried and convicted as traitors. If this be true where technical law is undoubtedly violated, how must the case stand where the question of technicality is itself in issue? Let our two thousand battles give the answer.

LESSONS OF THE CONFEDERACY—PEACE.

Your work was not lost, your sacrifice was not vain. You have taught the world great lessons and have yourselves learned great lessons. You have taught peace. The iron is melted and then it is made harder than ever into steel. Peace was broken and then peace was cemented stronger than before. What England learned through the battles of eight hundred years were learned in four years. We do everything in America on a magnificent scale, and when it is done it is done. With the flash of a sword we silenced the conflict of eight centuries. You taught peace in making war, in finding it vain to your ends but turning it to the accomplishment of grand aims for the future of our country and mankind. War was not inevitable in the possibilities of nature, but it was inevitable in the possibilities of the generation that made it. The forces conducing to it had accumulated for generations. Small minds attribute the war to politicians. The politicians on both sides went forward because the people pressed them. When the snows of the Alps are piled up, a whi-per may pour the avalanche down the mountain side. If our race had been wiser, and riper, and greater they might have settled every issue by the arbitration of council. The value of all the Southern slaves was not equal to the blood of one brave soul that perished; but when war became inevitable and arbitrament could not be reached, then the vindication of character was worth the blood of all that perished, and all of us, whether we be Northern or Southern, can stand to-day upon a higher plane and contemplate a grander prospect than if we had deferred or suppressed issues when they demanded settlement.

A LESSON OF COMMERCE.

Commerce was the conquerer. It rose in rebellion against slavery. Commerce is the great nexus of nations—the builder of union, the organizer of empire. It led Columbus to discover Amer-

ica, seeking a short passage to the Indies. Commerce freed America protesting against a tax restriction. The tea thrown into Boston harbor infused multitudinous seas and all the airs of heaven, and drunk in by all nations, fills them with desire for unrestricted commerce. It is battling to-day in Washington. Mountains and rivers and valleys and oceans are the great politicians of the universe. When lawyers said that secession was all legal and well the Mississippi river, the Rocky Mountains, the Alleghanies, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the Mississippi Valley sat in session as a supreme court and quashed the plea. Commerce was bailiff and cried come into court. It wanted no custom house between Northern manufactures and Southern markets. It wanted no barrier between the grain fields of the Northwest and the delta of the Mississippi. Not cotton, not slavery, not the Declaration of Independence, not the Constitution, but commerce was king. It wanted the continent for its shop, keeping with freedom to buy and sell at all the bargain counters. Napoleon turned up his lip at the English as a "race of shopkeepers" before Waterloo, and the shopkeepers turned up their lips at him at Waterloo. The British soldiers have been the fore-runners of the English merchant all over the world. The drumbeat that follows the sunrise is the summons to business.

The clause in our Federal Constitution giving Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States and foreign nations is the vetebra of that instrument. Like Aaron's rod it is swallowing up all the others. It was the rod that swallowed up the Confederacy. It is the rod that now is building levees on the Mississippi that it may roll onward unvexed to the sea.

IDEAS OPPOSED TO THE CONFEDERACY.

Gen. Robert E. Lee said: "Judge your enemy from his standpoint if you would be just," and again, "God disposes, let this satisfy us." Shall we not rise to this high plane of equity, and to this great confidence in him who orders our being? If great ideas underlay the Confederacy, great ideas also underlay opposition to it, and all the ideas of the times were American. You were defeated because you were outnumbered and overweighed, and because the weight of modern thought brought up the heaviest guns against you. You were not outgeneraled nor outfought. The tendencies of social movement are (1) to the equality of man, (2) the consolidation of States and interests, (3) the integrity of empire and (4) the assimilations of peoples. The syllogisms of logic and the technicalities of legal pleading take subordinate part in great movements of nations. Great causations underlie all great events and phrases of exposition and argument are the mere state costumes for greater things than they. Nature made a map of a great empire in the territory of the Union. Our rivers flow from the Rocky Mountains on the one side and the Alleghanies on the other inward to the Mississippi Valley. Great oceans sweep around this empire and the Father of Waters

flowing through its centre pours its commerce into the Gulf and the great ships bear it to the world. The tides of immigration followed the rivers and poured like them into one great basin and the Mississippi furnished their exit. These tides of immigration, with a race instinct like our own, avoided the South, and moving on shores of Northern latitude, imbibed Northern jealousy of and antagonism to African slavery. Nature is indivisible. Race instinct is imperishable. Slavery was ephemeral. Look up at the stars! There is no band around Orion. There are no boundary lines between the constellations. Nature made here the mold of Union. Destiny fashioned into it the plastic clay. God rules amidst the wrecks and ruins of history. The instincts of men are the tools He works with. "God disposes, let this satisfy us." We abide His decree.

IDENTITIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH AND THEIR MOVEMENTS.

Underneath local policies, individual interests and transient conditions, the war disclosed the strong identities of thought and aspiration and method and custom of the Anglo-American nation. Probe to the bottom of the Northern heart, and white supremacy in fields of labor is found to be its stirring, moving, moral animus. Probe to the bottom of the Southern heart, and white supremacy is found to be its similar animus. Race followed race instinct on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. The Northern scions of the white race would have no dark rivals in bleeding Kansas and Nebraska, and no competitors of free labor in the Southern plantations. The Southern scions of the race feared and fought against the rivalry of the black race for political power. The same thought was in both breasts. The political methods were the same. As the American colonies merged into independence through secession from union with the British Empire, so the Southern Confederacy merged into secession from another union with the creeds and words of the fathers upon its lips. As our British ancestors fought against secession when interest prompted; so did the North when interest prompted. When secession was backed by natural influences and strong powers it won. When it came in contact with the natural suggestions and the traditional thirst for union, it lost. But, while our forefathers changed the fundamental principles of government and repudiated ancient dynasties and institutions which had nursed their infancy, the South changed neither principles of government nor administrative forms. President and Cabinet and Congress were on one side, and President and Cabinet and Congress on the other. As no two people were more alike, and no two impulses to action more alike; as no two constitutions were more alike, so no two armies were more alike than those which faced each other during the Confederate war. They spoke the same language; they were mainly of the same people and lineage and antecedents; they loved the same institutions; they sought for the most part the same laws; they drilled by the same tactics; they moved by the same evolutions.

They had the same organization from the General-in-Chief to the corporal of the guard. They fought pretty much with the same weapons, and, just between you and me, the most of the weapons that the old Confederates had were borrowed from Brother Jonathan—and that, too, behind his back—when he was moving and looking the other way. In their shirt sleeves no man could have told the difference between a Union and a Confederate soldier. It was a family quarrel, between a big brother and a little one, and like most little brothers we got the worst of it.

A LESSON OF LIBERTY.

You have taught a lesson of liberty. The capacity of a people for freedom was never more clearly demonstrated. War is autocratic and monocratic. Government in war runs to despotism. The laws are said to be silent because war generally has but one law—force. Our forefathers won liberty by first abandoning liberty for war. They made Washington a dictator before they made him President, and then had not France plucked the drowning liberty of America by the locks, who knows what story might substitute that of Yorktown?

The Confederate States never stooped to conquer. The proud young republic never condescended to a dictator's sway. Jefferson Davis never deviated a hair's breadth from the plum line of a constitutional President. They refused to accept compensation for their slaves from President Lincoln as the price of surrender. This was because it was not a venal war for property, but a spiritual war for the ascendancy of principle and the purity of blood. They refused to accept the interference of foreign powers upon the conditions of abolition for the like reason. They died with heads up, budging not an inch from their principles, died in the battle line bleeding with a thousand wounds.

A LESSON OF DEMOCRACY.

You taught a lesson of democracy. The Confederate soldier was the Confederate citizen, a citizen to the edge of battle, a citizen again after battle, a citizen even during the battle. You elected your own officers with voting booths in camps. You had free ballots and fair counts at the cannon's mouth, pulling lanyards with one hand, casting ballots with the other. Accomplished in the habitudes of free men, you were statesmen with muskets, philosophers wielding sabers, husbandmen on horseback. Democrats, Republicans, approving the sufficiency of our Democratic methods and our American institutions for every exigency of war as of peace. Let Kings ponder that war and cease to prate of the necessity of crowns and scepters. Let the war lord of Germany who proclaims the King's will the supreme law, amid anarchical uprisings and standing armies—let him see how a people can hurl their thunderbolts without war lords and Czars and Emperors, and how they can turn back to home and shop and plow and anvil when war is ended.

Let hereditary aristocracy and corporate monopolists and the barons of gold—let them behold a land that had no aristocrats, but only they who were brave and true counted as the best.

Confederate officer and Confederate soldier were but the testaments of that brotherhood which in honor prefers one another. They ate together, slept together, fought together; the officer led the soldier by the soldier's command, and the soldier followed, needing no command. Confederates were brothers.

LESSON OF FINANCE.

The war taught a great lesson in finance, and I am candid to say the Northern statesmen, trained to commercial ideas, surpassed the Southern in financial genius. Brother Jonathan always was a keener hand at the game of dollars than Johnny Reb. Finance is an experimental science, not an exact one, and dollars are such delicate and weighty things that nations are too timid to experiment, except under the stress of circumstances. The North invented two things, the national banks and greenback legal tender notes, which supplied them the sinews of war. The South, under a greater stress of circumstances, invented neither an efficient banking system nor a legal tender paper currency. Money is the blood of business. The North poured its blood into the veins of business and conquered. We, the South, perished from financial inanition. The North, by its financial policy, contributed a vast store to the permanent knowledge of mankind.

The Confederacy never made its dollar a legal tender. The Confederate note was an orphan. It soon became an outcast. Nations learn only from experience. Let the future profit by the experience of the past.

A LESSON OF GENERALSHIP.

The South, I think, surpassed the North in generalship, and it contributed illustration of two great ideas to military science which are also added to the permanent store of knowledge of mankind. First, that cavalry used as mounted riflemen in great bodies are the efficient agencies of great campaigns. Stuart, Hampton, Forrest, Ashby, Morgan, Shelby and Wheeler proved themselves not only great generals upon the field of battle, but great in the larger sense, that they developed the use of great bodies of horsemen as mounted infantry in a more efficient manner than ever used before.

The greatest cavalry battles of the war were Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, where Stuart met Pleasanton. At its close Pleasanton retired, beyond the Rappahannock, and Trevelyan's in June, 1864, where Hampton with 5000 troopers, bore against Sheridan with 8000, and at its close Sheridan retired to the White House, giving Hampton "right of way."

Stuart, the flower of cavaliers, fell at Yellow Tavern, and a nation wept to hear that "Harry Hotspur's spur was cold." His soul

was wafted heavenward upon the sacred accents of that hymn, "Rock of ages, cleft for me, let me hide myself in thee."

Forrest, the "Wizard of the Saddle," oh, what genius was in that wonderful man! He felt the field as Blind Tom touches the keys of a piano. "War means killing," he said, "and the way to kill is to get the most thar first." There is military science—Napoleon, Stonewall, Lee and Jomini, in a nutshell. He was not taught at West Point, but he gave lessons to West Point.

Morgan and Ashby alike died while their swords were bright. Hampton, thank God, lives yet and the day will never come when the heart of the Southron shall not thrill to the sound of that glorious name. Patriot, lofty-minded as any Senator of old Rome. Statesman pure and just, serene and wise. Soldier and gentleman—every inch a hero.

Murat and Ney, splendid soldiers as they were, are not the models that the world will hereafter copy. The cavalymen of the future will pattern after Stuart, Hampton and Ashby, of the Army of Northern Virginia, and after Morgan, Wheeler, and Forrest the Wizard of the West.

The genius of Lee, a combination of that of Stonewall Jackson and of Wellington and Marlborough in one, developed the power of flank attack and of field defense alike. That great commander leaves three campaigns as marvels of accomplishment and models for study:

1. At Second Manassas, he divided his army and surrounded Pope with far fewer numbers, mystified him, confused him, blind folded, and then concentrated, assailed and defeated him.

2. At Chancellorsville he divided an army which was less than half that in numbers of his adversary, marched one portion of it as if in grand review down the battle front of that adversary and assailed him flank and rear, and drove him back across the Rappahannock.

3. The next year he began a battle eleven months long, commencing on the 5th, day of May, 1864, and lying breast to breast with his enemy until April 9, 1865, succumbed only when he had worn himself out beating back his fourfold foe. He has left in the landmarks of our history the map of campaigns which every student of military science hereafter will peruse with startled and lasting admiration and instruction. Joseph E. Johnston from Dalton to Atlanta drew a companion piece for this battle picture worthy of association with it. Beauregard, the famous engineer of Charleston, the splendid field officer of Manassas, facing his army from front to rear and swinging from right to left with ready aptitude, proved that the leader of American soldiers who has the most confidence in their ability to meet occasions sudden, is the best reader of their character and the truest interpreter of the art of war. I might prolong those scenes and multiply these glorious names, but a glimpse of greatness is all that time permits.

The genius of Stonewall Jackson demonstrated the power of infantry to march no less rapidly than cavalry, and that flank and

rear attacks are the most powerful methods of grand tactics. Jubal A. Early, who succeeded Jackson, and who from Cold Harbor to Washington made the greatest march of the whole Civil War, underscored the lesson which Jackson taught; and lost only when four to one combated him, and his enemy's cavalry alone outnumbered his entire force.

Gordon—field marshal grand in battle—who started lieutenant and ended Lieutenant General, showed that the General and the soldier are like the poet, born, not made.

Albert Sidney Johnston—alas! the bright sun but peeped over the hills to light the landscape—and then bathing the world in glory, found Shiloh alike its rising and setting scene.

NO DECISIVE BATTLE.

Our war was marked in this: it had no decisive battle during its progress, and it was not ended by a decisive battle. Wolfe won Canada from Montcalm at one blow, on the heights of Abraham. Washington destroyed Cornwallis at Yorktown. Waterloo ended Napoleon. Solferino ended the Franco-Italian war of 1859. Sadowa concluded the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866. Sedan was the finale of Napoleon III. But there was no Quebec, Yorktown, Solferino, Sadowa, Sedan or Waterloo in all the battles of our Civil War.

Gettysburg has been regarded like

"Flodden's fatal field,
Where shivered was fair Scotland's spear
and broken was her shield."

And I have myself spoken of it on another occasion as decisive in a certain sense. It proved our inability, at our highest degree of efficiency, to defeat the North in the North; and from its date the Confederacy declined. Its influences may have been indirectly and remotely decisive; but in itself it was not. You know, for many of you were there, that after it was over the army stood defiant in battle array on the hill tops, from which it had descended to the charge. Never did Early's division, to which many of you and I belonged, seem grander to me than that 4th day of July, when it stood in line on the edge of the valley of the shadow of death, where lay the stricken of the lost fight.

Do you remember how Gordon brought up the rear guard and turned back to give a parting blow? Do you not remember how anxious the boys were for Meade to attack? They blame him sometimes in the North for not advancing. But Meade knew his business that day, and knew "his man." Did you ever see "the boys" in higher spirits, or keener for a fight, than when they slowly receded, covering the retreat of Lee—acting as the rear guard of Gettysburg? Don't you remember how eagerly they hurried back to slap in the face the audacious fellows who trod too swiftly on their heels; and how grim and fierce they looked when, at Hagarstown, they were put in line and Meade was feeling them? They undoubtedly

felt to him like "quills of the fretful porcupine." But he felt with a gentle and gingerly touch, and when they quietly recrossed the swollen Potomac he seemed to say: "Go—and joy go with you."

And do you not remember Lee, how he looked on that day, on the retreat, as our ranks opened for the handful of Pickett's men to pass—how he stood with his hat off, saluting that little band clustered under its shredded flags, looking as if the world lay conquered at his feet? Verily, the man who never saw Robert E. Lee, I think, missed seeing the greatest of God's creation—a man on whom "every god did seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of a man."

A LESSON OF RACE COURAGE.

The war taught a lesson of race courage. "The Yankees won't fight," some one remarked at the outset. I have never been able to discover the man that said it. He "vamoosed the ranch" the first shot. That was a good story Gen. Robert Toombs told on this subject. He had met a fellow during enlisting time who was cutting up terribly, brandishing words and weapons, and swearing he could whip and eat ten Yankees. He met him again at Gaine's Mills when the conflict was raging and shells, with that peculiar "Whar is you?" sound, were falling thick and fast and shrieking through the air. This time the gentleman had got under the hill and was hugging the ground with vast tenacity. "Hello!" said Gen. Toombs, "is that you, Jim? I thought I heard you say some time ago you could eat ten Yanks?" "Well, so I did, General, but it seems to me there's a million of them here, and you don't take me for a glutton, do you?"

Well, the Yanks did fight—well and bravely; and when they got licked they came back again and kept on fighting, and the next war that comes along will find no encouragement in any argument based on the suggestion that "the Yanks won't fight." At the same time, it is true that if the old Confederate did not beat ten, he made it awful hot for four apiece for four years—and was only himself outdone when the army, as Gordon said, was "fought to a frazzle." The North said at the begining these Southern fire eaters are dashing but they haven't the sturdy staying qualities—they haven't the British bull dog tenacity—the cold enduring blood. All this sort of talk soon died out. For staying quality, what soldiers of ancient or modern times ever surpsed the old Confederate whether of the East or the West?

SWORD AND BAYONET.

The war proved that the bayonet and sabre are terrible tools, but their terrors are for the most part in the imagination. They look dreadful, especially when pointed toward you by a fellow with fire in his eye, who is coming your way at double-quick or a gallop. Out of 246,712 wounded men treated on the Union side in the war but 922 were hurt by sabre or bayonet. I never saw a single man stuck by a

bayonet, and never knew personally but one who was struck, and that was Lieut. Orr, Adjutant of the Sixth Louisiana Regiment, who was the first to leap over the ramparts of Fort Jackson, at Winchester, in June, 1863.

WHAT HISTORY WILL SAY OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

History will say of the Confederate armies that never in all time did so few stand up so bravely against so many. Some visionary is now contending that there were a million and a half men in the Confederate armies. Facts in general, and facts specifically, contradict this absurd pretension. The Confederate Generals concentrated so rapidly, and the old Confederates' legs were so highly educated to the forced march, that they counted him two or three times.

Of the thirty-four States and Territories of the United States only eleven States seceded. Their men of military age—that is, eighteen and forty-five years—numbered, 1,064,193, inclusive of lame, halt and blind, while on the Union side the same class numbered 4,559,872, over 4 to 1.

The border States gave to the South 19,000 men, but these were offset by 89,009 which the seceding States gave to the Union armies.

"According to the best authorities," says Lieut. Col. Fox, of the United States army, in his book, "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," according to the best authorities the aggregate enrollment of the Confederate armies during the whole war numbered over 600,000 men, of whom not over 400,000 were enrolled at any time." This accords with the statement of Gen. Samuel Cooper, the Confederate Adjutant General. To oppose them was an aggregate enrollment of 2,865,028 men, but there being many persons who enlisted twice this extensive number of enlistments is reduced to 2,236,168 persons—nearly 4 to 1.

Counting the border States of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, which gave 231,509 soldiers to the Union, West Virginia, which gave 32,068, and Tennessee, which gave 31,092, and the rest of the Southern States, which gave 21,755, it is a fact that the South itself—the slave States—gave 316,424, half as many soldiers to the United States as constituted the active Confederate army.

New York, with 448,850, and Pennsylvania, with 337,936 Union soldiers, aggregated 786,786, and together outnumbered the Confederate armies.

Illinois, with 259,092, Ohio, with 313,180, and Indiana, with 196,363, aggregated 768,635, and outnumbered the Confederate armies.

New England, with 363,162, and the Union soldiers of the slave States, 316,424, outnumbered the Confederate armies.

The States west of the Mississippi, exclusive of Missouri and other Southern States, enlisted 309,563; Delaware, New Jersey and the District of Columbia, 105,632, and the colored troops enlisted in

the Southern States, and not before counted were 99,337, an aggregate of 514,532.

These facts, taken from the war records, show that there were four Union armies in the field, each of which was as large as the entire Confederate army.

Never was such prolonged and desperate fighting done by the same men. The Light Brigade in the famous charge of Balaklava, which has sounded over the world, carried in 673 officers and men and lost 113 killed and 134 wounded; total 247, or 36.7 per cent. This pales before many exploits of both Union and Confederate troops, of which we have scarcely heard. I have a list of seventy-three Federal regiments which lost over 50 per cent in particular battles. The heaviest loss during the whole Franco-German war was that of the Third Westphalian Regiment at Mars-la-Tour, which lost 49 per cent.

Over fifty Confederate regiments lost over fifty to the hundred in different battles. The First Texas, at Antietam, 82.3 per cent; the Twenty-first Georgia, at Manassas, 76; the Twenty-sixth North Carolina, at Gettysburg, 71; the Sixth Massachusetts, at Shiloh, 70; the Eighth Tennessee, at Stone River, 68; the Seventeenth South Carolina, at Manassas, 66; the First Alabama Battalion, at Chickamauga, 64; the Fifteenth Virginia, at Antietam, 58; the Sixth Alabama, at Seven Pines, led by your gallant commander-in-chief, Gen. Gordon, lost two-thirds of its men in that action.

The total loss in killed or died of wounds of the Germans in the Franco-German war was 3.1 per cent: that of the Austrians in the war of 1866, 2.6 per cent; that of the Allies in the Crimea, 3.2 per cent. But in our war the Federals lost 4.7 and the Confederates over 9 per cent, the largest proportion of any modern army that fell around its standards.

In numbers the Federal loss was 67,058 killed and 43,012 died of wounds; total, 110,070. Of the Confederates the like total was 74,524. Borodino was, since the discovery of gunpowder, the bloodiest battle of modern times, as the historians state, but not so bloody as Gettysburg in proportion to the numbers engaged.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER IN HISTORY.

Whatever else mankind may say of the Southern Confederacy, its movement, its aspirations, its deeds—history spoke its unalterable decree respecting the Confederate soldier while yet the field was red. Your comrades have covered you with tokens of their faith in you, of their love and veneration for you. Matron and maid, sire and son, old and young, have said to you, "well done." The outside world, who knew you only by your deeds, have said, "well done." Your foes that were have been just to your valor and generous in expressions. Glory has wrapped you in its arms and bound your brows with wreaths as green as the leaves of your magnolia trees and as fragrant as their blooms. The Confederate soldier is honored because he made it manifest that he was honest and honorable and true and brave.

The strongest instinct I see in nature is the moral instinct, the thirst for truth, the passion for justice. Truth sticks and stays and tongues and grooves with all things, and truth has stood by you and spoken for you. You were not soldiers of conquest. You did not seek to add an acre to your empire. You were not soldiers of greed; your month's pay scarce bought a dinner. You were not soldiers of ambition; titles did not dance in your vision. You were soldiers of a principle, and that principle the right of a people to make government to suit themselves, and pursue happiness to suit themselves; to create their own temple of liberty and to worship therein the god of their own conscience. If the principle be wrong your education was wrong and the Declaration of Independence was not an immortal truth, but only a special plea. You were soldiers of home, for the well-being of home. Napoleon said to his soldiers, "Behold Italy! Conquer and take the spoils." Your General said, "Behold home! Defend it." Let who will, say you erred; it is his privilege to think so and to say so. Thought is free; speech is free, but this remains: you were true to principle as you conceived it; true to home as you loved it; true to manhood as you possessed it, and the everlasting verities of nature envelop you in armor bright as the burnished steel, and stronger.

General Joseph Hooker said of the

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

"That army has by discipline alone acquired a character for steadiness and efficiency unsurpassed, in my judgment, in ancient or modern times. We have not been able to rival it, nor has there been any approximate to it in the other rebel army." (First volume Conduct of the War, page 113.)

Gen. Henry J. Hunt, who commanded the Federal Artillery at Malvern Hill and Gettysburg, closes his account of the third day's battle at Gettysburg with these words, as to the Confederates who fought it: "Right gallantly did they act their part, and their failure carried no discredit with it. Their military honor was not tarnished by their defeat nor their spirit lowered, but their respect for their opponents was restored to what it had been before Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville."

Gen. Grant in his "Memoirs," thus speaks of his meeting with Gen. Lee at Appomattox: "What Gen. Lee's feelings were I do not know. Whatever his feelings they were entirely concealed from our observation, but my own feelings, which had been quite jubilant on the receipt of his letter, were sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly, and had suffered so much for a cause, though that cause was, I believe, one of the worst for which a people ever fought and one for which there was the least excuse. * * * When Lee and I separated he went back to his lines and I returned to the house of Mr. McLean. Here the officers of both armies came in great numbers

and seemed to enjoy the meeting as much as though they had been friends separated for a long time while fighting battles under the same flag. For the time being it looked very much as if all thought of the war had escaped their minds."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

These are generous words, written in the true spirit of an American soldier. No good is done by belittling our brave foes of other days; and I am proud to be of the same race and country as the soldiers who thus fraternized while the bloody dew of battle was on the field; of the soldiers who fell before the fires of Marye's Heights and Cold Harbor, and climbed the heights of Missionary Ridge. There is something noble and touching in the way the old warriors met and treated each other. When Gen. Richard Taylor met Gen. Canby at the last surrender the Federal band played "Hail Columbia." Gen. Canby retired a moment, "Hail Columbia" ceased and "Dixie" burst upon the ear. "No gentler courtesy," says Gen. Taylor, "has been recorded since Froissart's time." When the guns were shotted for a salute of victory at Appomattox, Gen. Grant said to a member of his staff: "Stop those guns! It has taken us four years to capture those 8000 men—let no salute be fired." Gen. Meade and Gen. Lee met after the surrender. "Gen. Meade," remarked Gen. Lee, "you are getting a little gray, are you not?" "It is not the work of years," replied Gen. Meade, "it is you, Gen. Lee, who have made me gray."

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR.

If you did great things under the flag of the Southern cross you and yours have done still greater things under the old flag that your fathers helped to make illustrious in the brave days of yore.

Uprising from the grave of the old South—uprising from financial failure, from battle failure, from independence failure, from institutional failure—from every manner of failure but heart failure, rose the New South, her chastened face pale with suffering, but illumined with sublime hope and resolution.

What a scene was there in all the land from 1865 until reconstruction was ended. From Virginia to Texas all of the eleven States lay stricken in a seething caldron of ruin and corruption over which

"Chaos umpire sat

And by decision more embroiled the fray."

Character and intelligence disfranchised. The bottom rail on top. The slave become master. The carpet-bagger going about, not a roaring lion, but like a sneaking hyena, ravaging the land, crunching the bones of the dead. Public office the opportunity for plunder. Penitentiaries and capitol undistinguishable by their inmates. Good faith a ribald jest. The middle ages squatted down on the nineteenth century. Tragedy and comedy played the antics of frenzy. Taxation the instrument of robbery. Governors, judges, legislators, commissioned robbers under the prostituted great seal of the people. Cor-

porals of the guard in Legislative chambers. Cannons and sergeants at the polls. The official coterie—one vast Mardi Gras of the imps of darkness—government a mixture of sheol, hades, hell fire, the black death and pandemonium.

With indignant stroke the New South shook off the incubus and stamped it under foot. Up from the black deluge—as peak by peak the mountains stood forth when the water of the flood abated—rose State by State, until from old Virginia to Texas the American of the South stood conqueror on the land of conquest—a free man rejoicing—and the South was glad, and the North was glad, and the world was glad, and the morning stars sang together over the bans of the new Union over the birth of the New America, over the latest and the grandest triumph of the Anglo-Saxon-American race. The generation that had fought and lost in the civil war had well-nigh fulfilled the text of the Anglo-Saxon Bible that the father shall transmit to his son the heritage of liberty undiminished.

It was the victory of civilization.

It was the victory of Christianity.

It was the victory of republican institutions.

It was the victory of all America.

It was the victory of the race that is destined first to dominate this continent, and then to rule the globe, making its language the base of human language, making its institutions the institutions of mankind, making its freedom the benison of the world.

Lee at Washington College is to me a sublimer spectacle than Lee at Gettysburg.

Davis vindicating the honor of his people with his latest breath is as grand as the renowned President at Richmond.

And our friend, Gen. Kirby Smith here, teaching the youth of the South is no less admirable than the gallant General who fell riding to the rescue at Manassas.

Old Confederates all along the line won laurels brighter than those of war. Kemper and Withers, in Virginia; Ransom, Vance and Scales, in North Carolina; Hampton and Butler, in South Carolina; Gordon and Colquitt, in Georgia; Perry, in Florida; Morgan, Forney and Wheeler, in Alabama; Lamar, George, Walthall and Hooker, in Mississippi; Berry and Jones, in Arkansas; your one-armed and one-legged hero, Nicholls, and Gibson, in Louisiana; Coke, Reagan and Mills, in Texas; Faulkner and Kenna, in West Virginia; Blackburn and Buckner, in Kentucky; Cockerill, Marmaduke and Vest, in Missouri. These and hundreds like them—I but take the names “that come uppermost”—won back the lustre of the stars that shine for their States on the flag of the Union.

Before coming from Washington I took a glance at the Senate. There are eleven of the States which seceded entitled to representation there, and these would have twenty-two Senators present. On the first bench are seven Confederate brigadiers, and, all told, twenty-three Confederate soldiers; so they have a full quota and a

little more, being reinforced from non-seceding States by ex-Confederate soldiers.

The scene bespeaks the magnanimous sentiments and the liberal policy of this great republic, which is no place for little policies and little men:—and it bespeaks as well the fidelity of the South to those who fought for it.

GENEROUS MEN OF THE NORTH.

Nor will we forget the brave, true, noble men of the North who helped us—who were Union soldiers with us in this new strife for the purity of our Constitution, for the purity of our race, for the virtue of our reunited Union.

First among the men who have shown their generous sentiment was Greeley. Yes, Horace Greeley, when he put his name upon the bond that set Jefferson Davis free—that stroke of his pen wiped out forever every ill-thought I ever had against him. Then there were Seymour, Cox and Tilden, of New York, Adams and Winthrop of Massachusetts, McClellan and Randolph of New Jersey, Black and Randall of Pennsylvania, Bayard of Delaware, Voorhees of Indiana, Thurman of Ohio, Blair of Missouri; these and thousands like them—thousands of whole-hearted, true-hearted Americans, helped us, without whose help our work had all been vain. And second to none reckon I him—Hancock of America—the American soldier, the American citizen, the American statesman, the intrepid champion of our oppressed people and of our reunited land, who here uttered the words which made him one of the immortals.

And now I am done. I came from old Virginia, where were fought so many battles, whose very dust is quick with your heroic blood, to have the pleasure of looking again upon your faces, of shaking once more your hands, and to stimulate myself for the remaining battles of life by quaffing of the noble spirit of this reunion in your society. We owe it to ourselves and our children, to justice and to truth, that the sacrifices made, the glorious deeds done, and the great names of our history shall not perish from earth, but be handed down as an heritage to our race, our children and to mankind.

MONUMENT TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

And, first, it seems to me fit to build a monument to him, the foremost Confederate—to Jefferson Davis, our civil magistrate, our commander-in-chief—who is buried in New Orleans, the city which he loved and in which he died, but whom we hope will soon be removed to the city around which rolled so many waves of battle, which was the capital of the Confederacy, and which fell only when our armies were worn out, and the cause was lost.

Let there be reared no unmeaning shaft but a temple, in which his own figure shall be the central object, and around which shall be grouped the heroic relics of the battles of the Confederacy and the

pictured faces and the sculptured forms of the great and true and brave men who fought them. This is not yet accomplished, but I hope to see the movement grow until that temple shall stand—the Battle Abbey of the South—the undying memorial of the people who fought their own battles, in their own way, for their own liberty as they conceived it, for their own independence as they desired it, and who need give to the world no other reason why.

OLD COMRADES, FAREWELL.

We may never meet again. God bless you! May you bear ever with you the guerdon of Lee's words. "The consciousness of duty faithfully performed." Gently may you glide adown the stream of time, and when life is ended may you rest in peace and honor in the land you loved so well.

[NOTE.—The orator was greeted by applause (loud and long) at the conclusion of nearly every sentence of this grand oration, and it was so frequent that notice is omitted at points where it occurred in the body of the oration, as it would mar its beauty, and interfere with its reading.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

[NOTE.—As this publication is only intended to give a history of the official proceedings of the Reunion; no attempt is made to give a description of the distinguished audience of noble men and beautiful women, the notable gathering on the stage of the surviving Generals of the "Lost Cause," the scene of enchantment as the lovely daughters of the Southern States, moved forward with their bannerets, nor of all the admirable arrangements at the French Opera House, where the oration by Senator Daniel was delivered. This belongs more properly to the duties and report of the Local Committee of Arrangements, whose chairman Col. Chas. G. Johnson, is entitled to the highest credit, as he displayed exquisite taste in all his conceptions and the greatest ability in the perfection of all of his arrangements, and was ably seconded in all the details and execution of his plans by Col. A. A. Maginnis, and Col. Thos. L. Macon.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.]



EVENING SESSION, APRIL 8TH, 1892.

Gen. Gordon called the convention to order at 8 P. M., and announced it ready for business. The following resolutions, etc., were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

General J. F. Shipp submitted a resolution requesting the Commanding General to inquire into the practicability of holding the next annual convention at Chicago.

General J. F. Shipp offered a resolution authorizing the Commanding General to appoint a Central Memorial Committee for the erection of a memorial building, to cost not less than five hundred thousand dollars, to the Hon. Jefferson Davis, etc.

Comrade Wm. E. Mickle, of Mobile, Ala., offered the following motion:

Moved: That this convention desires to express its sense of satisfaction at the extremely able and eminently thorough manner in which the multifarious and arduous duties of the Adjutant General's office have been discharged by Gen. George Moorman, and that said officer be informed of this action of the convention.

The rules were suspended and the motion was taken up and unanimously adopted, by a rising vote, and amidst great cheering.

Adjutant Gen. Moorman thanked the convention in the following words:

*"Fellow Comrades—*I thank you for the high appreciation you have shown of the services I have rendered in the capacity in which I have been placed. It is but just for me to say that I could not have done less, as I have always felt that the honor of having been placed upon the staff of the illustrious man whose glorious deeds and fame fills such a conspicuous place in our history, and whose name is so securely enshrined in the hearts of every old Confederate, has been to me an inspiration, and a stimulus to urge me to renewed efforts in the cause of the United Confederate Veterans. [Applause and cheers.] This mark of your approbation and esteem will always be cherished by me with the greatest pride and gratification. Out of the fullness of my heart I thank you and I shall continue to do everthing in my power for the old veterans and the widows and orphans of our fallen comrades in arms." [Applause.]

A delegate from Texas arose and stated that he moved that Gen. Longstreet be invited to the platform, thus enjoying the courtesies of the convention; that it was well understood his feelings had been hurt and that some attention should be shown to prove that any oversight of the morning had been accidental rather than intentional, and that further, it would be proper for Gen. Gordon and Gen. Longstreet to remain on the stand after the convention should have adjourned, to shake the hands of their former old comrades-in-arms, so many of whom were in the audience.

Gen. Schaumburg opposed the latter suggestion, saying that a reception had been arranged for Saturday night, and that there was sufficient business of grave importance to engross all of their time.

Gen. Gordon then said that he did not believe Gen. Longstreet was present to express his wishes on this subject, but that he could say, so far as the present occupant of the chair is concerned, that he felt highly flattered and would gladly respond to the request made, and would always remember and esteem it the proudest privilege of his life to take by the hand any man who pulled a trigger from 1861 to 1865. [Loud yells and cheers.]

Several speakers addressed the convention in most laudatory language regarding the superb services rendered the Confederacy by the old hero, Gen. Jas. Longstreet, and severely denouncing any difference of political creed effecting a chasm between men who nobly served their country a quarter of a century ago.

Gen. Gordon then extended a most cordial invitation to Gen. Longstreet (if present) to take a seat on the platform, but as he had retired early in consequence of the fatigue of the day, a motion was made by comrade R. H. Phelps, of Texas, that a committee of thirteen, one from each of the Southern States, be appointed to go in search of Lee's "old war horse" and bring him into their midst, which motion was heartily seconded by Alabama, Mississippi and other States. An amendment, however, was offered by a delegate, "as a Confederate soldier, one who fought for the Confederate cause, who was led by such a man as James Longstreet, and not as an Alabamian, or a Texan, or a Mississippian, should this motion be seconded, but by a Confederate soldier, to ask him as a Confederate soldier to come here and participate with us in this love feast." Motion with amendment was carried, with cheers.

Gen. Wm. Miller Owen had meanwhile telephoned to Col. Wm. Blake's residence to know whether General Longstreet was there, and upon learning that being very feeble and fatigued by the exercises of the day he, had retired, Gen. Owen returned and communicated the fact to the convention.

Here several delegates stated that inasmuch as he had retired, it would prolong the session too late, and that the reception had better be deferred.

Gen. Gordon, nevertheless, at once appointed the committee to wait on Gen. Longstreet and request his presence, remarking at the same time that he would hold the convention until the arrival of Gen. Longstreet. The committee was composed of the following comrades:

Texas, Gen. W. G. Blaine; Louisiana, Hon. Walter H. Rogers; Georgia, Gen. W. L. Calhoun; Arkansas, Major Gen. Ben. T. DuVal; Indian Territory, Capt. R. B. Coleman; Virginia, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson; North Carolina, Col. E. D. Hall; Florida, Major Gen. J. J. Dickison; Alabama, Gen. F. S. Ferguson; Mississippi, Capt. C. Humphreys; Tennessee, Col. Jno. W. Morton; South Carolina, Gen. Ellison Capers; Kentucky, Major Gen. Jno. Boyd; Washington, D. C., Major Albert Akers.

The chair announced that he would be pleased to have reports from the committees.

Gen. Wm. L. Thompson, on the part of the Committee on Credentials, asked further time to report, also requesting that the report, when submitted, should not be made public (inasmuch as it was incomplete), which was granted.

The Committee on Order of Business then reported, as follows: The Committee on Order of Business, consisting of Hon. B. F. Jonas, chairman, of Louisiana; Gen. A. T. Watts, of Texas; Major Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee; Gen. Jos. R. Davis, of Mississippi; Gen. W. L. Calhoun, of Georgia, report the following as the result of their labors:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- 1st. Convention called to order.
- 2d. Prayer by the Chaplain General.
- 3d. Address by the General Commanding.
- 4th. Appointment of Committee on Credentials.
- 5th. Appointment of Committee on Resolutions, to which all resolutions shall be referred without debate.
- 6th. Annual Oration.
- 7th. Report of Committee on Credentials.
- 8th. Reports of Officers and Standing Committees.
- 9th. Reports of Special Committees.
- 10th. Unfinished Business.
- 11th. New Business.
- 12th. Election of Officers.
- 13th. Installation of Officers.
- 14th. Adjournment.

The following resolutions were read and referred to Committee on Resolutions. Resolution by Baton Rouge Camp No. 17, to establish a similar memorial day throughout the South.

Resolution by Col. Price Williams, Jr., of Raphael Semmes Camp, asking the cordial co-operation of the Confederate veterans, in New Orleans convention assembled, in the completion of the monument in Mobile, Ala., to Admiral Raphael Semmes.

Gen. T. N. Waul, of Texas, Chairman Committee on Resolutions here asked further time to prepare resolution relative to the Davis Memorial. Granted and presented following.

Resolution by Army of Tennessee, Camp No. 2, through Gen. John Glynn, Jr., to appoint a committee on constitution and by-laws, to be composed of one representative from each of the thirteen Confederate States, and one to represent the camps outside of the thirteen States. An amendment to the original was made as follows:

"I desire to make an amendment which may be adopted—that is to give representation to each of the States having active membership in this convention.

This convention has just asked that the thirteen States make an appropriation to pension Mrs. Davis.

The motion provides that there shall be a committee composed of one member from each of the thirteen Confederate States and one to represent the camps outside of the thirteen States, and a member can be added from each one of those fifteen States having representation in this convention, and I offer this not as an objection, but as an amendment."

Genl. J. A. Chalaron the originator of the resolution accepted the amendment on the part of the Louisiana Camps who presented that resolution.

The chair then placed the resolution as amended before the convention, and there being objections it was referred back to the committee on Resolutions.

By Camp No. 2, Louisiana, through Gen. John Glynn, Jr.: Amendments to Articles 2, 3 and 5 of the constitution. Objected to by Genl. J. Henry Behan and referred back to committee on Resolutions.

By comrade J. F. Shipp: Resolution to appoint a central memorial committee to procure necessary funds to build a memorial building, etc. Objected to and referred back to committee on Resolutions.

Resolution by W. H. Brooker, of Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, San Antonio, Texas: To compile and publish a correct history of the war, etc. The committee report this resolution adversely, because they have already considered and reported a resolution covering the same ground. Report adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules, the following resolution offered by Gen. G. W. Gordon of Tenn. was read for final action:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the late Confederate States each grant a small pension to Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of said Confederate States, and we earnestly recommend to the legislatures of the following States to vote her an annual pension of \$500 each during the remaining years of her life, to wit: Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and for the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory \$100 each.

Resolved further, That the governors of each of the States named, and the governors of each of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, be requested to lay this matter before their respective legislatures at their next meeting in a special message.

Adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm.

"The chair will not put the opposite to this question."

The resolution was carried, but no sooner had the chair made the announcement formally declaring the motion adopted than a Texas delegate arose to object. It was the same gentleman whose objection caused the first resolution to be recommitted, and when

he arose he was greeted with cries of "Down, down," from all parts of the hall.

The gentleman, whose name was not announced either by the chair or himself, declared that he did not rise with any desire to obstruct. He then continued (the chair insisting on his recognition) as follows:

"With all due deference to the chair, I arise to raise a point of order on the passage of these resolutions about to be put. It should lay open for discussion and not be run through in the manner it was. I respectfully and out of all due respect to you, insist on the point of order that has been raised heretofore.

"It is certainly correct that a resolution can be taken from the table without referring it to the Committee on Resolutions, but, sir, organize your body. Did we not have the same right to pass these resolutions this morning within two minutes after the calling to order of the convention that we have now? I maintain that we had, and why? Because then we had no report from the Committee on Credentials. We had no accredited delegates here. Have we got any now? I maintain that we have not and will not have until that committee makes its report. After it makes its report as to who are delegates then I will believe, and I will not believe until then, that we can proceed in the manner that you suggest. I do not want to appeal to this House, but I think I am right."

"Sit down," "sit down," came from every quarter.

The comrade speaking took his seat, remarking at the same time, "I will sit down because I am through."

Gen. Gordon said: "The chair will be glad to submit an appeal from the position taken at any moment. The present occupant of this chair not only protests against rulings which are not maintained by parliamentary bodies, but is a strict constructionist, and in every assemblage of this kind believes in adhering to the letter of the law. The chair is not an autocrat, and there is no one within the sound of his voice who will the more readily yield to the voice of the convention, but the chair must maintain the correctness of its ruling until it is overruled by the vote of this convention.

"To the gentleman's point of order, from Texas, that we are not organized and therefore unable to transact this business, the chair would say that the same point of order would apply to the appointment of any committee whatever. The body is in existence; it is here; we have delegates, who they are is immaterial until the point of order be made, a vote be taken and the ayes and noes be ordered, that this body is not competent to pass any resolution. (Loud cheers.) Let the chair be correctly understood. The chair distinctly announces, and repeats, and reiterates the announcement, that the voice of one single delegate raised in protest against the adoption of a resolution, carries it over until the organization is complete; but where there is no opposition to a resolution it is un-

questionably parliamentary that a body of delegates, who are recognized as a convention, are competent at any stage of the proceedings to pass by unanimous consent any measures they see proper, and certainly if they are competent to appoint committees and put them in action, they are sufficiently so to adopt resolutions by unanimous consent, but only by unanimous consent." (Cries of good, good.)

A motion was submitted to take from the table each resolution which had been reported back by the Committee on Resolutions.

The chair ruled the motion was in order, but insisted that if an objection was raised to any resolution that it would go over. The resolutions as they are presented may be passed by the body by unanimous consent only.

Gen. Schaumberg raised the point of order that the passage of resolutions in such a manner was contrary to parliamentary usage, inasmuch as the Committee on Credentials had not yet reported, and until their report was made it would be impossible to determine which of the camps might enjoy the privilege of voting.

Gen. Gordon ruled the point was well taken, but added that "the point raised by the chair is that any body capable of appointing committees and placing them in full action has the power to pass upon resolutions without being referred to the committee; but that one objection raised against the adoption of any resolution, a single voice raised in opposition, will have the power to send the resolution back to the committee.

"The point made by my friend who has just taken his seat against submitting the resolutions to the convention may be taken up, but it will expedite matters materially to allow immediate action of the convention on all resolutions. Still one objection to an individual resolution carries it back to the committee, but where no objection is made it may be passed by the unanimous consent of the convention."

The Adjutant General next took up the substitute resolution offered by the committee for the one introduced by Gen. Chalaron. The substitute was to the effect that for the purpose of compiling a true history of the war, all matter appertaining to the subject be referred to a committee of seven, to be appointed by the chair, and that it formulate a plan to secure the object intended. Further, that it select a proper history of the United States to be used in the public and private schools of the South, and that it put the seal of condemnation on all such books which are not true.

An amendment was made to this resolution by Dr. J. Wm. Jones, of Georgia, whereby the committee was not restricted to one history. There were five or six already written which ought to be taught in the schools, and the committee might choose from or decide upon the comparative merits of those already written. It was a matter of vital importance and should have immediate attention to coun-

teract the untruthful stuff about the war that was now being taught in our schools.

Before the announcement of the passage of the resolution was made Gen. Claiborne, of Texas, rose to object, and began to discuss his objection.

Another delegate from the same State raised the point of order that under the precedent adopted an objection to a resolution meant its reference back to the committee. The chair ruled the point well taken, and Gen. Claiborne said that if he could not discuss his objection he would not make it.

On motion unanimous consent was granted the General to state his objection, which he did by saying: "The question raised by this resolution is a dangerous one for us, as we are on the eve of a great political campaign. I want the Democracy to come out on top, three, four or five deep. I want it to go to the Committee on Resolutions."

Gen. Gordon: "The resolution comes up from the committee in the shape of a substitute."

The objection was then withdrawn, and the resolution was carried.

Judge Burke, of Texas, announced that he differed with Gen. Claiborne, and did not think it well to inject politics into the business of the association. "I protest against the sentiment expressed. We vote here our honest sentiment, and let political expediency go to the winds."

On motion of Col. J. M. Harrell, of Arkansas, a vote of thanks was tendered to Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, for the masterly oration which he delivered at the Opera House.

A resolution ordering that 25,000 copies of the address with that of the general commanding be printed for distribution among the members of the United Confederate Veterans, was sent to the Committee on Resolutions.

A motion by Comrade W. K. Chandler, of Florida, authorizing the chair to appoint a committee to consider the place for the next annual reunion was referred to Committee on Resolutions. •

An invitation from E. Overbeck, vice-president and acting president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, extending the freedom of the Cotton Exchange rooms to all visiting Confederate veterans during their stay in New Orleans, was read and accepted with thanks.

Gen. Cabell said: "With the unanimous consent of this House I ask we defer our thanks in reference to the oration of Hon. John W. Daniel. We have not had the time to draft a suitable resolution, and after consulting with our Honorable President of this House, we desire to present it as soon as a proper one can be drafted, and therefore desire the unanimous consent to present it when the time comes."

No objection being made the chair granted the request.

By Comrade Robert Campbell (submitted by courtesy, as he is not an accredited delegate), of Yazoo Camp No. 19, Mississippi State Association, resolution to provide for the maimed and helpless United Confederate Veteran comrades. The Committee on Resolutions recommended the following substitute: That the general commanding be requested to appoint a committee of five, who shall prepare and submit to the governors and legislatures of the several States that have not made adequate provisions for the support and maintenance of her wounded and helpless soldiers and their widows, a memorial requesting that such be done; which was unanimously adopted.

General J. Henry Behan called the attention of the chair to the fact of the lateness of the hour and the non-report of the Committee on Credentials. A motion was offered by Gen. Schaumburg to adjourn until the following morning at 9:30, but objection was raised to this as it was known Gen. Longstreet would be with them in a few minutes, and besides there was an abundance of business to engross their attention.

Gen. Schaumburg at once withdrew his motion. At this point the Committee on Credentials was announced and Major Gen. John C. Underwood, the chairman, before presenting the list of camps entitled to vote, explained that it was possible, and even probable, that many of the remittances of the per capita tax might then be in the hands of the Adjutant General who had just received and had not sufficient time to examine an exceedingly heavy mail. The committee had only acted upon the returns furnished by the Adjutant General, and its members proposed making a supplementary report in the morning (should the convention be willing) so that camps that had been dilatory in sending forward their per capita could secure representation on the floor of the convention. He further explained that it was impossible to present the names of the delegates to the convention, as many of the camps had elected a larger delegation than they were entitled to, and it was impossible for the committee to determine which of the names furnished should be excluded. They had therefore reported by camps, giving the name and address of the camp, and the number of votes to which it was entitled. This would enable the proper number of delegates to be on the floor of the convention; votes could be taken viva voce, and in case of a call for the yeas and nays, the roll could be called by camps.

The report was then read by the chairman, Major Gen. Jno. C. Underwood, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 8th, 1892,

GEN. JNO. B. GORDON,

President Convention United Confederate Veterans:

SIR—The Committee on Credentials of the Delegates to the General Convention of the United Confederate Veterans have the honor to make the following report:

The committee has examined the credentials presented to it and find the following camps entitled to representation in the con-

vention in the number of votes reported opposite their names respectively. Many of the camps have made returns of a greater number of delegates elected to represent their bodies than is allowable under provision of the constitution, and the entire roster so returned is reported herewith, with the recommendation that each camp be required to vote through a selected chairman, the camp having the privilege of dividing its accredited vote according as its delegates shall determine.

ALABAMA.

Raphael Semmes	Camp No. 11..	Mobile	8 votes
W. J. Hardee	" No. 39..	Birmingham....	14 "
Sanders	" No. 64..	Eutaw	2 "
Lomax	" No. 151..	Montgomery ...	5 "
Bessemer	" No. 157..	Bessemer	3 "

Total, 32 votes

FLORIDA.

Ward Conf'd. Vet. Ass'n	Camp No. 10..	Pensacola	6 votes
W. W. Loring	" No. 13..	Brooksville	3 "
Hillsboro	" No. 36..	Tampa	5 "
Indian River	" No. 47..	Titusville	3 "
Orange Co.	" No. 54..	Orlando.....	2 "
Marion Co. Conf'd. Vet. Ass'n	" No. 56..	Ocala.....	5 "
Pasco Conf'd. Vet. Ass'n	" No. 57..	Dade City.....	5 "
R. E. Lee	" No. 58..	Jacksonville	4 "
Nassau	" No. 104..	Fernandina	2 "
Milton	" No. 132..	Marianna	6 "
D. L. Kenan	" No. 140..	Quincy	3 "
Geo. T. Ward	" No. 148..	Inverness	2 "
Gen. Jos. Finnegan	" No. 149..	Sanford.....	2 "
Columbia County	" No. 150..	Lake City	6 "
Stewart	" No. 155..	Jasper	2 "
Lamar	" No. 161..	Tallahassee.....	3 "

Total, 59 votes

GEORGIA.

Jos. E. Johnston	Camp No. 34..	Dalton	3 votes
Fulton County, Ga.	" No. 159..	Atlanta	26 "

Total, 29 votes

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Ex-Conf'd. Ass'n Chicago	Camp No. 8..	Chicago, Ill	3 votes
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INDIAN TERRITORY.

Jeff. Lee	Camp No. 68..	McAlester.....	6 votes
Jno. H. Morgan	" No. 107..	Ardmore.....	5 "

Total, 11 votes

KENTUCKY.

Paris	Camp No. 95..	Paris..	2 votes
Harrodsburg	" No. 96..	Harrodsburg ...	2 "
Versailles	" No. 97..	Versailles	2 "
Georgetown	" No. 98..	Georgetown. ...	2 "
Cynthiana	" No. 99..	Cynthiana.....	2 "
Lexington	" No. 100..	Lexington ...	9 "
Lawrenceburg	" No. 101..	Lawrenceburg ..	2 "
Jno. W. Caldwell	" No. 139..	Russellville ...	4 "
Bowling Green	" No. 143..	Bowling Green .	2 "

 Total, 27 votes

LOUISIANA.

Army of Northern Va.	Camp No. 1..	New Orleans ...	12 votes
Army of Tenn.	" No. 2..	New Orleans ...	18 "
Gen. Le Roy Stafford	" No. 3..	Shreveport.....	3 "
Jeff. Davis	" No. 6..	Alexandria	6 "
Ruston	" No. 7..	Ruston	7 "
Veteran Conf'd. States Cavalry	" No. 9..	New Orleans ...	8 "
R. E. Lee	" No. 14..	Opelousas.....	7 "
Washington Artillery	" No. 15..	New Orleans ...	12 "
Henry St. Paul	" No. 16..	New Orleans ...	3 "
Baton Rouge	" No. 17..	Baton Rouge... 5	"
Iberville	" No. 18..	Plaquemine ...	3 "
R. L. Gibson	" No. 33..	Evergreen	4 "
Major Victor Maurin	" No. 38..	Donaldsonville..	3 "
Natchitoches	" No. 40..	Natchitoches. .	4 "
Mouton	" No. 41..	Mansfield	3 "
Calcasieu Conf'd. Vets.	" No. 62..	Lake Charles ...	4 "
Amite City	" No. 78..	Amite City	3 "
Isaiah Norwood	" No. 110..	Merrick.....	2 "
Richland	" No. 152..	Rayville.....	3 "

 Total, 110 votes

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez	Camp No. 20..	Natchez.....	6 votes
J. J. Whitney	" No. 22..	Fayette	3 "
Walthall	" No. 25..	Meridian	5 "
Isham Harrison	" No. 27..	Columbus	2 "
Vicksburg	" No. 32..	Vicksburg	4 "
Woodville	" No. 49..	Woodville	3 "
Montgomery	" No. 52..	Rosedale	2 "
Beauvoir	" No. 120..	Mississippi City.	3 "
John M. Stone	" No. 131..	Tupelo	2 "

 Total, 30 votes

SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Barnard E. Bee	Camp No. 84..Aiken	2 votes
TENNESSEE.		
N. B. Forrest	Camp No. 4..Chattanooga ...	7 votes
Fred Ault	" No. 5..Knoxville	3 "
Turney	" No. 12..Winchester	5 "
Conf'd. Hist. Ass'n	" No. 28 Memphis	8 "
Frank Cheatham	" No. 35..Nashville	17 "
Jno. Ingram	" No. 37..Jackson	5 "
Stonewall Jackson	" No. 42..McKenzie	5 "
Felix K. Zollicoffer	" No. 46..Knoxville '.....	3 "
Dibrell	" No. 55..Lewisburg	3 "
Forbes	" No. 77..Clarksville.....	10 "
Joe B. Palmer	" No. 81..Murfreesboro. .	4 "
Wm. Frierson	" No. 83..Shelbyville	10 "
Shackelford-Fulton	" No. 114..Fayetteville	6 "
Jno. L. McEwen	" No. 134..Franklin	8 "

Total, 94 votes

TEXAS.		
Sterling Price	Camp No. 31..Dallas	15 votes
Jno. C. Upton	" No. 43..Huntsville.....	3 "
J. E. B. Stuart	" No. 45..Terrell	5 "
Col. B. Timmons	" No. 61..La Grange	2 "
Joseph E. Johnston	" No. 63..Corpus Christi..	3 "
Granbury	" No. 67..Granbury	4 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" No. 70..Paris	3 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" No. 71..Kingston.	3 "
Rockwall	" No. 74..Rockwall	4 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" No. 75..Beaumont.	2 "
Jno. Pelham	" No. 76..Coleman	5 "
Bedford Forrest	" No. 86..Seymour.	2 "
Wm. L. Moody	" No. 87..Fairfield	4 "
Grayson Co. Texas	" No. 90..Sherman	11 "
Bob Stone	" No. 93..Montague	7 "
Joe Johnston	" No. 94..Mexia	5 "
Pat Cleburne	" No. 102..Navasota.	4 "
Magruder	" No. 105..Galveston	9 "
Jeff Davis	" No. 108..Waxahachie	4 "
Collin Co. Texas	" No. 109..McKinney.....	30 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" No. 113..Colorado	2 "
Col. Dud Jones	" No. 121..Mt. Pleasant....	3 "
Bell Co. Ex-Conf'd. Ass'n	" No. 122..Belton	13 "
Camp Bee	" No. 130..Forney	4 "
James L. Hogg	" No. 133..Canton	2 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" No. 144..San Antonio...	2 "
C. M. Winkler	" No. 147..Corsicana	5 "
Wood County	" No. 153..Mineola.....	4 "

Total, 160 votes

The following camps owe per capita and are not entitled to vote under the constitution, though some have forwarded returns of delegates elected, and a great many of them, we are informed, have their remittances of per capita in the mail just received by the Adjutant General, and a good many have the money in hand to pay over at once, all of which will be reported to us by the Adjutant General and embraced in our supplemental report to be made in the morning, viz:

ARKANSAS.

Camp Cabell Camp No. 89, Bentonville.
Ben T. DuVal Camp No. 146, Fort Smith.

FLORIDA.

Geo. T. Ward Camp No. 53, Palmetto.
Patton Anderson Camp No. 59, Monticello.

GEORGIA.

John B. Gordon Camp No. 50, Spring Place.

LOUISIANA.

Camp Moore Camp No. 60, Tangipahoa.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ben Humphrey Camp No. 19, Crystal Springs.
Hattiesburg Camp No. 21, Hattiesburg.
Kit Mott Camp No. 23, Holly Springs
Robert A. Smith Camp No. 24, Jackson.
W. A. Montgomery Camp No. 26, Edwards.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City Camp No. 80, Kansas City.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sampson Camp No. 137, Clinton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Stephen Elliott Camp No. 51, St. George's.

TEXAS.

Ben McCulloch Camp No. 29, Cameron.
Ben McCulloch Camp No. 30, Decatur.
Palestine Camp No. 44, Palestine.
Albert Sidney Johnston Camp No. 48, Tyler.
Howdy Martin Camp No. 65, Athens.
R. E. Lee Camp No. 66, Lampasas.
Taylor Co. Camp No. 69, Abilene.
Abilene Camp No. 72, Abilene.
W. J. Hardee Camp No. 73, Wichita Falls.
Merkel Camp No. 79, Merkel.
Rosser Camp No. 82 Mount Enterprise.

Erath and Comanche Camp No. 85, Dublin.
Pat Cleburne Camp No. 88, Cleburne.
Stonewall Jackson Camp No. 91, Atlanta.
E. C. Walthall Camp No. 92, Sweetwater.
Jno. B. Hood Camp No. 103, Austin.
R. Q. Mills Camp No. 106, Frost.
W. P. Townsend Camp No. 111, Calvert.
Shropshire-Upton Camp No. 112, Columbus.
Albert Sidney Johnston Camp No. 115, Meridian.
Albert Sidney Johnston Camp No. 116, Hamilton.
Jeff Davis Camp No. 117, Goldthwaite.
Stonewall Jackson Camp No. 118, Brownwood.
Joseph E. Johnston Camp No. 119, Gainesville.
Camp Moody Camp No. 123, Buffalo Gap.
J. B. Robertson Camp No. 124, Bryan.
Camp Cabell Camp No. 125, Vernon.
Robert E. Lee Camp No. 126, Ladonia.
Young County Camp No. 127, Graham.
John G. Walker Camp No. 128, Madisonville.
Sul Ross Camp No. 129, Denton.
Ex-Confederate Ass'n Coryell Co. Camp No. 135, Gatesville.
Tom Green Camp No. 136, Hempstead.
F. R. Lubbock Camp No. 138, Lubbock.
Crockett Camp No. 141, Crockett.
Camp Rogers Camp No. 142, Caldwell.
Geo. D. Manion Camp No. 145, Kaufman.
W. W. Loring Camp No. 154, Roby.
Gonzales Camp No. 156, Gonzales.
R. E. Lee Camp No. 158, Fort Worth.
Alvarado Camp No. 160, Alvarado.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. C. UNDERWOOD,
Chairman.

JNO. P. HICKMAN,
FRED. L. ROBERTSON,
WM. L. THOMPSON,
E. M. HUDSON.

Gen. Longstreet, accompanied by the committee specially appointed to escort him to the convention entered the hall (during the reading of the report of the committee, which was suspended), and he was received by the veterans standing, amidst the wildest enthusiasm. He was seated on the stage next to Gen. Gordon.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee moved: That after the close of the evening session of the convention, that the comrades call on and shake hands with Generals Longstreet and Gordon.

Seconded by Comrade A. T. Watts, of Texas, and unanimously adopted amidst great cheering.

The reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials was then resumed, and after it had been completed, Gen. Jackson moved its adoption.

A representative from Young County Camp of Graham, Texas, arose and said that his camp had sent \$2.00 and per capita for three representatives, but that the Committee on Credentials had not given them recognition in their report.

The chair called upon the chairman of the committee to explain to the delegate from Young county, Texas camp the standing of his camp.

Gen. Underwood—This report is signed by the committee, who have personally examined every single paper that has been turned over to it by the Adjutant General. Many of the camps handed in their list of delegates made out on a scrap of paper, not even putting the name of their camp, therefore the duties of the committee have been very arduous and complicated.

The committee has found that nearly two-thirds, or perhaps a greater number of camps would be excluded from taking part in these proceedings if the constitution be followed to the letter, so many having failed to pay up their per capita tax by the 1st of April; why, sir, had we adhered rigidly to the constitution only one camp in the Louisiana Division, the Confederate States Cavalry Camp No. 9, would have the privilege of voting, it having complied with the provision to pay the per capita tax on or before the 1st of April.

We, however, strove to be as liberal in the construction of the constitution as justice would permit, and agreed to allow representation to all camps bringing their per capita with them, as this would be carrying out the purposes of the constitution in all its legitimate sense.

With your permission, I would ask the convention that the committee be allowed to make a supplemental report in the morning. Delegates having their per capita with them can come to headquarters a little earlier and pay it to the Adjutant General, who has promised to be on hand, and they will have no trouble whatsoever. It has been rather hard on the Adjutant General to keep his returns open even as long as he did and receive the per capita of delinquent camps; he was not compelled to do it, but through the goodness of his heart, he has kept the returns open long past the prescribed time, when he had other duties to perform, and which has delayed him very much in making up his report.

When a wrong can be remedied it should be done; the right will be done to-morrow when all camps now present at this convention, but not entitled to representation, can pay in their per capita and thus establish their true standing, and allow the committee to make a subsequent report, which I trust the convention will accept, and be satisfied with the labors of the committee.

A delegate from Camp No. 19 asked why his camp had not been called upon either list—the one giving the names of camps

entitled to vote or the one containing the names of camps in default. The names of our delegates were handed in to this committee this morning, and I should like to know why they have made no report on our camp.

Gen. Underwood—Your camp was reported in default because of non-payment of per capita tax, but (with the permission of the convention) you have until to-morrow morning to secure for your camp the right to vote.

Here a delegate asked the ruling of the chair on the question of eligibility of camps that had not paid their per capita tax on or before April 1st.

The chair decides that to strictly construe the constitution would exclude all delegates as proper representatives on this floor who had not paid their per capita by the first day of April; and added "I want it distinctly understood that the chair is a strict constructionist in all things relating to Southern rights, but in all those things relating to the rights and liberties of a Confederate soldier, the chair is a latitudinarian. (Wild cheers and applause.) The chair, therefore, rules that every camp which brings its per capita to the Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans before the completion of this session, or before the expiration of the additional time allowed by the convention, will be under the spirit of the constitution and within its meaning."

The delegate from Camp No. 19 again asked why representation had been denied his camp as he had paid his per capita tax.

Gen. Underwood—If you have paid it, the committee was given no record of it, and your camp was, therefore, reported in default. As previously stated, the Adjutant General may have the tax of some of the camps by this evening's mail, and the committee have, therefore, asked that additional time be granted camps to qualify, of which you can take advantage.

The delegate replied: "Camp No. 19, Ben Humphreys, paid the Adjutant General a few minutes ago."

This provoked a general laugh, Gen. Underwood remarking that the camp would have its full representation in the morning.

Mr. Robert Campbell, a delegate through courtesy from Yazoo City Camp No. 19, Grand Camp of Mississippi, arose and said: "I do not know whether I have any rights upon this floor. I do not wish to reflect upon the committee, but they have gotten our name and number mixed. Our camp does not appear on either list read to the convention, and I, therefore, ask what is the true status of Camp No. 19 of Yazoo City, Mississippi? The committee read out Camp No. 19 as Ben Humphreys, of Crystal Springs, Mississippi."

Adjutant General Moorman, at the request of the chair, explained that the camp from Yazoo City, Miss., was not, nor never had been, admitted into the United Confederate Veterans, and that their number, nineteen, was the one given them by the State Association of Mississippi, and that No. 19 of the United Confederate Vete-

rans was Ben Humphreys Camp of Crystal Springs, and that his Yazoo City camp had never joined the United Confederate Veterans.

Mr. Campbell said papers from their camp had been forwarded to Adjutant General E. T. Sykes; but Gen. Moorman assured him that such papers had not been received at his office.

Gen. Jackson—"I move that this report of the Committee on Credentials be now received and adopted and that the camps in default shall be given until nine o'clock to-morrow morning to pay their dues, enabling the committee to make such corrections as will entitle them to representation. I, therefore, move that the report submitted be received and adopted, together with the suggestions of the committee that the Camps have until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to pay their dues to the Adjutant General; and that the committee confer with the Adjutant General to see who have paid, and submit an amended report of the camps which have qualified."

Objection was raised to the hour as being too early, and it was suggested that the hour named should be 12 o'clock. This also was objected to, as the camps when assembled would like to exercise their right to vote.

The hour was then suggested to be set at 10 o'clock, as being a convenient one in every way.

A delegate from Alabama referred to the suggestion of the chairman of the committee to take the votes of the convention viva voce, unless a division be called for, when the votes by camps should be taken.

Too much time would be consumed if the roll call would have to be made for every vote as there were some 160 or 170 camps present, and he therefore moved that the vote in the first instance simply be taken viva voce, and, if necessary, then by camps. Continuing, he said, "you will recognize that if on every resolution the roll is called for votes by camps we shall consume time which could and should be better employed, and therefore I hope the convention will allow only accredited delegates on the floor vote viva voce in the first instance, and if a division is called, then by camps."

Gen. Jackson—"When I moved the adoption of the report I understood the votes of the convention should be taken by ayes and noes. I certainly understood the committee, and I think I am right, to mean that the ayes and noes should determine the pleasure of the convention; and that in case of a division, voting should be by camps. It would take us a week if we had to call the vote on each resolution or question.

Then the delegate from Alabama asked the ruling of the chair on the voting of camps having more delegates than they were entitled to.

"The chair will inform the gentleman from Alabama that in all questions submitted to the house the chair will first put the question for the ayes and noes viva voce; if a division shall be called then the camps would necessarily be called in order."

A delegate from Texas offered as a substitute that the report be returned to the committee for reconsideration. The reason for this motion was because of the incompleteness of the list, whereas all camps could be qualified in the morning. A second was at once found to this motion to recommit to the Committee on Credentials the report submitted for further consideration, but a subsequent motion to lay that motion on the table was immediately offered. Some one asked what effect such a motion would have. "The chair will inform the convention that the motion, if it prevails, to lay the motion of the gentleman from Texas on the table, does not affect the position of the report as made to the House by the committee."

The question to lay the motion on the table was put and carried.

Gen. Jackson—"In order to expedite business, I think it would be well to accept and adopt this report, together with the recommendation to give the committee further time, say until 10 o'clock to-morrow, to receive from the Adjutant General the report of the dues of the delinquent camps just received by him."

A delegate from Texas arose and said: "Mr. President and Comrades: If you adopt the report of the committee, and yet give them further time to correct their report, it appears to me that you place the committee in a very embarrassing attitude. You say their report is correct now, and then you give them time to correct it. That is absurd, simply absurd. This report should not be adopted from the fact that there are a number of camps that have paid their per capita, and yet cannot vote because they have not been announced. In other instances camps were not aware that they would be taxed at this meeting; others have brought their per capita with them, their certificates have come to them within the last two weeks, and some since the 1st of April; those since the 1st of April are they not entitled to representation? The question is yes or no, and in justice to the report of the committee leave it until to-morrow and then adopt it."

Gen. Underwood, chairman of committee—"It is impossible for the committee to do anything else other than that which they have reported. They for five hours have been hard at work; went without eating dinner, having had to lock the door of my room to keep friends out, so as to go through this pile of manuscript—some of it not being legible—and to ask us to go through it again is an imposition. But the motion of Gen. Jackson covers the case entirely, that those camps that have paid and not been reported, and that those bringing their per capita with them, shall have the right up to ten o'clock to-morrow morning to qualify, and that the committee be allowed to make a supplementary report or as an amendment to this report; but to again go over and solve out the names (which we did not attempt to do, some of them cannot be read), is asking too much of us. This is the first great meeting you have ever had, and it is absolutely necessary to organize the convention properly so as to allow you to go ahead with the great work."

Gen. Cabell—"As a substitute, I ask that the committee be allowed 'till 11 o'clock to-morrow to complete its report. There are many camps which have been organized since the 1st of April, and some so remote as 800 miles west of that mighty river; and many here have come even further to sit in this convention in New Orleans. The committee have doubtless had much to do, and I am sorry they lost their dinner, but the question is most serious, to right a wrong, and I believe in every Confederate soldier here being recognized on the floor of this convention. It is time, sir, that some common sense and less technicality should rule. (Cheers.) This is a love-feast, where old Confederates meet each other and talk over those stirring times."

"I tell you, gentlemen, do not let Gen. Jackson talk you into voting unless you know what you are doing. I am certain my substitute is right; it would be unjust to accept the report as submitted. Many of the camps' per capita is doubtless in the hands of the Adjutant General or will come in by to-night's mail.

"Give the gentlemen from the Far West additional time and adopt the substitute offered by the gentleman from Alabama. This is a grand reunion, and those who have come to it believing they had complied with the necessary conditions, I ask you, gentlemen, to deal with them most kindly. Give them until ten or eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, and let the Committee on Credentials make their report then."

Gen. Jackson—"No man living has greater love for the old Confederate soldier, and as a representative of Tennessee, the 'Volunteer State,' that furnished to the Confederacy one hundred and eighteen regiments and over one hundred thousand men, one-sixth of all the troops furnished the Confederacy, and an unpardoned rebel, I yield to no man on this floor in regard to the rights and liberties of the Confederate soldier. (Great cheers.)

"I have no desire to cut off any camp from representation for irregularity, more especially those which have been admitted since the 1st of April. Time can be granted them and a subsequent report made; it does not affect the acceptance of the report to adopt it with the recommendations, to give them 'till ten o'clock, or until any hour that this convention may see proper. I respect the rights of every man, and I do not intend to be placed by my friend (only I do not believe he intended to place me) in a wrong position in regard to the Confederate soldier.

"I have been through this business before, and we must proceed with regularity and properly organize our body. This subsequent report can be brought in supplementary to the one they have already compiled, and the camps will be entitled to all the privileges of the floor, except that of voting, until such report shall have been made. Far be it from me to wish to deprive any-one here from representation, much less any of the Texans. I love the Texans, and am proud to remember that I had many of them in my own command during the entire war."

Gen. Stephen D. Lee—"I differ from my old friend, Gen. Campbell; I do not see that any injustice whatever can be done any camp or comrade by the adoption of Gen. Jackson's motion.

"Now, the committee has reported to the convention, so much of their work is completed, and what would be the utility of going over all this mass of completed work; but it would be an easy matter for camps to pay in their per capita by to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, or a short time thereafter, and the Adjutant General can make a brief return as to those camps paying up. I, therefore, move to lay the substitute on the table, and accept the motion as offered by Gen. Jackson."

The chair—The substitute has already been laid on the table.

Motion was made that for those camps which have not paid their money in by the proper time to have the time extended until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, and, therefore, that this convention shall not be called to order before that hour, so no advantage can be taken.

Gen. Underwood—"I desire to move, since it has come to my knowledge that some of the camps have paid in their per capita this evening since our arrival in this convention, which could not have been reported to the committee, their names appearing in the list of delinquent camps, that the report of the Committee on Credentials would not be made public through the press until after ten o'clock to-morrow, when complete returns could be made."

The motion offered by Gen. Jackson with amendment was next in order and was carried. Motion was then put to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was unanimously carried.

The moment the convention adjourned the delegates made a rush for the platform, and amidst the wildest cheers grasped the hands of Generals Longstreet and Gordon. This ovation to the two distinguished generals lasted for some time and until the last old soldier had shaken the hand and looked into the faces of their old leaders, who had stood by their side at Appomattox, so faithfully and heroically where the flag went down to rise no more forever.

SATURDAY APRIL 9TH, 1892—MORNING SESSION.

Saturday was the second and last day of the convention of the United Confederate Veterans. During the continuance of the session, from 10 A. M. until 2:30 P. M., Washington Artillery Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with a most thoroughly representative and distinguished assemblage, in which there were many ladies present. The gallant veterans and the chiefs under whom they fought were present in full force, and were most enthusiastic in the advocacy of any and all measures tending to the perpetuation of the association.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order at Gen. Gordon's request by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Gen. Gordon being present, but very unwell, from the effect of the great labors of yesterday, and the fatigue of the reception of the veterans by Gen.

Longstreet and himself, his voice not being able to stand the strain of making itself heard in the large hall. Gen. Gordon here requested Gen. Lee to lend him his voice, act as his spokesman, and assist him in making announcements, during the remainder of the session.

Immediately after calling the meeting to order, Gen. Lee stated that there had been some question as to the standing of the veterans of the Navy in the association. He desired to have it understood that the veterans of that department of the Confederate service were on an equal footing with the other veterans and were entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by them on the floor of the convention.

On motion of a delegate from Alabama to appoint a committee of one from each of the thirteen States to recommend a place at which the next annual meeting would take place, Gen. Waul, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, interrupted the motion by saying a similar resolution had already been received and acted upon by the committee who was ready to make its report to the convention on this as well as other matters.

The delegate making the motion then amended the previous one by including one member from the Indian Territory and one from the District of Columbia. Question was raised as to the eligibility of a representative from the latter place, but upon the assurance of the chair that the District of Columbia had fulfilled the requirements of the constitution, the matter was dropped.

It was moved and seconded, in order to expedite matters, that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions for their consideration, and not read to the convention as had been previously done. Carried.

On motion of a delegate from Texas the courtesy of the floor was extended to a delegation from Corpus Christi, Texas, and they were invited to the courtesies of the floor and to participate in the proceedings, without the privilege of voting.

Gen. Waul announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report, and reported as follows:

Resolution offered by Col. Watt T. Cluverius, Army of Tennessee Camp No. 2:

Inasmuch as the badge now worn by the Association United Confederate Veterans is made and worn by irresponsible persons and without the authority of the said association, be it

Resolved, That the present badge be changed or altered so that it be reduced in size one-sixteenth of an inch and the letters U. C. V. be added to it as in design presented with this resolution, the design to remain as it is, and that the proper authorities be authorized or ordered to have the badge registered in the office of the Government Librarian at Washington, D. C.

Size of Old Badge.



Size of New Badge.



The committee have considered and report the following substitute for the above resolution in reference to the badge of the association offered by Comrade Cluverius:

Resolved, That if by so doing a copyright can be secured, the letters U. C. V. be placed on the badge, and that the Quartermaster General be authorized to make the change; but if no copyright can be secured, that there be no change in the badge, which was unanimously adopted.

By the Committee—Recommending the appointment, as previously suggested, of a committee to report upon a place of meeting for the next annual reunion. Adopted.

The chair appointed the following committee, to-wit:

Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, chairman; Gen. W. L. Calhoun, of Georgia; Major Jos. Briggs, of Kentucky; Capt. R. B. Coleman, of Indian Territory; Major Albert Akers, of Washington, D. C.; Col. Watt T. Cluverius, of Louisiana; Maj. Gen'l Ben T. DuVal, of Arkansas; Col. W. L. Goldsmith, of Mississippi; Col. E. D. Hall, of North Carolina; Gen. W. G. Veal, of Texas; Col. Fred. L. Robertson, of Florida; Capt. G. H. Cole, of Alabama; J. B. Talbott, of Tennessee.

To whom was referred also the resolution of comrade K. D. Chandler, of Florida, for consideration and report, which was as follows:

Resolution of comrade K. D. Chandler, of Florida that the Commanding General appoint one member from each State and one from the Indian Territory, and also one from the District of Columbia, to select the place of meeting of the next annual reunion.

Resolution offered by Comrade H. L. Bentley, of Abilene Camp No. 72, Texas, is as follows:

The delegates from Abilene Camp No. 72, U. C. V., of Abilene, Taylor County, Texas, respectfully submit, by order of their camp, resolutions as follows:

Resolved—First. That the general organization United Confederate Veterans shall include all camps in the Southern States, under the command of an officer to rank as general and commander-in-chief.

Second. That there shall be two departments as now—the East Mississippi Department and the Trans-Mississippi Department—each to be under the command of an officer to rank as lieutenant-general.

Third. That each State shall constitute a military division; to be under the command of an officer to rank as major general, to be elected annually at the State encampments.

Fourth. That each congressional district shall constitute a military district, to be under the command of an officer to rank as brigadier general, to be elected annually at district encampments.

Fifth. That the commanders of these military districts shall by proper orders divide their respective territories into regimental districts, so that ten camps shall be located in and constitute a district, to be under the command of an officer to rank as colonel, who, together with a lieutenant-colonel and major shall be the regimental field officers.

Sixth. That each camp shall be under the command of officers as now, viz: captain, first and second lieutenants, etc.

Seventh. That the major-general of the Military Division of Texas shall be elected at this, the first meeting of the State encampment, to hold his office one year or until the next annual meeting.

Eighth. That the delegates present from the several congressional or military districts shall recommend to the major-general persons to be appointed by him as commanders in and for their respective districts. These district commanders (brigadier generals) to hold their offices until not less than fifteen camps or two regiments are organized in their said respective districts, when they will order district encampments to assemble, at which time their successors will be elected. If any congressional districts in the State are not represented in this meeting, the major general shall appoint officers to command in said districts, without waiting for recommendations.

Ninth. That each brigadier general shall, on or before the 1st day of June, 1892, issue orders dividing his district into regimental districts, and he shall at the same time appoint one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel and one major in each of said districts, who shall proceed to have organized the ten camps to constitute their respective regiments.

Tenth. That said colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors shall after consultation determine where the ten camps in their respective districts shall be located, and they shall select and appoint to organize each camp the said camp officers, viz: Captain, first and second lieutenants, who shall pledge themselves to organize said camps when they accept said appointments.

Eleventh. That the 4th day of July, 1892, shall be designated by the major-general of the State organization as the day on which camps shall be organized, and that he and said brigadier-generals and colonels shall issue the necessary and proper orders to that effect not later than the said 1st day of June, 1892.

Twelfth. That on the 1st day of August, 1892, the captains, first and second lieutenants of said camps shall assemble on the call of their respective colonels at places to be determined by them in their respective regimental district and perfect the regimental organization by the election of regimental officers.

Thirteenth. That on the 1st day of September, 1892, the colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors of said regiments shall assemble on the call of their respective brigadier-generals at places to be determined by them in their respective military districts and perfect the organization of said districts by the election of brigadier generals.

The committee on Resolutions have considered the foregoing resolutions, but inasmuch as they have already reported a resolution raising a committee to revise, amend and report to the next convention a new constitution and by-laws, they recommend that these resolutions be referred to that committee as worthy of their consideration.

Recommendation adopted and referred to new Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution offered by Col. Price Williams, Jr., who stated that the delegates from Raphael Semmes Camp No. 11, Mobile, Ala., were instructed under the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the delegates from Raphael Semmes Camp No. 11, U. C. V., of Mobile, Ala., be and they are hereby instructed to ask the cordial co-operation of the Confederate veterans in New Orleans convention assembled, in the completion of the monument in Mobile, Ala., to Admiral Raphael Semmes.

In obedience to these instructions I most respectfully submit the following resolution, which will of course go to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, viz:

Resolved, That this convention, through its delegates here assembled, deem it a patriotic privilege to cordially respond to the appeal of Raphael Semmes Camp No. 11, and they recommend to the camps here represented and to those which may be hereafter formed, earnest and continued efforts in devising ways and means to complete in Mobile, Ala., the monument now in partial erection to Admiral Raphael Semmes.

The committee have considered the foregoing resolutions offered by Col. Price Williams, Jr., in behalf of the delegates from Camp No. 11, U. C. V., Mobile, Ala., and whilst they are in hearty sympathy with any project that would honor the memory of a man who so gallantly carried the flag of the Confederacy on the high seas, they are of the opinion that the Association as such should not select one hero to the exclusion of others for monumental honors.

Raphael Semmes Camp--In offering the resolution we have regarding the erection of a monument to Admiral Raphael Semmes, our desire was to afford the members of this Association (comprising as it does every State in the Southern Confederacy) an opportunity of doing him honor, and not that he should be selected for monumental honors to the exclusion of others.

It was moved and seconded that the substitute be laid on the table.

Gen'l Waul.—“Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that I am in favor of the substitute. If we were able we would build monuments as high as heaven for every man who consecrated himself to the service of the South, and by his valor added to her glory in deeds of arms; but our means are so limited it would not be well, in my opinion, to make a selection for monumental honors.”

The substitute being duly seconded was put before the House and carried.

It was moved that those present as delegates from camps not enrolled in the United Confederate Veterans, be accorded the courtesies of the floor, but not to take part in the proceedings, and that the ladies present would also be given seats, which was carried.

The Committee on Credentials here brought in their supplementary report.

Chairman Underwood reported that with the assistance of General Moorman the committee had been enabled to prepare a correct roster of the standing of the camps under the rules. That the committee expressed the wish and hope that this would be a lesson to all camps hereafter to send in the per capita within the time prescribed by the constitution on or before April 1st of each year. That this delay had seriously retarded the business of the convention, had made the duties of the committee very laborious, and had hindered Adjutant General Moorman in the discharge of his duties, delayed his reports, and interfered with all the routine he had mapped out, kept him away from the convention, and prevented him from meeting old friends and comrades he had expected to see upon this occasion, all on account of the dilatoriness of camps in complying with the law. The patience which Adjutant General Moorman has shown in this matter and his entire disregard of his own comfort and pleasure is worthy of the very highest consideration by this body.

The report of the corrected roster was read by Col. John P. Hickman, and after some minor additions were made, a discussion of the report was had. The report is as follows:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 9th, 1892.

GENERAL J. B. GORDON,

President of Convention, United Confederate Veterans,

New Orleans, La. :

SIR—The Committee on Credentials have the honor to present this supplemental report, under instructions from the convention in session assembled. In obedience to the order of the convention Adjutant General Moorman received moneys from delinquent camps until 10:15 A. M. to-day, and then furnished to this committee the roster of those camps which qualified for representation under constitutional requirements, and the list furnished has been examined by this committee, and is herewith reported approved as follows, to-wit:

Following are additional camps entitled to vote:

TEXAS.

Ben McCulloch	Camp No. 29....	Cameron.....	15 votes
Ben McCulloch	" 30....	Decatur.....	3 "
R. E. Lee	" 66....	Lampasas	12 "
Pat Cleburne	" 88....	Cleburne.....	3 "
R. Q. Mills	" 106....	Frost	2 "
W. P. Townsend	" 111....	Calvert	9 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 115....	Meridian.....	8 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 116....	Hamilton	12 "
Jeff Davis	" 117....	Goldthwaite.....	2 "
Stonewall Jackson	" 118....	Brownwood.....	2 "
Joseph E. Johnston	" 119....	Gainesville.....	5 "
J. B. Robertson	" 124....	Bryan	8 "
Camp Cabell	" 125....	Vernon	4 "
Young County	" 127....	Graham	3 "
John G. Walker	" 128....	Madisonville	2 "
Sul Ross	" 129....	Denton	9 "
Crockett	" 141....	Crockett	11 "
R. E. Lee	" 158....	Fort Worth	6 "
Alvarado	" 160....	Alvarado.....	3 "
Horace Randall	" 163....	Carthage	4 "
Sul Ross	" 164....	Bonham	2 "
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 165....	Taylor	2 "
Hill County	" 166....	Hillsboro	10 "
Jeff Davis	" 168....	Paint Rock	2 "
Tom Green	" 169....	Weatherford	2 "
Matt Ashcroft	" 170....	Sulphur Springs..	5 "
Sul Ross	" 172....	Henrietta	2 "

Total 148.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ben. Humphreys	Camp No. 19 ...	Crystal Springs...	6 votes
Hattiesburg	" 21....	Hattiesburg	2 "
Kitt Mott	" 23....	Holly Springs	3 "
Robert A. Smith	" 24 ...	Jackson.....	5 "
W. A. Montgomery	" 26....	Edwards... ..	3 "
Claiborne	" 167....	Port Gibson	2 "

Total 21

LOUISIANA.

Camp Moore	Camp No. 60....	Tangipahoa	2 votes
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City Confederate Association Camp No. 171, Washington City, 2 votes.

ARKANSAS.

Ben T. DuVal Camp No. 146....Fort Smith 2 votes

NORTH CAROLINA.

Catawba Camp No. 162....Newton 3 votes

Leaving the following camps not entitled to vote, as no report of the payment of their per capita has reached this committee up to this hour.

TEXAS.

Palestine	Camp No. 44....Palestine.
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 48....Tyler.
Howdy Martin	" 65....Athens.
Taylor County	" 69....Abilene.
Abilene	" 72... Abilene.
W. J. Hardee	" 73.... Wichita Falls.
Merkel	" 79....Merkel.
Rosser	" 82.... Mt. Enterprise.
Erath and Comanche	" 85... Dublin.
Stonewall Jackson	" 91....Atlanta.
E. C. Walthall	" 92 .. Sweet Water.
Jno. B. Hood	" 103....Austin.
Shropshire-Upton	" 112....Columbus.
Camp Moody	" 123....Buffalo Gap.
Robert E. Lee	" 126....Ladonia.
Ex-Conf. Ass'n Coryell Co.	" 135....Gatesville.
Tom Green	" 136... Hempstead.
F. R. Lubbock	" 138....Lubbock.
Camp Rogers	" 142 ...Caldwell.
Geo. D. Manion	" 145....Kaufman.
W. W. Loring	" 154....Roby.
Gonzales	" 156....Gonzales.

GEORGIA.

Jno. B. Gordon Camp No. 50....Spring Place.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Stephen Elliott Camp No. 51....St. George's.

FLORIDA.

Geo. T. Ward Camp No. 53....Palmetto.
 Patton Anderson " 59....Monticello.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City Camp No. 80....Kansas City.

ARKANSAS.

Camp Cabell

Camp No. 89. . . . Bentonville.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sampson

Camp No. 137. . . . Clinton.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JNO. C. UNDERWOOD,
Chairman;
JNO. P. HICKMAN,
E. M. HUDSON,
FRED. L. ROBERTSON,

with the following recommendations:

That the President of the North Carolina Confederate Veteran Association, Col. E. D. Hall, who is here present, and has stated that they are forming camps in his State, but that North Carolina was unable to send the representation to this convention, she would have liked to, but that every energy was being and would continue to be made to bring every ex-Confederate into line and have the camps to enroll under our banner.

I therefore ask, that the delegation from North Carolina be extended the same courtesy as has been accorded the Virginia delegation, without privilege of vote.

Also to Gen. Castleman to have the courtesy of the floor as a delegate, but not with the privilege to vote. His camp could take no action until the 12th of the month, which is subsequent to this meeting, and could not be enrolled under this banner.

I move that he be seated upon the same privilege as that given to Virginia.

Gen. Schaumberg here moved the adoption of the report, with all the recommendations, which was duly seconded.

A delegate of Ben. McCulloch Camp No. 29 of Cameron, Texas, rose and asked, "Is it true that one delegate is allowed for every twenty (20) members, and one for a fraction over? If so, my camp, instead of fourteen (14) should have fifteen votes," This was agreed to.

Gen. Cabell—"I want the attention of this House for a few moments. A number of camps are reported who paid their initiation fee of two dollars, but they are distributed over such a large section of country that doubtless their per capita tax has been delayed. Now I ask you all, shall these delegates who came here in good faith, believing that they had complied with all the requirements of the organization, because of the detention of the mails be debarred entering into full fellowship with the old Confederates here? If the camps whose per capita has not yet come to hand be given the privilege of voting, I feel assured that they will pay every dollar that is due. (A voice from the assembly shouted; "I'll bet you!")

Many of the delegates have come a long way for the pleasure of meeting old comrades and sharing in these deliberations, and is it not hard to find that after their long travel that they are denied representation? I wish to violate no rules, but I ask that a liberal construction be put upon the non-arrival of their per capita.

"I, therefore, move that the camps which have paid their initiation fee, even if their per capita tax has not been received, that they be allowed all the rights and privileges on this floor now enjoyed by other delegates."

This motion received hearty seconding, but before being put a delegate from Alabama asked that the constitution be read on that question.

The chair requested the Adjutant General to read the constitution on that question, but Gen. Cabell read the article pertinent to the subject, which is as follows:

Article 5th of the constitution. Certificates of membership in the association of United Confederate Veterans will be issued to organizations applying for admission by the general when their constitution, by-laws and roll of members has been examined and found to conform with the requirements of this constitution. A fee of \$2 shall accompany such applications, which fee shall be placed in the general treasury of the association. Each camp to whom a certificate is issued, and belonging to this general association, shall annually in April forward to the adjutant general a true and correct roll of its members in good standing on that date, and shall at the same time pay into the the general treasury the sum of ten cents per capita for each member shown on such roll; and no camp shall be permitted representation in a general convention of the United Confederate Veterans until the said camp shall have paid said annual tax and all other amounts due by such camp.

Amendment to the Constitution. *Resolved*, That no camp shall be allowed representation in any meeting of the United Confederate Veterans unless the camp shall have on or before the first day of April preceding the meeting paid all amounts due as initiation fee, \$2, and also the amount due per capita.

Gen. Cabell continuing, said: "Now, I ask of you to construe liberally the article with the amendment I have just read to you. I ask you to look at it in its proper light, that every old Confederate soldier that comes here can have a voice in this convention, whether or not they have paid the per capita demanded under that clause.

"Many of the new camps have not yet received a copy of the constitution and are not aware that the per capita must be paid by the first of April, and are, therefore, not to blame for their shortcoming. So I ask you, comrades, to be liberal in your construction of this, and give them the recognition desired."

Gen. Underwood—"Mr. President, "I dislike very much being drawn into a discussion, but I think you should know the facts as they are, and I will preface my remarks by saying that in the per-

petuation of any organization or any body, strict compliance with the constitution is the only means to maintain existence, and, therefore, while being as liberal as possible, we believed it was absolutely necessary that we follow the rules of the constitution.

"If we allow the rules to be set aside now, then, by the Eternal God, there will not be another meeting of this Association. We cannot hold it together unless we are governed by what the constitution expressly commands. When I was instructed by the Adjutant General as to what was expected of me, I believed it meant something, and if I had not believed in the objects and purposes of this Association I would not have gone to Washington especially to have seen you, Mr. President, about the Northern States in my division, and spent the one hundred dollars for expenses which was cheerfully given. It is impossible to organize any body, whether a political institution, a church, a state, an army, or an association, without some kind of rules or regulations governing same, and when such rules and regulations are accepted, then, by the eternal powers, they should be rigidly adhered to.

"To show you how liberal the committee was, after we went in my rooms, I saw that if we ruled strictly, that is, allowing representation only to those camps paying their per capita by the 1st of April, a very large number of camps would be excluded from the proceedings of this convention; for instance, only one camp in Louisiana fulfilled the requirements, a few from Kentucky and so on, all of which I know to be correct, for I checked these things myself. A very large number of the Texas camps had not paid up; so I said to the committee at the time of making our report last night, that the most liberal thing we could do was to allow all camps that had paid their per capita up to the holding of this convention the privilege of voting, with the recommendation that additional time be allowed delinquent camps to pay up their dues. This would give all camps present an opportunity to secure representation, especially those admitted since the 1st of April.

"All have had an opportunity of paying up this morning, and those camps not availing themselves of the additional time cannot expect to be accorded anything but the courtesy of the floor, and certainly not the privileges enjoyed by the camps which fulfilled the requirements of the constitution.

"Business is business, and the pity is that we do not do enough of it. I am an intense Southern man, and the reason is originally because of birth, but principally because of the education I received during my service in the Confederacy, not so much in active service, for the largest part was spent in the various prisons of the North (cheers and applause). and, sir, I understand the absolute necessity of strict regularity, if we are to make something out of this more than a mere mass meeting.

"We have come here for the consideration of many objects principally the preservation of our history, some of which I have begun

and our proceedings therefore should be characterized by measure^s adopted by men of sense and business. Therefore I think the committee's Supplemental report should be accepted as final.

"These are the facts of the case, and I thank you for the courtesy shown in listening to me, but I think it my duty to tell you the true state of affairs, and then submit it to the convention, whether our labors shall stand or not."

The Chair—The motion is before the House, to admit all camps present, which have paid their initiation fee, to the full privileges of the floor.

Gen. Schaumberg—I move to lay that motion on the table; which was immediately seconded.

The Chair—It is moved and seconded to lay the motion on the table to admit all camps present, which have paid their initiation fee, to the full privileges of the floor. What is the pleasure of the convention?

The motion was carried.

Gen. Schaumberg—I call for my original motion to adopt the supplemental report of the committee.

The Chair—The adoption of the supplemental report of the Committee is next in order.

The Chair—"It is moved and seconded that the supplemental report of the Committee on Credentials, with all its recommendations, be accepted. Are you ready for the question?" which was carried.

The Committee on Resolutions continued their report, through Gen. T. N. Waul, of Texas, chairman.

Resolution by Baton Rouge Camp No. 17, to establish a similar memorial day throughout the South.

The committee are informed that in a number of States memorial day has been made a legal holiday by statute, and as these States have not adopted the same day, it is impracticable to fix the same day in all the States for observance, which report was adopted.

Resolution by comrade W. H. Brooker, of Albert Sidney Johnston Camp No. 144, San Antonio, Texas:

Resolved; that the general commanding appoint a committee of eleven ladies from each Southern State, whose flag was represented in the Confederacy, to look after the graves of our fallen heroes who lie on Northern soil, and to devise ways and means to have erected suitable monuments in the land where they lie, to commemorate their heroic fortitude and perpetuate their names from oblivion.

The committee have considered the above resolution, and whilst the object is one that would gratify every true soldier, they do not think it can be accomplished at this time, and report adversely.

Gen. Underwood—I move that that resolution shall lie on the table.

Which was carried.

Resolution by comrade A. D. Cohen, of Indian River Camp No. 47, Florida Division, is as follows;

Appreciating the services of Col. G. W. M. Williams of the gallant Forty-sixth Georgia Infantry, who died in the service, be it resolved by this convention of his comrades that his widow be authorized to wear the badge of the United Confederate Veterans.

✓ The committee offered the following substitute:

That Confederate soldiers and sailors, their mothers, wives, widows and daughters, and none others, shall be authorized to wear the badge and button adopted by this association.

Which was adopted.

Gen. Underwood—Does it include sons and daughters of veterans as well as mothers and wives?

The chair replied that it did.

Gen. Boyd—I should like to know what disposition will be made with the resolutions now on the desk; will they not be read first to the convention, then referred to the committee?

The Chair—By a previous motion, to expedite matters, it was unanimously agreed to turn all resolutions over to the committee in the first instance, and submit them after with the recommendation of the committee to the convention.

Resolution by comrade J. M. Harrell, of Arkansas:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be returned to Senator John W. Daniel for the eloquent, instructive and masterly oration delivered by him before this convention to-day.

Resolved, That the convention request his permission to publish the same, that ten thousand copies be printed at the expense of members thereof for public distribution.

Substitute for resolution of comrade J. M. Harrell, of Arkansas:

The committee have considered the resolutions in reference to the speeches of Hon. John W. Daniel and the Commanding General, and report as a substitute the resolutions—

1st. That the thanks of the association are tendered Senator Daniel for his able and eloquent address.

2d. That both addresses be published in the pamphlet proceedings of the convention.

Which was adopted.

A delegate arose and moved that ten thousand copies of the speech be printed.

Dr. J. Wm. Jones—I would like to have at least twenty-five thousand copies printed so that every old soldier might have a copy.

Motion was then made and carried to have fifty thousand copies printed for distribution.

The Committee on Resolutions—This association can have printed a certain number of books, for distribution among the camps, and every member can order at the same time, as many as he wants, and get them at actual cost. The funds of the association will not permit the printing of such a large number. We, therefore, submit, as a substitute, resolution offered by comrade Chipley, of Florida, as follows:

Resolved, That the Adjutant General is directed to notify each camp of this association the cost per hundred of the proceedings of this convention, including the addresses of the Commanding General and Hon. John W. Daniel and the roster of our dead furnished by Gen. Underwood, in order that each camp may order as many copies as they desire, in addition to the copies issued by the association.

Upon being duly seconded the motion prevailed to lay the one offered, ordering the printing of 50,000 copies on the table.

The chair—The substitute offered by the committee, embracing Comrade Chipley's resolution, now comes up. What will you do with it?

It was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Underwood—It has come to my knowledge since the committee submitted its supplemental report that a fine representation is here from Arkansas. Hon. J. M. Harrell has here some delegates that are not members of our Association, and like those from Kentucky, desire to have the courtesy of the floor, but without the privilege of voting. There is also a State senator, from Kentucky, present, representing the eastern part of the State, who would like to have the courtesy of the floor, and as chairman of the credential committee, I would ask for these gentlemen, and one who was my adjutant general when I was acting governor of Kentucky, that they be extended the courtesies desired.

The chair—The courtesies are extended them with pleasure.

Gen. Jackson—I would ask the courtesy of this assembly while I read something pertaining to the Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association, Camp No. 9, the list of vice-presidents as follows:

Alabama—Gen. Jos. Wheeler, W. W. Allen, Montgomery; Col. Joseph Hodgson, Mobile; Sergeant J. B. Head, Birmingham.

Tennessee—Capt. Thomas L. Perkins, Franklin, Capt. George B. Guild, Nashville; Capt. J. H. Martin, Memphis; Major Moses Clift, Chattanooga.

Kentucky—Genl. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Lexington; Major J. B. Briggs, Russellville; Private W. L. Delaney, Bowling Green; Private J. D. Hunt, Lexington.

Texas—Gen. W. G. Blaine, Fairfield; Judge R. E. Beckhorn, Fort Worth; Gen. J. M. Claiborne, New Bonham; Sergeant R. H. Phillips, LaGrange.

Gen. Jackson requested that other States send in their lists of their vice-presidents as soon as possible.

Gen. Jackson also announced that all cavalrymen should meet that afternoon at Memorial Hall at 2:30 o'clock, to form in line for the review.

The chair—No resolutions on the table, the Committee on Resolutions will please continue their report.

Gen. Waul—The committee will report a little later with your permission.

Reports to the convention were next in order, and Major-General John C. Underwood, commanding Division of the Northwest was called on to read his report.

Gen. Underwood on rising, said: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention—I live in Kentucky and reside in Chicago. I am a member of two camps in Kentucky, and of one (No. 8) in Chicago. It is a much more difficult thing to belong to a camp in a city like Chicago, where we have to meet in individual offices and hold up the enthusiasm by Saturday night meetings on the enemy's ground.

"I received the appointment (which I did not expect) from the general commanding as major-general of the Northwest, including the division West of the Alleghanies, which is referred to in General Orders No. 22. Among other things the major-generals commanding were directed to proceed to gather the names, compile the names and commands of all the Confederate dead buried in the various prisons and cemeteries of the North, put their graves in order and see that that they are kept in proper condition and to monument their remains.

"I was never sufficiently high in the Confederacy to know how to make orders, but I had the privilege of obeying. I did the best I could, and I have this report to make to Gen. Moorman. I have the books with me, and have got the graves numbered, the number of their companies, and am happy to give them to those subscribing to the monumental fund as a bonus, as a gift. (Cheers.) I have never charged a Confederate soldier for anything that I could spare, and I know that you will be interested in the report which I shall read. This first part is only to show you how the officer obeyed the orders given. I will now read my report."

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST, }
CHICAGO, ILLS., April 7th, 1892. }

MAJOR GENERAL GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff:

SIR—I have the honor to make the following report with regard to the discharge of certain duties, under orders from the Commanding General:

I. Pursuant to Paragraph 1 of General Orders No. 26 from general headquarters, and after receiving commission, I on February 2d, 1892, assumed command of the division of the Northwest and appointed a provisional staff (see copy of General Orders No. 1, Division Northwest, previously forwarded).

II. In obedience to Paragraph 2 of General Orders No. 26 from general headquarters, referring to Paragraph 11 of General Orders No. 22 of the same series, I began the compilation of data relating to the Confederate dead buried within the territory comprising my division district; and to date have been so fortunate as to be able to present herewith, as part and parcel of this report, two pamphlets containing rosters of deceased Confederate soldiers—one, embracing 4317 names, etc., of the dead originally interred at the prison Camp

"Douglas," and afterward removed to and buried in the Confederate quarter of "Oakwoods" cemetery, Chicago, Ills; and the other, embracing 2400 names, etc., of the dead buried in the Confederate cemetery on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, and in the Camp Chase prison cemetery and City cemetery, Columbus, O.

III. I was unable to obtain sufficient data relating to the dead buried at other points to justify publication thereof in pamphlet form, but know that there are the remains of some 1700 Confederates who died in Camp Morton prison and lie buried in the old cemetery at Indianapolis, Ind., the graves and grounds there being in a dilapidated condition.

IV. The State of Ohio has taken better care of the Confederate graves within its boundary than the other States reported; and has, by gubernatorial authority, had compiled complete rosters of such dead, transcribed and presented herewith in classified pamphlet form; the dead at "Oakwoods" cemetery, Chicago, number over 6000, but owing to the loss of some of the registers the names of about two-thirds of the number, only, could be ascertained, and their graves are indifferently kept, though in better condition than those at Indianapolis. Altogether, the remains of the deceased Confederate heroes referred to, are neglected and need attention; and, with the view of instituting a systematic reform, I have undertaken the raising of \$25,000, more or less, with which to place both graves and grounds in good condition and monument the dust of those who gave life to the "Lost Cause" and who now lie sleeping beneath sod foreign to that of their nativity.

V. Pursuant to the intent and purpose, expressed in the preceding paragraph, I have already secured a cash subscription of \$900, a guarantee subscription of \$1000, a conditional construction subscription of \$2000—all aggregating \$3900, which added to the money in bank to the credit of the treasurer of the Ex-Confederate Association of Chicago (the net proceeds of lecture by General John B. Gordon with interest thereon, etc.), \$1489.40, makes a total available asset for Confederate monumental purposes at Chicago of \$5380.40; and, from promises made me and the natural expectation of pecuniary realization through personal work done, I feel assured of the ability to erect a monument over the Confederate dead in "Oakwoods" cemetery, Chicago, at a cost of from \$5000 to \$10,000; and at other points, with different valuations, as after considerations.

VI. On March 5th, 1892, I was directed by the commanding general to "proceed at once to the State of Kentucky to organize camps in the United Confederate Veterans;" and pursuant to such instructions, I communicated with many local ex-Confederate associations within that State, made several visitations to its principal cities, and to date have merged into the United Confederate Veterans the "Confederate Veteran Association of Kentucky," comprising 281 members organized into seven camps located at Lexington, Paris, Cynthiaua,

Georgetown, Versailles, Harrodsburg and Lawrenceburg; have secured the organization of forty ex-Confederates at Bowling Green into a camp United Confederate Veterans and have many more promised and in process of organization, which I shall hereafter materialize unless the order of authority is revoked.

VII. Having, in compliance with your suggestion, recommended a most active, zealous and worthy ex-Confederate worker, it was my pleasure to receive from you and present to President John Boyd of the Confederate Veteran Association of Kentucky, a commission as Major General United Confederate Veterans; and to muster and install into office in the presence of over 125 members of his command, who received the information of the introduction of the "United" Federation in Kentucky and hailed the elevation of their comrade to the command of the division with unanimity and great enthusiasm.

VIII. As a "Southerner" by birth, education and past service I am a devotee to the Southern people, of their principles of virtue and honor, of their chivalrous deeds at arms; and, desiring to preserve and assist in securing a true history of the past, I herewith report the statistical data previously enumerated as the most complete I could obtain; and, the number of camps formed, as the greatest I could secure—within the month of operation.

IX. On the whole I have done the very best I could with the means and opportunities at hand, and fully appreciating the honor conferred on me, I remain

Your comrade and obedient servant,

JNO. C. UNDERWOOD,

Major General Division Northwest.

Gen. Underwood was frequently interrupted during the reading of his report with applause, and at its conclusion the delegates evidenced their approbation by the wildest cheers.

During the reading of Major General Underwood's report Senator John W. Daniel was announced and was received by the veterans standing and was greeted with loud and hearty cheers. The chair, in welcoming him to a seat on the platform, presented him as follows to the convention:

"It is my happy privilege to present to you our glorious orator of yesterday, Senator Daniel, of Virginia."

And three cheers were given by the old veterans for the peerless orator.

Delegate Chipley, of Florida, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this report be adopted without reference to the Committee on Resolutions, viz :

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby given Major General Underwood for his faithful performance of the laborious duties assigned to him by the general commanding.

Resolved, That his report and the rosters of our dead, prepared by Gen. Underwood, be published as an appendix to the proceedings of this convention.

And he also suggested that all other commanders emulate his example.

Seconded and adopted by a rising vote.

Gen. Underwood then thanked the convention as follows: "No officer deserves any thanks for doing his duty, but I thank you, nevertheless, most sincerely, that you have received my report with such evidences of appreciation. I would, however, ask you to strike out one part of the resolution—that which requires the publication of the rosters of the dead. It will cost you six hundred dollars to publish anything like the number I have (6000). They were published at my expense, and I will give away what I have here with me and gladly send copies to each individual who will write me at No. 64 Exchange Building, Chicago, or leave his name and address with Col. John P. Hickman, who is a member of the Tennessee delegation. I have some of the books with me. Of the dead buried in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Texas has six or seven hundred dead; Tennessee, seven hundred and forty-seven; Louisiana, I think, one hundred and thirty-seven, and so on. They are all classified here (touching the book in his hand) and according to State and regiments. North Carolina has one regiment that buried there two hundred and ten men. To think of a regiment being put in that prison by the Lake, and nearly all of them to die there, for two hundred and ten men was a large regiment at one period of the war. The number of books I have with me is between sixty and seventy, and may be yours for the asking."

An amendment was offered, as requested by Gen. Underwood, regarding the publication of the rosters of the dead, and carried.

The rush for books lasted a few seconds, when order was restored and the business of the convention proceeded with.

The chair then called for the report of the Surgeon General, none of the other major generals having prepared a report to submit to the convention.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon General, prefaced his report, in the following words: "*Mr. President and Fellow Comrades*—I have in my hand a publication which presents my labors during the last three years in reference to the members of the medical corps of the army and navy of the Confederate States. There are two objects of great importance which I have striven to accomplish, the first is as far as possible to collect and preserve all records of the medical corps of the Confederate army and navy; and second, to determine by actual investigation and inquiry the numbers and condition of the surviving Confederate soldiers who have been disabled by wounds and diseases received in their heroic defense of the rights and liberties of the Southern States.

"I have examined rosters, looked into reports, and gathered what data I could to compile the accompanying report or table of the surgeons and assistant surgeons who marched with you and were by your side through all the contingencies of the field. The

summary I have is rather incomplete, for where there are three thousand or more men, it is hard to be accurate, and I would ask that all surgeons and assistant surgeons living would please send me a roster of their medical officers and their place of residence, and if dead, the time they died. In carrying out my second object I found the best plan was to correspond with the governors of the different Southern States, and have published their replies by States. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana have not been negligent in preserving authentic records of the war; but from the other replies it will be seen how incomplete my work necessarily is, but I have published this pamphlet record at my own expense as the best I could obtain with my limited opportunity of securing accurate data.

"These have been the two objects which I have had in view to accomplish. You will find such data in this report as I think will enable us to enter upon our future work more easily.

"With me this has been a labor of love, involving as it has a large expenditure of time, labor and money, but I have cheerfully responded to my duties, and will be more than compensated if I accomplish anything in the direction of preserving the records of the many noble men who followed the fortunes of the Southern army. Even if I never accomplish any other result than to excite sympathy for our old soldiers, their widows and orphans, I will feel that I have not labored in vain. I have always tried to do what I could for every Confederate soldier, and any of them who have been to me since the war have always found me ready to aid him in every way in my power.

"This work I expect to continue, as I consider it amongst the holiest duties of my life. It is a labor of love for me to aid in the advancement of our sacred cause, and I thank the general commanding for his universal kindness and courtesy to me in this position."

[This useful, invaluable and grand report, which is a monument to the ability, labor and patriotism (he having previously published and paid for a large number of copies himself at an expense of over \$150.00) of the distinguished scientist physician, surgeon, and peerless citizen, Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon General of the United Confederate Veterans, will be found in the appendix to this book.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Dr. J. B. Cowan, of Tennessee—I move the adoption of that report, with thanks, and that it be published in connection with the other reports which have just been passed.

The Doctor is right, the medical faculty ought to gather data in every direction, and he is doing the work intelligently, and discharging a sacred obligation in gathering that data as history to this association.

I am in hearty sympathy with that endeavor. The surgeons, sir, are a class of men that in the struggle of the "Lost Cause" dis-

tinguished themselves in the midst of conflict, ministered to your needs, and that comrades, shared the common dangers with you; and it is said, Mr. Chairman, that the greatest character is the man who sacrifices himself for the good of his fellow-man, and if that be true, no class sacrificed more than the surgeons that followed the fortunes of war. I am prouder to-day of having served on the medical staff, from 1861 till the 10th of May, 1865, than of anything that could be given me in this wide world.

I am in sympathy with the Doctor, and I move that a vote of thanks be tendered him, and that his report be published with the other reports, the one by my friend from Kentucky, just now submitted, and the others to follow.

The motion was heartily seconded and passed unanimously.

Adjutant General Moorman then read the following report:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 8, 1892. }

Gen. John B. Gordon, Commanding United Confederate Veterans: General—I had the honor to receive the appointment from you of Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans on the 2d day of July, 1891. It was some time after before I received the papers and documents, and about the 6th day of September, 1891, I commenced the work of organizing camps in earnest.

In revolving plans to accomplish success I conceived the idea of reviving interest through the medium of your eloquent and convincing address made at the time of your election as General commanding, Sept. 21, 1889.

I used the newspaper directory and sent your address accompanied by a circular letter in the nature of an appeal to the press of the South requesting every paper in fifteen States to publish it on Sunday, the 6th of September, and to write an editorial, and to send me copies of the papers. My effort met with quick and patriotic response. Your address was placed in the hands of every veteran in the South. It acted like magic. Responses and applications came pouring in from nearly every State and success was assured. [Cheers.]

At this time thirty-three camps had joined the organization; to-day it numbers 160, (great cheers,) distributed as follows: Division of the Northwest 1, North Carolina 1, Missouri 1, South Carolina 2, Indian Territory 2, Arkansas 2, Georgia 3, Alabama 5, Kentucky 9, Mississippi 14, Tennessee 14, Florida 17, Louisiana 20, Texas 69; total, 160 camps (loud cheers and applause). As is usual with all new organizations, there being so many details and explanations, has made the work very laborious. This office has sent out about 1400 letters and commission receipts. Most of the letters were written by me personally, and I have received about 1300 letters; have besides issued and distributed about 5000 circulars, 1500 constitutions, and 1500 copies of minutes of reunions at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jackson, Miss., and organization in

New Orleans; also about 1000 commissions, and had printed 500 copies each general and special orders and circulars, making a total of 22,500. Also 2000 special orders and 1500 circular letters, out of which about 15,000 have been distributed. [Cheers.]

The officers of all camps which have sent in lists of officers have been commissioned, besides all the general officers and their staff, and charters have been mailed to every camp, and copies of all general and special orders, circulars, minutes, etc., also furnished each camp.

The following membership fee and per capita tax received: \$1312.83; expenditures, \$778; cash on hand, \$534.83, itemized statement of which is hereto attached and is as follows:

The Adjutant General's department is now fully supplied with a complete outfit of all necessary books, blanks, stationery, etc. There is a complete registry kept of all commissions, charters and everything sent out of the office, and a receipt required for the same, which is kept on file. The books of the office show a record of everything done.

The orders issued by your direction in regard to giving rank to general officers and their staffs, appointment of brigadier generals, and additional rank of captain to commanders of camps, the issuance of commissions and the adoption of a seal have all met with almost universal approval. Also your order creating the division of the Northwest and division east of the Alleghanies; also partitioning Texas into five divisions on account of its size and being so difficult of access in some portions, have been approved from nearly every direction. I have found it impracticable to carry out the provision of article 5 of the amendments to the constitution, both on account of the great expense attached thereto, and no funds on hand to pay with until lately, and also because its requirements delay the admission of camps so long it causes them to withdraw their application for membership; I therefore suggest its repeal.

Every State has organized camps except Virginia, and your appointments for Major Generals have been made in every State except Alabama; and there being five camps now formed in that State, there will be no necessity for an appointment by you, as you can issue an order for an election of Major General.

In the organization of so many new camps, I have, of course, encountered many difficulties, but I am happy to say there has been no friction in any quarter, but the utmost harmony has prevailed. [Cheers.]

In conclusion, I desire to say I feel proud to place in your hands my report, showing the great advance the organization has made under your leadership and direction, and at the same time desire to greet and thank the veterans from all the States who have been in correspondence with the Adjutant General's office, and have shown me so much consideration and courtesy. There is also another pleasant duty which I desire to perform, and that is, to thank Gen. J. A.

Chalaron, assistant Adjutant General, for valuable counsel and assistance in my arduous duties.

With great respect,

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report the delegates cheered and applauded for some time.

For itemized statement of receipts and expenditures referred to in foregoing report, see appendix.

The Chair—Before the adoption of this report Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, delegate from R. E. Lee Camp of Virginia and Mayor of the city of Richmond, wishes to be allowed the privilege of speaking to you. What is your pleasure?

Consent being unanimous, Mayor Ellyson was asked to come to the stand.

He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Comrades—The Adjutant General in his report makes a statement which is true, as he intends it, but which unexplained might be misunderstood.

We have been received with so much courtesy, not merely that which always exist between old soldiers, but have received marks of such distinguished consideration, that we feel more than honored by the attention that has been shown us by the convention, and all the people of this goodly State.

Therefore, what I shall say is not said in a spirit of criticism, but rather that Virginia may have her position properly presented.

Virginia has organized no camps under the jurisdiction of the United Confederate Veterans, but Virginia has not been backward in this respect, and was the first to organize a camp of ex-Confederates, and in all the years since the war no people in all the South have been more loyal to every memory of the Confederacy than the old soldiers of Virginia (cheers). They have been not only loyal to the memory of the dead, but through her devoted daughters have provided for the marking of their graves and the keeping green of their memories and decorating the places where they lie buried. In Oakwood, where there are 18,000 Confederates buried, those graves once a year are decorated by the fair daughters of old Virginia [cheers]. Virginia provided one of the first homes for the care of the old soldiers, and we have there now more than five hundred old soldiers, some from every State in the South, it matters not from what State he came, and the first man to seek admittance was not a Virginian, he was a Mississippian [cheers]. No State has made more ample provisions for the maintenance of the old soldier than Virginia, and no one coming to the Home for admittance, if they were deserving, have been turned away, no matter from whence he came we have given him the right hand of fellowship and bade him enter [cheers].

We are not here as delegates of the United Confederate Veterans, but we are here to look into your organization, to assist you in your labors, if possible, and we have come in order that you might know what we feel, and that is, that we regard it an honor, and privilege, and pleasure everywhere and anywhere to keep step to the music of the Confederate march anywhere in the line. [Cheers.]

So we have not come to unite with your organization at this time, because we have a grand camp of our own composed of twenty-five camps, and we could not and would not, with strict regard to propriety, enter into this organization without the consent of the grand camp, which will not have a meeting for some time, as our action would be more or less binding on the grand camp; but we can tell you that even whilst we cannot at this time enter into organic relation, we can bring you something,—we give you our hearts, and wish you to know our hearts beat in sympathy with every purpose that you have in view, and I can give you the assurance that the time will not be very far distant, when every camp in Virginia will be united with this organization; and at your next meeting, Virginia will have all the rights and privileges as she has had all the delights of this reunion. [Loud cheers.];

I thank you for your attention to my remarks concerning the true position of Virginia. [Cheers.]

The Chair—What will you do with the Adjutant General's report?

Comrade R. D. Rugely, of Bob Stone Camp No. 93 of Texas, moved that the report be received and adopted, and that the rules be suspended and the thanks of the association be again (this being the second time during the session) tendered Adjt. Gen. Geo. Moorman for his untiring devotion to the interests of the Confederates and the efficiency with which he had performed the duties of his office. [Carried with cheers and applause and by a rising vote.]

Dr. Jos. Jones—I would like to make the request of all the surgeons in this convention, that they meet this afternoon at my residence, corner Camp and Washington avenue. Please take notice and act accordingly.

Report of Quartermaster General Shipp was next in order, which was as follows:

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, }
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 5th, 1892. }

General John B. Gordon,

Commanding United Confederate Veterans.

MY DEAR GENERAL—I have the honor to report that the duties of this department have been mainly limited to furnishing a society pin or badge to the various camps, bivouacs and associations belonging to the United Confederate Veterans, for such members as they

in their sovereign capacity deemed worthy to wear the same. The method adopted for the distribution of said badges is as follows:

The commander, adjutant, or quartermaster of the respective associations make a requisition on me for the number and quality of badges wanted, accompanying the same with a remittance of five cents per badge to meet the expenses of this department. On receipt of said requisition I issue an official order on the manufacturer for the number of pins wanted. I have a written agreement with the manufacturer to make the pins in two grades, gold at \$1.25 and gold plated at fifty cents each. Also that none shall be furnished except upon the order of the Quartermaster General.

I have issued since our last meeting at Jackson, Miss., June 2d, 1891, orders for 747 United Confederate Veterans society pins, which have been distributed among the following camps:

- Army of Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division, Camp No. 1.
- Army of Tennessee, Louisiana Division, New Orleans, Camp No. 2.
- Benevolent Association, Shreveport, La., Camp No. 3.
- N. B. Forrest Camp, Chattanooga, Tenn., Camp No. 4.
- Jeff Davis Camp, Alexandria, La., Camp No. 6.
- Confederate Veterans Association, Chicago, Ill., Camp No. 8.
- Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association, Louisiana Division, New Orleans, Camp No. 9.
- Ward Confederate Veteran Association, Pensacola, Fla., Camp No. 10.
- W. W. Loring Camp, Brooksville, Fla., Camp No. 13.
- Washington Artillery Camp, New Orleans, Camp No. 15.
- Henry St. Paul Camp, New Orleans, Camp No. 16.
- Baton Rouge Camp, Baton Rouge, La., Camp No. 17.
- Iberville Camp, Plaquemine, La., Camp No. 18.
- Natchez Camp; Natchez, Miss., Camp No. 20.
- J. J. Whitney Camp, Fayette, Miss., Camp No. 22.
- Kit Mott Camp, Holly Springs, Miss., Camp No. 23.
- Robert A. Smith Camp, Jackson, Miss., Camp No. 24.
- Isham Harrison Camp, Columbus, Miss., Camp No. 27.
- Confederate Historical Association Bivouac, Memphis, Tenn., Camp No. 28.
- Ben McCulloch Camp, Decatur, Texas, Camp No. 30.
- Vicksburg Camp, Vicksburg, Miss., Camp No. 32.
- R. L. Gibson Camp, Evergreen, La., Camp No. 33.
- Major Victor Maurin Camp, Donaldson, La., Camp No. 38.
- Natchitoches Camp, Natchitoches, La., Camp No. 40.
- Indian River Camp, Titusville, Fla., Camp No. 47.
- Orange County Camp, Orlando, Fla., Camp No. 57.
- Col. Ben Timmons Camp, LaGrange, Texas, Camp No. 61.
- Calcasieu Camp, Lake Charles, La., Camp No. 62.
- Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, Kingston, Texas, Camp, No. 71.
- Mississippi City Camp, Mississippi City, Miss., Camp No. 120.

I have just perfected arrangements to get the society pin or

badge from one of our comrades in Chattanooga, which will enable me to send them direct to the respective organizations on receipt of requisition without the former delays. For the accommodation of our comrades belonging to the United Confederate Veterans in attendance upon the Reunion, who may wish to provide themselves with society pins while here, I have arranged to supply them from Memorial Hall on Camp street, but only upon a requisition from the commanders, adjutants or quartermasters of camps, bivouacs and associations belonging to the United Confederate Veterans. In the absence of the above named officers at this Reunion, a requisition from the chairmen of accredited delegations to this convention will be recognized, but only for members of their respective camps, bivouacs or associations.

The receipts and disbursements in this department have been as follows:

By department fees on 747 society badges at 5c. each, \$37.35.

To disbursements for stationery, printing, postage, telegrams, stenographer, etc., as per vouchers, \$36.00. Balance on hand \$1.35.

Thus it will be seen, while the duties of this department are not as laborious as those of some of my predecessors, it is very evident the office is not as lucrative as it is said was the case with some of them.

Before closing this report I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. R. Carroll, general manager of the Queen and Crescent; Major J. W. Thomas, president of the N., C. and St. L. Railway Company; Major J. L. McCollum, superintendent of the W. and A. Railway Company; the Hon. John H. Inman, of the R. and D.; Gen. Alexander, of the Georgia Central, and Judge W. L. Woods, third vice-president of the L. and N. Road, for courtesies extended this department of the United Confederate Veterans in furnishing private cars for the use and comfort of the general commanding and his distinguished party from Washington, D. C., and the lieutenant general and party from Chattanooga; and also to thank the railroad officers south of the Ohio, east and west of the Mississippi, for the liberal rates of transportation granted our comrades for the purpose of attending this, the Third Annual Reunion and Convention of the United Confederate Veterans, now convened in the city of New Orleans, the home of hospitality and most lovely women.

J. F. SHIPP,

Quartermaster General, United Confederate Veterans.

The Chair—What will you do with the report of the Quartermaster General?

Gen. Shipp—I should also like to include Judge W. L. Woods, 3d Vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in my expression of gratitude, who furnished us through tickets to New Orleans and return.

It was moved and seconded a vote of thanks be tendered the

Quartermaster General, and his report be spread on the minutes of this convention [Carried with cheers.]

Report of the Committee on Selection of Place for next Meeting and Reunion, was called for and was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Comrades—Your committee appointed to select and suggest a place for the meeting of the next convention of the United Confederate Veterans, respectfully submit the following report: They suggest Birmingham, Alabama, as the place for the next meeting of the convention.

W. H. JACKSON,
Chairman.

Gen. Jackson, chairman, said as follows:

When the committee met three places put were placed in nomination—Dallas, Jacksonville, and Birmingham. [Cheers.]

Jacksonville early withdrew from the competition, leaving Birmingham and Dallas in the field. Both places were ably advocated by the parties on each side, the choice being made finally unanimously in favor of Birmingham, upon the idea that it was a more central location, not that we were anyways indifferent to the great State of Texas, yet, in view to enlist the hearty support of many of the States which have not been fully represented here, we deemed it expedient to select a place all could reach readily, and that is the reason of the committee substituting Birmingham as your next place of meeting. [Cheers.]

The Chair—What will be done with the report of the committee just submitted?

A delegate from Texas—I move that Birmingham be stricken out and Dallas be inserted, and the vote be taken by camps.

Gen. Veal, of Texas—I want your attention, comrades, for a moment. I wish to say as one of the committee to select our next meeting place, that when Birmingham was in the majority, we made the selection unanimous, and I have therefore nothing to take back, but I want to say to you that there was a representative on that committee that did not have a camp on this floor. The majority of the committee thought it would be more central if the meeting was held at Birmingham, and that cheaper transportation could be secured to that point from every part of the South. I believe from this fact alone that Dallas would be better than Birmingham as Texas is nearly as large as all the balance of the States put together. [Cheers.] I believe from the fact that the railroads own two million acres of land in Texas, that they will give extraordinarily cheap rates, as they are anxious to bring you there.

I believe, too, from the fact that there is not a comrade on this floor who has not some relative living in Texas who wants him to come and see him, that Dallas should be the choice.

No, sir, if you will come to Texas and hold the convention, we will give you a welcome as broad as the great State of Texas, and as free as the winds that sweep over it. Therefore I favor the substitute.

Comrade Jos. F. Johnston, of Alabama—I am from Birmingham, and having been selected by Camp Hardee to advocate their place. I ask the convention to bear with me while I tell you why the report of the committee should be adopted.

Birmingham is a new city on the map of the old country. It was almost a forest at the beginning of the war, but the old veterans have built up these iron cities, and have made its iron-producing capacity far in excess of other iron-producing sections.

If you come to our midst we will gladly welcome you with a welcome as big as the State of Texas, and we will give you, not only a Confederate welcome, but a welcome as broad as the Confederacy itself. [Cheers.] We do not promise or expect to entertain you on such a magnificent scale as New Orleans has tendered you her hospitality, that beautiful metropolis of the South, whose hospitality can be equalled nowhere on this continent, but we will give you a genuine welcome, and see that you are provided with an abundance of the good things of life,—we will give you a place to lay your head, plenty to eat and plenty to drink.

The choice of Birmingham has been made by the committee and by its selection all Alabama has been made happy, and we ask you for God's sake to let this report be adopted.

A delegate from Texas—Mr. Chairman and Comrades, now when I look at this State of Texas, which within the last few weeks has sent in and organized seventy-five camps out of one hundred and seventy-two, I do think that Texas is entitled to a large voice in this matter of selecting a place for the next meeting.

It is not because I love Birmingham the less, but I think Texas ought to have it, if for no other reason than because she has sent such a large representation in camps. Texas can boast of more old soldiers than all the country from Virginia to Louisiana, and there are more that came from those States than soldiers that originally came from Texas, living as the survivors of the "Lost Cause" within her borders. I do not think it improper to change the place of meeting, and I think it is but justice that Dallas should have it, and Louisiana wants to send it there.

A delegate here rose and said: It will be right to go near the centre, and I think the committee is right to select as the next meeting place either Birmingham or some central place so that all the South might attend. I ask of Texas that she will not insist on a change, but leave it to the committee that whatever it may say shall stand.

I want to say to you Kentucky has the kindest feelings towards Texas. I love Texas, I love Texas, but I hope Texas will rise superior to the question and prove the true soldier by abiding by what the committee has done.

Private J. M. Long, of Paris, Texas, arose in the convention and said: "Worthy Commander, I wish to give some additional reasons why the convention should select Dallas, Texas, as our next place

for holding the next reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. First. Because Gen. Cabell has devoted more time and energy and organized more camps in the Trans-Mississippi Department than any of our other worthy commanders. Second. Because Dallas, Texas, will give the old veterans a more hearty and hospitable welcome than any other city that has been placed in nomination for such honor. Third. Because the last remains of Albert Sidney Johnston, who led the brave sons of the South thirty years ago on Shiloh's bloody hill, on to victory and down to death, now rests and sleeps beneath the sunny skies of Texas; and now I want to appeal to the gallant Kentuckian, who has rehearsed the memories of the Alamo and San Jacinto, I want to tell him that I loved Kentucky more than he because my "blue-eyed Mary" came from Kentucky to Texas, and "she loved me for the dangers I had passed, and I loved her that she did pity them," and the Lone Star State is now our home, hence I appeal to all the brave Kentuckians to vote for Texas and come to Dallas and meet the brave little Kentucky woman at Dallas, Texas. I appeal to the brave soldiers of Tennessee to vote for Texas, as I baptized the soil of Tennessee with my young heart's blood at Shiloh on that bright Sunday morning; and now I appeal to the brave Mississippi soldiers to vote for Texas, because my right limb was buried and now sleeps beneath the soil of Mississippi at Corinth, the spot I know not where. I also appeal to the brave soldiers of North Carolina to vote for Texas because my old father was born and raised in the "Tar Heel State," and is now seventy-eight years of age and is too old to go to Birmingham, but is young enough to meet and greet the old United Confederate Veterans at Dallas, Texas, in our next reunion; and I want to appeal to the brave sons of Georgia to vote for Texas, because many of her brave sons and daughters now live in the "Lone Star State;" and especially do I remember one Capt. G. S. Baldwin, of Paris, Texas, an intimate friend of our worthy commander, and well do I remember his dying request to Gen. Gordon, which I bore in person, just before Albert Sidney Johnston Camp laid him away to rest beneath the sunny skies of Texas, and his last words were, "Tell Gen. Gordon I will meet him in the grand reunion above; I had intended to meet him at New Orleans, but God knows best." And now, fellow comrades, I make a final appeal to the brave sons of Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana and the Indian Territory and Alabama to vote for Texas, because many of your brave sons and daughters are now living in the Lone Star State, and as adopted sons and daughters of Texas will give you a royal and hearty welcome should you select Dallas as the next place for our reunion.

"And now, in conclusion, fellow comrades, Texas invites all brave soldiers who wore the blue and the gray and met each other upon a hundred battle-fields, to use their influence to give us a grand reunion of the United Confederate Veterans away down South in Dixie, in the Lone Star State, among the brave soldiers who have emigrated to this land of liberty rocked in the cradle of revolution.

The history of Texas is full of heroic deeds, from the sacrificing band of the Alamo, who gave to their State the example of how men should dare and die to protect the helpless, in the defense of Sabine Pass, which has no parallel in the annals of ancient or modern warfare. Texas, the young giant republic, boldly striding onward in the conquest of peace, Dallas extends to such men a more than hearty welcome, for it is good for us and them to be there on such an occasion. It is a green spot in a city's as well as a man's life. To all, the high and low, old and young, humble private and famous leaders, Dallas extends a cordial welcome. Good bye; God bless you all till we meet again away down South in Dixie."

Gen. Jackson. "*Gentlemen*.—As chairman of the committee to select a place for our next meeting, I should like to say a few words. Of course, it is disagreeable for me to oppose the State of Texas. I appreciate as highly as any one the enthusiasm of Texas, the heartfelt enthusiasm and desire on the part of Texas to have the convention there. All this I would take into consideration on a question of personal preference, but it is not such. The committee thought for a continuance of the interest and enthusiasm in this cause they ought to select a central location, so that they could enlist the co-operation of the entire Southern States, and swell the next convention to its greatest proportions, and now after the action of the committee, after Texas has been so ably advocated by Judge Burke and others, and I never heard a State more ably advocated, and by Gen. Veal, also, I submit that after the committee has unanimously reported in favor of Birmingham it is a question (without reference to places) will you stand by the action of your committee, or will you not?"

The chair—The motion is before the House to strike out Birmingham and insert Dallas.

Comrade Smith, of Alabama—"As a representative of W. J. Hardee Camp, of Birmingham, Ala., I extend a cordial invitation to all to come within her borders, and I ask Texas to do as Texas has always done—give her smaller brothers a chance at the good things of this life. With sixty thousand or more brave men settled within her borders, we want you to come up to Birmingham, and we will show you how high up man can get when they have got no more room to spread out below; we will show you that on Alabama's mountain tops we can entertain all the world, and we will show you, also, how true we have been to the memory of the Confederacy. We ask these noble Texans to give to the younger and smaller one a chance. Alabama wants you in her midst; wants all Texas to be there; and if they will come we will give them a brotherly welcome, as we are anxious to have them, and we hope the Texas boys will be as generous now as they were during the war. We want Texas to do now just exactly what Texas would like to have done to it, and treat us just as handsomely as Texas would like to be treated, by letting the convention come to us while we are in good trim, and we will see to it that you have the next chance after us."

Gen. Watts, of Dallas, Texas—"I would call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that we entertain at Dallas, two weeks in every year, from 15,000 to 20,000 people from every part of the State. We have the capability of entertaining at Dallas, and she will be able to accommodate more than will be able to get there at the the next Reunion. With our railroad systems, if we place the Reunion in Texas, they will give us the very lowest fare. Dallas should have it. Two reunions have been held right on her borders, one at Chattanooga and another at Jackson, now we want it over on the other side of the river. After that send it back to Virginia—to Richmond—for that is where we want to go, but Dallas should have it this time.'

The chair—The convention must come to a decision; we are losing too much time.

Gen. Watts continued:

"Mr. President, the chairman of the committee gives as the reason of the selection of Birmingham that it was thought advisable to hold the convention at a central place; I would like to say that in going from Western Texas to Dallas, it is as far as a man would have to travel in coming from Florida to Dallas, and in coming from the South of Texas to Dallas it would take nearly as long as from Chicago.

"We have organized and brought with us seventy-five camps to this Reunion, and we will have two hundred at the next one."

The chair—The motion is still before the House to strike out Birmingham and substitute Dallas, the vote to be taken first viva voce, and afterwards if necessary by camps.

Comrade Smith, of Alabama—"That is if the question is called for."

The chair—Yes, the vote first to be taken by the ayes and noes, and then by camps if necessary.

The chair—Are you ready for the question?

("Question, question.")

Division called for to vote by camps, which resulted as follows (Col. Jno. P. Hickman, adjutant general Tennessee Division, was selected by Adjutant General Moorman to call the roll of camps):

CAMPS.	BIRMINGHAM.	DALLAS.
Kentucky	27	
Florida.....	59	
Division of Northwest (Chicago).....	3	
Mississippi—Camp No. 20.....	6	
" 22.....	3	
" 25.....	5	
" 27.....	2	
" 32.....	4	
" 49.....		4
" 52.....	2	
" 120.....	3	

CAMP.	BIRMINGHAM.	DALLAS.
Mississippi—Camp No. 19	3	3
“ 21.....	3	
“ 23.....	3	
“ 24.....	5	
“ 152.....	3	
“ 131.....		6
Indian Territory—Camp No. 68.....		6
“ 107.....		5
Louisiana—Camp No. 1.....	2	10
“ 2.....	18	
“ 3.....	3	
“ 6.....	3	3
“ 7.....	7	
“ 9.....	7	1
“ 14.....	7	
“ 15.....	12	
“ 16	3	
“ 17.....	5	
“ 18.....	3	
“ 33	4	
“ 38.....	3	
“ 40.....	4	
“ 41.....	3	
“ 62.....	2	2
“ 78.....	3	
“ 110.....	2	
“ 152.....	3	
Texas.....		160
Tennessee.....	90	
Alabama.....	32	

“Mr. Chairman, has Georgia been called yet? My camp paid up this morning.”

Col. Hickman—“Georgia has not been called yet, but I am calling the camps from the list handed in by the Committee on Credentials last night and will continue with their supplementary list when I shall have finished with this one.”

“Hasn’t Texas additional votes outside of the 160 already called?”

The chair—The list being called now is the one submitted by the Committee on Credentials last night and does not include camps that paid up this morning.

CAMP.	BIRMINGHAM.	DALLAS.
Louisiana—Camp No. 60.....	2	
Texas—Camp No. 29.....		14
“ 30.....		3

	CAMPS.	BIRMINGHAM.	DALLAS.
Texas—Camp	No. 66.....		12
"	88.....		3
"	106.....		3
"	111.....		9
"	115.....		8
"	116.....		12
"	117.....		2
"	118.....		2
"	119.....		5
"	124.....		8
"	125.....		4
"	127.....		3
"	128.....		2
"	129.....		9
"	141.....		11
"	158.....		6
"	160.....		3
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		349	319
Arkansas—Camp	No. 146.....	3	
A delegate from Arkansas, our camp has only one representative here, and cast her 3 votes for Birmingham, not Dallas.			
Florida—	Camp No. 161.....	2	
North Carolina	" 162.....	3	
Dist. of Columbia	" 171.....	Not present to vote.	
Texas	" 163.....		4
"	" 164.....		2
"	" 165.....		2
"	" 166.....		10
Mississippi	" 167.....	2	
Texas	" 169.....		2
"	" 170.....		2
Dist. of Columbia	" 171.....	Recalled; still not present to vote.	
Texas	" 172.....		3
Georgia	" 34.....	Not present.	
"	" 159.....	26	
Louisiana	" 41.....		3
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		385	347

The Chair—According to votes cast, the chair announces that Birmingham has it, having received 385 votes and Dallas 347.

Gen. Waul—Permit me and permit the State of Texas to thank, with exceeding great thanks, all camps outside of our territory who cast their vote in favor of Dallas. Another year and we will come to your midst to meet on the east side of the Mississippi

as many, and more even than has met from the West at this reunion, and because of our number, we shall make you do as we want, rather than as you want.

Again, thanking those who cast their votes in favor of Dallas, I move that the choice of Birmingham be made unanimous. [Carried amidst loud applause.]

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

reported, as follows:—favorably on resolution of Comrade W. H. Brooker of Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, San Antonio, Texas.

RESOLUTION:

To expedite the future organizations of the annual meetings of the Veterans' Association;

Be it Resolved, That the Adjutant General of this Association send out blank muster rolls to the various subordinate camps at least sixty days before the annual meetings of this Association, together with blank certificates for delegates from the several subordinate camps to this Association, with instructions to the Adjutants of the various camps to send in such muster roll, or roster, of his camp, with the per capita dues of same, and the names of the delegates appointed by each camp, to the annual meetings of this Association.

Resolved, 2d, That when the annual meeting of this Association is called to order, the roll of camps shall be called by States, and such accredited delegates answering to the roll call of their respective camps, shall be the duly recognized delegates in this body, and the convention proceed to business on the basis of such organization.

Resolved, 3d, That this procedure shall not interfere with the regular form of receiving the delegates of new camps, who shall be admitted in due form.

The resolution was adopted.

[Note by Adjutant General Moorman—All the requirements named in this resolution, blanks sent out, etc., had been complied with, and repeated requests made for compliance for months before the reunion by letters, circulars, and General Orders Nos. 32, 34, 39 and 40. The dilatoriness of the camps occasioned the trouble.]

By the Committee on Resolutions, following resolution by Comrade R. B. Burroughs, Surgeon General of Florida:

WHEREAS, It may have been so ordained that to not a few of us the privilege has been extended for the last time of visiting New Orleans as a representation of the Confederate Union;

Be it Resolved, That we to-morrow, as many of us as can, under the leadership of our Commanding General, proceed to the grave of Jefferson Davis, that we may there at that hallowed spot, with bowed and uncovered heads and reverent mein, pay tribute to his character, his

services and his worth, that we may thereby show to the peoples of the world that though we hold honest and true allegiance to the government of the United States, that the principle of State sovereignty and self-government for which he fought and the devoted attachment to his memory will ever live in the hearts of his followers.

Which was reported adversely by the committee, inasmuch as the resolution, meritorious as it is, was presented at such a late period of the convention that it was impossible, on account of the published programme, to deviate from it, without the greatest injustice to all, therefore it was impossible to comply with the sacred request.

By General J. A. Chalaron:

Resolved, That an Historical Committee be appointed by the General elect, immediately or as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, which committee shall be composed of one representative from each of the thirteen Confederate States, and one to represent the camps outside of these States, of which committee one of the Lieutenant Generals shall be appointed chairman.

This committee shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the collection and preservation of historical data, facts and material. It shall seek how best to stimulate the writing of a history or histories of the Confederate struggle and States; it shall apply itself to the elucidation and vindication of obscure and controverted points in the annals of our great struggle, that a proper presentation, recording and perpetuation of the glorious deeds, heroism and virtues of the Confederate soldiers, statesmen and people, may be taught to our children and handed down to posterity. This committee shall have their report ready, printed and laid before each camp of the United Confederate Veterans at least three months before the meeting of the next annual convention, in order that each camp may then be prepared to discuss and act upon it.

Resolution by comrade W. H. Brooker, of San Antonio, Texas:

WHEREAS, Time in its flight is fast consuming the participants in the great irrepressible conflict, and its corroding elements hang like a pall over the existence of our arms, the chivalry of our defenders; the heroic deeds of our brave; and the meritorious fortitude of the women of the South; and,

WHEREAS, No concerted action has been taken to write our history, and place our time, the age in which we live—and fought, save by those who are antagonistic to us and our posterity, who are always prone to moderate our valor, and the victories we won; therefore, be it

Resolved by the United Confederate Veterans' Association, that the General Commanding appoint a Committee on Statistics and History—one from the Army of Northern Virginia, one from the Army of Tennessee, one from the Trans-Mississippi Department, one each from the navy, artillery and cavalry service; whose duty it shall be to report to the next annual meeting of this association

such compilation of statistics and history that they can gather, and to find out as near as practicable what further procedure will be necessary to complete the compilation and history and the probable cost of the same per volume of five hundred pages, the publication to be done by some Southern publishing company, State or association.

Resolved, 2d, That every commander of any and all departments, and commands of whatever kind in the service of the Confederate government; all privates, and individuals be requested to write and compile, in condensed form, every act worthy of note occurring in the great historic-dramatic conflict of a nation's woes, and transmit them to any member of said committee for supervision and compilation.

Substitute offered in place of the above resolutions by General J. A. Chalaron, of Louisiana, on the subject of the true history of the civil war, and by comrade W. H. Brooker, of San Antonio, Texas, as follows:

By Committee on Resolutions—

Resolved, That the subject of a true and reliable history of the late civil war be referred to a permanent committee of seven comrades, skilled and experienced in such matters, to be appointed by the Commanding General and that the said committee formulate a plan of securing the objects intended.

Resolved, 2d, That said committee select and designate such proper and truthful history of the United States, to be used in both public and private schools of the South, and that said committee shall, as soon as possible, put the seal of their condemnation upon such as are not truthful histories of the United States.

Which substitute was accepted and adopted.

By comrade M. J. Sherrill, of North Carolina:

Resolution recommending the purchase of Jefferson Davis' History of the Confederate States by all friends of the Lost Cause, not only because it is the best history, but because it should be in every Southern home. Adopted.

By comrade G. H. Cole, of Sanders' Camp, Eutaw, Ala.:

Resolution providing "that certificates of membership be prepared and given to members so that they may be handed down to their children and treasured as mementoes when the veterans are all gone. Adopted.

By Gen. Ben. T. Du Val, of Arkansas:

Resolved, That the Louisiana Historical Association, having a fire-proof building, built expressly for the purpose of storing away relics, papers, etc., relating to the civil war, be designated as a safe repository of all historical data, archives, etc., that may be collected by the various camps of the United Confederate Veterans.

Resolved further, That Gen. W. Miller Owen, now Secretary, Custodian and Treasurer of the Louisiana Historical Association, be

appointed custodian of such documents and papers, and be appointed the Historian of the United Confederate Veterans. Adopted.

By comrade W. D. Chipley, of Florida:

Resolution providing for a badge or button for the sons of veterans, was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution by Gen. J. F. Shipp, of N. B. Forrest Camp, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

WHEREAS, One of the most sacred duties of the United Confederate Veterans is to erect a grand memorial building to the memory of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, late President of the Southern Confederacy, to the honor of our fallen heroes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Commanding be authorized to appoint a Central Memorial Committee, whose duty shall be to take charge of the patriotic and noble work of raising the necessary money and perfecting the plan for said memorial building, not to cost less than five hundred thousand dollars, and that the committee be directed to enter upon the work at once and report progress to our next annual convention.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended, as a substitute, the following by comrade A. T. Watts, of Dallas, Texas:

Resolved, That a permanent committee, consisting of one comrade from each of the States, Indian Territory, District of Columbia, and the Division of the Northwest, constituting the late Confederate States, be appointed to solicit and secure funds with which to erect a suitable monument to the memory of our late Ex-President Jefferson Davis, to be erected at such place as may be determined at the next annual convention of this association.

Resolved, That the Commanding General is authorized and directed to appoint a committee of fifteen, who shall consider and report to the next annual meeting a plan to erect a suitable memorial to the late President Davis and our fallen heroes.

Gens. Cabell and Veal—Does that provide for one from each State?

The Chair—One from each State represented in this convention.

The Chair—Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, Va., would like to address the convention on this subject.

Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, of R. E. Lee Camp, and Mayor of Richmond, Va.—“*Mr. President and Comrades*—There is not a people sincerer to the memory of President Davis than the people of Virginia. He was to others a great soldier, profound statesman and a grand leader of men, but he was more to us; he was our honored fellow-citizen and cherished friend, and we felt and feel to-day that there was no American more steadfast or more loyal to the principles of free government than Jefferson Davis [cheers].

“I say that when this country compiles a list of those men who were loyal to those principles of free government that there will be

no name more, more deserving of being placed upon it than the name of Jefferson Davis, and so we felt when we came to consider how to perpetuate the memory of such a man and recognized that it would be a proud privilege of erecting a monument to him in the capital city of the Confederacy.

"The disposition of President Davis' remains was left with Mrs. Davis. We deferred to her wishes, and it was not until she had settled the question of a final resting place for the remains that we inaugurated an active movement for the erection of a monument to his memory. It should be something more than a local monument, more than a mere tribute from the people of Richmond, and we hope that it will be erected by all the lovers of the Confederacy throughout all the South, so it may be in every sense the Confederate monument.

"We have organized with that end in view, and we want the endorsement and hearty co-operation of the United Confederate Veterans, and we should like to present some reasons why we should have the endorsement of this grand reunion of Confederate camps.

"We believe that as time passes there will be found more and more difficulties in the way of completing this purpose. Whatever measure is decided upon let it be carried into effect at once. This movement should have been started immediately after his death, and the time passing only increases the difficulties in our way, and every year it will become more and more difficult to secure the money for such a monument as Mr. Davis deserves.

"The last resting place of Mr. Davis was settled and finally disposed of when Mrs. Davis made her decision, which should meet hearty approval from all the old soldiers of the South, and they should join in pushing forward this great work, for we are honoring ourselves by first erecting a monument to the President of the Confederacy.

"What others may do, wherever you may erect your monuments, Richmond and Virginia will be found there, ready to lend a hand, but we should first honor the memory of Mr. Davis, who, in our opinion, was one of the greatest statesmen of his generation [cheers].

"I appreciate, Mr. President, that you cannot give me more time to speak on this important subject, but I thank you for the recognition and courtesy extended us by every member in this organization from the general commanding down to the private, and everywhere we have met with the most earnest consideration and kindest cordiality." [Cheers.]

Gen. Cabell—"I move to strike out the number three in the resolution and substitute one from each State and one from the Indian Territory, District of Columbia and Division of the Northwest." (Accepted.)

Resolution by Gen. Geo. W. Gordon, of Tennessee:

Resolved, 1st, That it is the sense of this convention that the late Confederate States each grant a pension to Mrs. V. Jefferson

Davis, the widow of the late Jefferson Davis, President of said Confederate States, and we earnestly recommend to the legislatures of the following States to vote her an annual pension of five hundred dollars (\$500) each during the remaining years of her life, viz:

Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and for the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory one hundred dollars (\$100) each.

Resolved, 2d, That the governors of each of the States named, and the governors of each of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, be requested to lay this matter before their respective legislatures at their next meeting in a special message.

Reported favorably by Committee on Resolutions and unanimously adopted.

Additional resolution by Gen. Geo. W. Gordon, Tennessee:

Resolved, That the chairman of this convention designate one person from each of the States and Territories mentioned in the resolutions heretofore passed, recommending that Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis be pensioned by said States, to constitute a committee, whose duty it shall be to memorialize the governors and legislatures of the same, and urge that each grant her a pension in accordance with the provisions and purpose of said resolution.

Reported favorably by Committee on Resolutions and unanimously adopted.

Following resolution was offered by Gen. J. F. Shipp, of N. B. Forrest Camp No. 4, Chattanooga:

WHEREAS, One of the objects of the United Confederate Veterans is to promote a fraternal feeling among the people of our common country, and whereas the coming National Columbian Exposition, to be held in the city of Chicago during the next year will be conducive to that end;

Be it Resolved, That the general commanding be requested to inquire into the practicability of this organization visiting the said Exposition in a body during the holding of the same, and that he be given full power in the premises.

Dr. J. Wm. Jones, of Georgia—"Mr. President, I am opposed to the United Confederate Veterans visiting the World's Fair in a body. I do not believe in Confederate veterans visiting any place where they cannot carry the battle flag of the Confederacy unfurled to the breeze and at the head of their columns. The gentleman who framed the resolution doubtless meant well, but I am opposed to it, and I think every true ex-Confederate ought to be the same."

The chair—The resolution simply leaves it to the general commanding, and if he thinks well of it he is to see into the practicability of visiting the World's Fair in a body. It is left to him entirely.

Dr. J. Wm. Jones—"No one holds the general commanding the United Confederate Veterans in greater regard than I do, and in the

brave old days I was willing to follow him in all that he said, but after Gen. Palmer, of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued his celebrated orders, I am not willing to leave this question of visiting Chicago even to our commander [cheers]. I say that such an action on our part will be accepted by him as an intimation that we should do so, and, therefore, I oppose the resolution and move that we lay it on the table."

The chair—The motion before the House is to lay the resolution regarding the United Confederate Veterans visiting the World's Fair in a body on the table. What is your pleasure? (Laid on the table.)

Resolution by Gen. Underwood regarding certain changes in the constitution, etc., was handed him to read, as the chairman was unable to decipher it. Gen. Underwood laughingly read it, remarking; "If I am able to read it myself it is only because I know the subject, otherwise I would not be able to read it myself," it is as follows:

Resolved, That article 1 of the revised Constitution be amended by adding the following:

The United Confederate Veterans shall be considered a Federation of various Ex-Confederate Associations, without interfering in any manner whatsoever with the local organization, or privileges thereunto belonging, of any of the Camps and Associations comprising such general Federation.

That for the better organization of the United Confederate Veterans the territory of the United States shall be divided into Departments as follows:

I. The States and portions thereof east of the Mississippi River and south of the connected southernly boundaries of Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland shall comprise the First Department.

II. The States and portions thereof west of the Mississippi River shall comprise the Second Department.

III. The States and portions thereof east of the Mississippi River and north of the connected northwardly boundaries of Tennessee and Virginia shall comprise the Third Department.

IV. That each State or major portion thereof, wherein there are five or more Camps of the U. C. V., shall be designated a Division District and may be subdivided into two or more Brigade Districts.

V. The Commander of a Department shall determine the necessity for forming Division and Brigade Districts; and, shall otherwise organize the Camps under his command as he shall deem to be most expedient.

Resolved, That the first paragraph of article 2 of the revised Constitution be so amended as to read: The officers of the general headquarters shall be as follows: A General, Commander-in-Chief;

a General, second in Command; a Lieutenant-General to command each military Department; such honorary Lieutenant-Generals as the Federation shall authorize; a Lieutenant-General who shall be Chief of Staff and act as Adjutant-General, and the following Chiefs of Staff Corps, to rank as Major Generals: An Inspector-General, a Quartermaster-General, a Commissary-General, a Judge-Advocate-General, a Surgeon-General, a Chaplain-General; and an Assistant to each Chief of Staff Corps with rank of Brigadier-General; other Staff Corps officers with rank of Colonel; such Aids-de-Camp as may be deemed necessary, with rank of Colonel; and a Banneret, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The General, Commander-in-Chief; General, second in Command and Lieutenant-Generals, Commanders of Departments, shall be elected by the members of the Federation in session assembled. The General, Commander-in-Chief, shall appoint the Chief of Staff and other officers comprising the general staff of the Federation.

The Quartermaster-General shall be Treasurer at general Headquarters and the Commander-in-Chief shall select from among his Aids-de-Camp, a military secretary, who, for the period of occupancy, shall rank as Brigadier-General. The General, second in Command, shall appoint a personal staff consisting of a Chief with rank of Brigadier-General and as many Aids-de-Camp with rank of Colonel as he shall desire. The General, Commander in Chief, shall be president and the General, second in Command, Vice-President of the Federation. The Chiefs of Staff Corps will recommend Comrades to the Commander in Chief, for appointment as their Assistants, with rank of Brigadier-Generals, respectively. The Chief of Staff shall in the name of the General, Commander-in-Chief, commission all officers; and for a commission, a fee of one dollar shall be charged, collected and covered into the Headquarters Treasury and be applied in payment of general expenses.

Which resolutions were referred to the Committee, on Resolutions, and by it referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws when appointed without indorsement. Which was adopted—also. The following resolutions, offered by General Jno. C. Underwood, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions by it approved, and were recommended to the attention of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, when adopted.

Resolved, That the second paragraph of article 2 be amended by adding the following:

The Major-Generals of Divisions may, at their discretion, divide their Division Districts and form two or more Brigades each of their Commands, reporting the same and recommending suitable comrades for commanders thereof, to the Commander-in-Chief for approval and appointment, as Brigadier-Generals.

Resolved, That the last paragraph of article 2 be amended by adding the following:

The relative grade of the officers of a Camp will be as follows: The Commander shall rank as Major, the Lieutenant-Commanders, Adjutant and Surgeon shall rank as Captains and the other commissioned officers of the Camp shall rank as Lieutenants.

Resolved, That article 6 of the revised Constitution shall be amended as follows:

The relative grade and rank of officers comprising the various staffs of Departments, Divisions and Brigades shall be.

FOR A DEPARTMENT.

A Chief of Staff, with rank of Brigadier-General; an Adjutant-General, an Inspector-General, a Quartermaster General a Commissary-General, a Judge-Advocate-General, a Surgeon-General and a Chaplain-General with rank each of Colonel; and an Assistant to each, when deemed necessary or expedient, and as many Aids-de-Camp as the General may desire, all with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and, a Banneret with rank of Major.

FOR A DIVISION.

A Chief of Staff, with rank of Colonel, an Assistant Adjutant-General, an Inspector-General, a Quartermaster-General, a Commissary-General, a Judge-Advocate-General, a Surgeon-General and a Chaplain-General, with rank each of Lieutenant-Colonel; an Assistant to each, when deemed necessary or expedient, and as many Aids de Camp as the General may desire, all with rank of Major; and, a Banneret with rank of Captain.

FOR A BRIGADE,

A Chief of Staff, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, an Adjutant-General, an Inspector-General, a Commissary-General, a Judge-Advocate-General, a Surgeon-General and a Brigade Chaplain, with rank each of Major; an Assistant to each, when deemed necessary or expedient, and as many Aids-de-Camp as the General may desire, all with rank of Captain: and a Banneret with rank of Lieutenant.

Following resolution offered by Gen. J. A. Chalaron:

Resolved, That a committee on constitution be appointed by the general-elect immediately, or as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, which committee shall be composed of one representative from each of the thirteen Confederate States, and one to represent the camps outside of the fifteen States, of which committee the general shall be chairman. To this committee shall be referred all suggestions, resolutions proposed, amendments and all matters germane to the constitution and the better organization and perpetuation of the United Confederate Veteran Association.

This committee shall perfect a new constitution and by-laws, and have their report and the draft of the new constitution ready, printed and laid before each camp of the United Confederate Veterans at least three months before the meeting of the next annual

convention, in order that each camp may then be prepared to discuss and act upon it.

Passage recommended by Committee on Resolutions. Adopted.

Following resolution offered by Gen. Jno. Glynn, Jr., of Camp No. 2, Army of Tennessee, New Orleans, La.:

Resolved, That Article 2 of the constitution be amended by inserting after the words "that of the General" the following words: "and brigadier generals may be appointed wherever the necessity therefor may arise."

Resolved, That the amendment to Article 5 of the constitution adopted June 2d, 1892, be repealed.

Resolved, That Article 5 of the constitution be amended by adding after the words "due by such camp" the words "and this per capita amount shall be apportioned as follows, to wit: 7-10 to general headquarters, 1-10 to department headquarters, and 2-10 to division headquarters."

Resolved, That Article 3 of the constitution be amended by adding after the words "members of the convention" the words: "and provided further that no member shall be entitled to representation in more than one camp; if he be a member of two or more camps he to elect in which camp he is to be represented."

Objected to by General J. Henry Behan, and referred to committee on constitution and by-laws when appointed.

Following resolution offered by Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Nashville, Tenn.:

Since the preservation of the history of the Confederate States is so closely connected with our honor and self-respect as a people, for by the study of such a history can the youth of our Southland obtain a clear and adequate comprehension of that great sectional conflict through which we have passed—the greatest event of this century—which is to occupy so prominent a page upon the history of this country; therefore be it

Resolved, That in order to obtain such a history our commanding general, in conjunction with the historical committee of this Association, be hereby authorized and empowered to employ an historian at an annual salary of two thousand dollars (\$2000), and the States composing this Association be requested to appoint an assistant historian for their respective States at their first annual meeting, to the end that the historian, together with the assistant historian, who shall be compensated by the States, shall constitute an historical board of this Association for the purpose of collecting and collating historical data to be used in preparing an accurate history at such time as this Association may direct.

Which was reported adversely by the Committee on Resolution. There are no funds on hand for the purpose indicated.

By Comrade Claiborne of Texas:

WHEREAS, There are present many soldiers of the late Confederacy who have never grasped the hands of Generals James Longstreet, John B. Gordon, Stephen D. Lee, E. Kirby Smith, G. T. Beauregard, Gen. T. N. Waul and others now present;

Be it Resolved, That these gentlemen grant an audience so that the old boys may shake their hands and wish them long life and success.

Amendment by T. P. Waller, of Alabama: Add the names of Mrs. V. Jefferson and Miss Winnie Davis.

Reported adversely by Committee on Resolutions as a reception has already been arranged.

By Baton Rouge Camp No. 17:

Resolved, That in order to establish a particular date for the general observance of the day upon which proper respect shall be paid to our Confederate Dead, this convention select same, to be known as Memorial Day for the entire South.

Reported adversely by Committee on Resolutions, as some States had already adopted different days as legal holidays.

Following resolution reported adversely by Committee on Resolutions:

Be it Resolved, That the local camps of this Association are hereby authorized to empower any lady to wear the button badge of this Association, provided she is either the wife, widow or daughter of a member of a camp in good standing, or the mother, widow or daughter of a deceased soldier of the Confederacy.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, acting president, announced that the business of the convention having been completed, the next in order was the election of officers.

Gen. Wright Schaumburg—On the part of the Louisiana Division I ask the privilege of nominating one who since our great loss of President Davis occupies the most conspicuous place in our love and esteem, therefore, I move the re-election of John B. Gordon, of Georgia, as general commanding.

Major Gen. John C. Underwood—Mr. President: I rise for the purpose of painting a word picture by citing a passage of history, possibly known to others than myself who are present. During one of the memorable battles of the late civil war, enriched with charges, counter-charges and deeds of valor culminating in victory, there was a thin single line of the "grey" being pressed back by overpowering numbers of the enemy, yet the onslaught of the "blue" masses was for a time heroically withstood; and, not until it was absolutely necessary to retreat, because of the depleted battalions and no reinforcements, was the command formed in two lines for the purpose of withdrawing from the field. No sooner had the retrograde movement begun, than the enemy discovering the manœuvre pressed forward its columns, made ready for the charge, and hurled the masses with a forest of bayonets against the centre of the retreating division. The Confederate line wavered, but being rapidly supported in the centre from its

flanks, closed gaps from gun shots, withstood and repulsed the charge. Rejoining the sub-divisions it again commenced the orderly retreat, first one sub-division and then the other passing through the intervals made for it and rejoining in the rear of the protecting sub-division presenting a battle front.

Such tactics prevailed until the two retreating lines neared the crest of a small hill, when the retreating sub-division could not be halted, but without restraint passed over the top of the hill and sought the protecting cover of mother earth. The sub-division formed in line of battle, discovering that it was no longer supported and plainly seeing the preparations for an overwhelming charge by the enemy with almost certain capture, turned and in some disorder also sought cover beyond the crest of the eminence. The efforts of the officers to allay excitement and stop the too hasty and unguarded retreat were fruitless; and, disorder, broken lines and capture seemed inevitable. When the commanding officer came to the front and through his personal presence and influence endeavored to stay the disorderly retreat and prevent a possible rout. The men looked at their General, and though no cowards, as many hard fought battles could attest, still through temporary panic hastened to the rear; when, losing patience, the commander ceased his futile attempt to re-establish the lines of battle and turning faced the advancing host, sword in hand, head erect and bare, with the eye of an eagle and an indescribable determination in his facial expression, seemed to be willing to meet and defy the enemy with his single arm rather than suffer the disgrace of ignominious defeat. A tall, thin color-sergeant, reaching the hill top, looked over his shoulder as he ran and saw the advancing lines of the enemy; and comprehending the predicament in which his General was placed, he gave the well known battle cry of the South, turned and running to the front placed the battle cross standard beside the commander; the movement and example was electrical and, before the enemy could take advantage of the temporary panic, the line was formed dressing to the centre upon a Major-General and a battle flag; and, with the aid of opportune reinforcements, the enemy was repulsed. When a few of the nearest veterans turned to give homage to such a commander, it was discovered that he had been wounded, and, the trickle of blood across his cheek, falling upon and staining the clothes, plainly marked its fountain source; and, the scar that remains to this day constitutes a decoration, gloriously won on the field of battle, which far surpasses the most ornate jewel that could possibly be bestowed upon the military hero graced by the bullet mark.

There sits the man, Jno. B. Gordon, the hero of this thrilling and historic scene, the "Marshal Ney" of the war, a civil ruler in the Senate of the now united country, a combined soldier and statesman whom we in honoring, honor ourselves.

Therefore, I second the nomination of General John B. Gordon for re-election as Commander of the United Confederate Veterans, and trust that his election may be unanimous.

This speech was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, and the name of Gordon, Gordon, Gordon, shouted by every delegate.

Dr. J. B. Cowan—On behalf of Tennessee, I also second the re-election of our President, the "Gordon of Georgia."

Comrade Whittington, of Alexandria—"Louisiana moves that his re-election be made unanimous. To-day, as Southern soldiers, I say in the name of Louisiana, of Texas, of the departments east and west of the Mississippi, God grant that we may unanimously re-elect our old commander of this association, Jno. B. Gordon. I ask that with grateful and swelling hearts, that with a standing and a rising vote we re-elect our present and distinguished officer, glorious Jno. B. Gordon.

Comrade W. L. Delaney, of Kentucky, seconded the motion that the election be made unanimous, and by a rising vote, and amidst the wildest cheers and with the greatest enthusiasm the motion was carried by acclamation.

General Gordon replied as follows: "My beloved comrades, I will not attempt to imitate the example of the great Marshal of France, who directed in his last will to his people, that his body should be buried in Paris, and his heart upon the battle field with his dead comrades; but I will say, that while I live my heart and my services are yours[cheers], and when I am dead I trust that beneath the sunny skies of our loved Southland, to be laid to rest by the hands of my loving and consecrated brethren." [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Gen. J. A. Chalaron, of Louisiana—I move that all the present officers of this association be re-elected unanimously, and by a rising vote. [Carried amidst cheers.]

Lient. Gen. W. L. Cabell—I wish to thank you, my comrades, for this mark of your esteem, and let me assure you my services and heart are at your feet, and I will come to Birmingham next year, not with seventy-five camps, but I am going to bring one hundred and seventy-five camps. [Cheers.]

Lient. Gen. E. Kirby Smith—I thank you, my comrades, with a heart swelling with pride, for the great honor you have conferred upon me. As one of the first to enter the war in Virginia, and the last to lay down my arms, I can say that none, be he private or officer, have been more faithfully devoted to the South than I, and I promise to be worthy of your regard by remaining as true in the future as I have been in the past. [Cheers.]

Brig. Gen. J. Henry Behan, of Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Camp No. 9 of New Orleans, La.—Mr. President, there is one department that has been neglected and I rise to speak on behalf of that department. To make an after report, I allude to Commissary General. Wheeler's Department.

We enlisted in the service of our corps the sympathies of the women of New Orleans—the daughters, and mothers, and sisters and wives of old veterans. Some opposed me when I suggested getting the ladies' assistance, others among you here to-day thought my plan

visionary, but these ladies for the last few days have been standing up waiting upon you like servants, but they esteemed it a sacred duty and privilege to minister to the noble men who have come here.

The Commissary Department that we have established in the next room, has been entirely under the management of these ladies, who know not what work is, but who have labored from early in the morning until late at night with that devotion characteristic of the women of the South. They are there to cheer you if you are depressed in spirits, and to provide for you if you are faint, and to do everything that Southern women would delight in doing for a Confederate soldier. [Cheers.]

I think some recognition should be bestowed upon them for their indefatigable efforts in contributing so largely to the successful workings of this convention, and therefore move that a vote of thanks be tendered them.

Gen. Underwood—I was about to do the same, and now beg to offer this resolution:

"WHEREAS, the ladies of New Orleans, mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Confederate soldiers and citizen sympathizers, have through their personal efforts entertained and dined daily the members of this convention and attendant associates; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to the ladies of the Crescent City for their hospitality, thorough home-like courtesies and open-hearted liberality in their daily administrations toward the inner man, as equalled only by their lovely characteristics, as beautiful and true women.

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be adopted by a rising vote."

Adopted.

It was carried by a rising vote, the delegates waving their hats and shouting, "Hurrah for the ladies of New Orleans."

Gen. Gordon stated it was not necessary to call the question.

When quiet was finally restored, an old veteran in the rear of the hall arose and said: "We don't want Gen. Behan to think we were about to forget the ladies. Remembering their hospitality and kindness to us in this way, is a sweet morsel that we saved for the last of the feast."

Appointment of date for holding of next reunion at Birmingham, was next in order.

Gen. Chalaron—I move that the Commanding General be authorized to fix the date of our annual convention some time in June or July.

Substitute was offered to fix the date a year hence.

A delegate from Texas objected to this as the farmers could not leave at that time.

Gen. Underwood then offered the following: That this matter be left to the General Commanding and to the Department Commanders, Gens. Smith and Cabell.

Gen. Veal—I have a substitute to offer, it is that we fix the second Wednesday in July as the date for our reunion next year.

My reasons are these—and the farmers of the West can determine it to-day—the wheat season is over and the corn, too, and about that time is the most leisure for them. Therefore, if the chair is willing, let it be moved that the second Wednesday in July be fixed as the day.

A delegate from Alabama said that while it might suit Texas better to hold the reunion in July, it would not suit Birmingham so well, as most of the residents leave for the watering places about that time and would not be present.

The question was put to the house and laid on the table. Then the original motion, as offered by Gen. Underwood, came up, and was carried.

Immediately thereafter a delegate rose and suggested to fix the date for the third Tuesday in April, saying he did not think a better time could be selected. As the question had already been passed upon, the suggestion was out of order and at once withdrawn.

Chaplain Gen. Thos. R. Markham—I desire, with the permission of the President, to call the attention of this convention to a work done by the Confederate camps of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana. We have a soldiers' home. It has not yet been brought to the attention of this order. It is on Bayou St. John, just below Esplanade, the street cars will bring you within a block of it, and it will be well for you to visit it to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock. At the Soldiers' Home a crayon of Dr. Witherspoon, late Chaplain of the Army of Tennessee, will be presented to the Home, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to come.

The following resolution was then submitted to the convention:

A cordial invitation is extended to the members of this convention to visit the Soldiers' Home on Bayou St. John, below Esplanade street. Rev. Dr. Markham, Chaplain General of the United Confederate Veterans, will hold service at the Home to-morrow (Sabbath) at 4 o'clock, and will present from the Association of the Army of Tennessee, to the Home, a portrait of its late Chaplain, Rev. Dr. A. J. Witherspoon.

Received and accepted.

The Chair—The hour for the review has arrived, and the business of the convention having been completed, adjournment is in order.

Chaplan General Markham pronounced the benediction:

"And now may grace, mercy and peace from God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost abide with you always. Amen.

A motion prevailed to adjourn until 8 o'clock when the reception tendered Gen. Gordon and other distinguished Generals would be held.

[NOTE.—It is not in my province to give a description in these proceedings of this grand parade and review which was unparalleled in the annals of the Country, in time of peace. And which will never be forgotten by the thirty thousand old veterans and glorious leaders who marched in the parade, nor by the two hundred thousand citizens of New Orleans and visitors who witnessed a scene which rivals romance—the remnant of a conquered army, receiving the wildest demonstrations of love and affection from their people, over a quarter of a century after their flag was furled forever. This more particularly belongs to the duties and labors of the Local Committee of the Reunion.

ADJUTANT GENERAL]

EVENING SESSION.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY HALL, }
NEW ORLEANS, April 9th, 1892. }

The convention was called to order by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, as Genl. Gordon's voice was still affected, who read the following resolutions on the death of Gen. Robert Ransom, of North Carolina, which were written by Gen. J. B. Gordon and offered by him; and whose death was announced by Gen'l Lee to the convention in very eulogistic remarks:

WHEREAS, In the mysterious dispensations of Providence our comrade, Gen. Robert Ransom, of North Carolina, has been called from this world to the better land; therefore

Be it Resolved, That we have learned with deepest sorrow of the death of our late comrade, and place upon the minutes of this Association this brief record of his services in testimony of our sincere appreciation of his patriotism, and of devotion to his State, his section and people; as well as of his courage and consecration, and skill as a soldier and commander.

Gen. Robert Ransom was educated at West Point. With prompt and commendable patriotism he resigned his commission in the army of the United States when North Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, and with all the ardor of his nature gave his services to the Southern Confederacy.

His first service was as a gallant officer with the cavalry. From this he was promoted successively for gallant services to the rank of brigadier general of infantry and then to that of major general.

He participated in nearly every great battle of Virginia and won for himself and his State a bright and enduring fame.

His last years were passed in peaceful retirement among the people he loved and had so faithfully served, and he died a consistent, devout Christian in the hope and assurance of a blissful immortality beyond the grave.

On motion of Gen. James H. Cosgrove, of Louisiana, the resolutions were adopted and ordered spread on the minutes.

Gen. Lee here announced that the business convention had concluded its labors and it was in order to adjourn *sine die*.

Before adjournment a motion was adopted that the convention organize a reception to be tendered to Gen. Gordon and the other officers present, together with our honored guest, Senator John W. Daniel.

Major Ed. D. Manning called attention to the fact that present here with Gen. Gordon was one who had proven herself, on one occasion at least, and so vividly remembered by Hays' Louisiana Brigade and the other troops there engaged, to be a better general than her gallant husband. He referred to Mrs. John B. Gordon, who, with her daughter, Miss Carrie Gordon, would be much gratified to receive with the general and greet the United Confederate Veterans and their many friends—the good people of Louisiana.

This announcement was received with the wildest enthusiasm, and the ladies were escorted to the stage and placed by the side of Gen. Gordon, where they shook the hands of the thousands who passed in review upon that memorable reception by Gens. Gordon, Kirby Smith, Senator John W. Daniel and other distinguished general officers, which finally swelled into the proportions of a mighty ovation as the thousands and tens of thousands of old veterans and citizens, men, women and children, passed rapidly in review, grasping the hands of these two ladies and of their idolized leaders, and representatives of one of the most glorious epochs for valor and devotion in the history of the world.

Chaplain General Rev. Dr. Thos. R. Markham here asked a benediction, and on motion of Comrade J. A. Chalaron, the convention adjourned *sine die*, to next meet at Birmingham, Ala.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General.

ED. T. MANNING,

Reading Clerk.



APPENDIX.

Following is itemized statement of receipts and expenditures referred to in Adjutant General's report page 85.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General *in account with*

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

1891.

Nov. 19.—Amount received from Gen. Clement A. Evans, as per his statement, by sight draft on Atlanta	\$202 35
Less exchange	25
	\$202 10

Following amounts of per capita received are for the year ending April 1st, 1892:

Army Northern Virginia.....	Camp No. 1,	per capita	\$22 20
Army of Tennessee.....	“	2, “	34 40
General Le Roy Stafford	“	3, “	5 40
N. B. Forrest	“	4, “	12 30
Fred Ault	“	5, “	5 60
Jeff Davis	“	6, “	11 20
Ruston	“	7, “	13 00
Ex-Conf. Ass'n, Chicago	“	8, “	6 00
Vet. Conf. States Cavalry	“	9, “	14 90
Ward Conf. Veteran Ass'n.....	“	10, “	10 30
Raphael Semmes.....	“	11, “	15 70
W. W. Loring.....	“	13, ad per capita...	70
W. W. Loring	“	13, “	50
R. E. Lee.....	“	14, per capita	12 60
Washington Artillery.....	“	15, “	22 60
Henry St. Paul	“	16, “	4 20
Baton Rouge	“	17, “	8 80
Iberville	“	18, “	5 70
Natchez	“	20, per capita	12 70
J. J. Whitney.....	“	22, per capita	4 40
Walthall	“	25, membership fee.	2 00
Walthall	“	25, per capita.....	8 40
Isham Harrison.....	“	27, per capita	4 00
Sterling Price.....	“	31, per capita.....	29 00
Vicksburg.....	“	32, membership fee.	2 00
Vicksburg.....	“	32, per capita.....	6 60
R. L. Gibson	“	33, “	7 80
Jos. E. Johnston	“	34, “	6 00
Jos. E. Johnston	“	34, membership fee.	2 00
Frank Cheatham.....	“	35, per capita.....	32 50
Frank Cheatham.....	“	35, membership fee.	2 00
Hillsboro.....	“	36, “	2 00
Jno. Ingram	“	37, “	2 00
Major Victor Maurin.....	“	38, “	2 00

Major Victor Maurin	Camp No. 38, per capita	\$ 3 60
Major Victor Maurin	" 38, ad per capita	6 00
Major Victor Maurin	" 38, "	1 30
W. J. Hardee	" 39, membership fee	2 00
W. J. Hardee	" 39, per capita	27 00
Natchitoches	" 40, membership fee	2 00
Natchitoches	" 40, per capita	6 80
Mouton	" 41, "	5 10
Mouton	" 41, membership fee	2 00
Stonewall Jackson	" 42, "	2 00
Stonewall Jackson	" 42, per capita	6 10
Jno. C. Upton	" 43, membership fee	2 00
Jno. C. Upton	" 43, per capita	6 00
Palestine	" 44, membership fee	2 00
J. E. B. Stuart	" 45, "	2 00
J. E. B. Stuart	" 45, per capita	8 30
Felix K. Zollicoffer	" 46, membership fee	2 00
Felix K. Zollicoffer	" 46, per capita	5 50
Indian River	" 47, membership fee	2 00
Indian River	" 47, per capita	5 00
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 48, membership fee	2 00
Woodville	" 49, "	2 00
Woodville	" 49, per capita	4 60
Jno. B. Gordon	" 50, membership fee	2 00
Montgomery	" 52, membership fee	2 00
Montgomery	" 52, per capita	3 30
Geo. T. Ward	" 53, membership fee	2 00
Orange Co	" 54, "	2 00
Orange Co	" 54, per capita	4 70
Dibrell	" 55, membership fee	2 00
Dibrell	" 55, per capita	4 60
Marion Co. Conf. Vet. Ass'n	" 56, membership fee	2 00
Marion Co. Conf. Vet. Ass'n	" 56, per capita	10 00
Pasco Conf. Veteran Assn.	" 57, membership fee	2 00
Pasco Conf. Veteran Assn.	" 57, per capita	8 80
R. E. Lee	" 58, membership fee	2 00
Patton Anderson	" 59, "	2 00
Camp Moore	" 60, "	2 00
Col. B. Timmons	" 61, "	2 00
Col. B. Timmons	" 61, per capita	2 50
Calcasieu Confederate Veterans	" 62, membership fee	2 00
Calcasieu Confederate Veterans	" 62, per capita	8 00
Jos. E. Johnston	" 63, membership fee	2 00
Jos. E. Johnston	" 63, per capita	4 50
Sanders	" 64, membership fee	2 00
Sanders	" 64, per capita	2 80
Howdy Martin	" 65, membership fee	2 00
Granbury	" 67, membership fee	2 00

Granbury	Camp No. 67, per capita	7 60
Jeff Lee	" 68, membership fee.	2 00
Jeff Lee	" 68, per capita	10 50
Taylor Co.	" 69, membership fee.	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 70, membership fee.	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 70, per capita	5 40
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 71, membership fee.	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 71, per capita	5 20
Abilene.	" 72, membership fee.	2 00
W. J. Hardee	" 73, " "	2 00
Rockwall.	" 74, " "	2 00
Rockwall	" 74, per capita	7 30
Rockwall.	" 74, ad per capita	50
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 75, membership fee.	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 75, per capita	1 00
Jno. Pelham	" 76, membership fee.	2 00
Jno. Pelham	" 76, per capita	8 30
Forbes	" 77, membership fee.	2 00
Amite City	" 78, " "	2 00
Amite City	" 78, per capita	4 60
Merkel	" 79, membership fee.	2 00
Kansas City	" 80, " "	2 00
Joe B. Palmer	" 81, " "	2 00
Rosser	" 82, " "	2 00
Wm. Frierson	" 83, " "	2 00
Barnard E. Bee	" 84, " "	2 00
Barnard E. Bee	" 84, per capita	3 60
Bedford Forrest.	" 86, membership fee.	2 00
Bedford Forrest	" 86, per capita	2 50
Wm. L. Moody	" 87, membership fee.	2 00
Wm. L. Moody	" 87, per capita	6 90
Pat Cleburne	" 88, membership fee.	2 00
Camp Cabell	" 89, " "	2 00
Grayson Co. Texas	" 90, " "	2 00
Grayson Co. Texas	" 90, per capita	20 70
Stonewall Jackson ...	" 91, membership fee.	2 00
E. C. Walthall	" 92, " "	2 00
Bob Stone	" 93, " "	2 00
Bob Stone	" 93, per capita	13 70
Joe Johnston	" 94, membership fee. .	2 00
Joe Johnston	" 94, per capita	10 00
Paris	" 95, membership fee.	2 00
Paris	" 95, per capita	2 60
Harrodsburg	" 96, membership fee.	2 00
Harrodsburg	" 96, per capita	1 60
Versailles	" 97, membership fee.	2 00
Versailles	" 97, per capita	2 20
Georgetown	" 98, membership fee.	2 00

Georgetown.....	Camp No. 98, per capita	\$ 1 10
Cynthiana.....	" 99, membership fee.	2 00
Cynthiana.....	" 99, per capita	60
Lexington.....	" 100, membership fee.	2 00
Lexington.....	" 100, per capita	19 10
Lawrenceburg.....	" 101, membership fee.	2 00
Lawrenceburg.....	" 101, per capita	90
Pat Cleburne.....	" 102, membership fee.	2 00
Pat Cleburne.....	" 102, per capita	6 30
John B. Hood.....	" 103, membership fee.	2 00
Nassau.....	" 104, "	2 00
Nassau.....	" 104, per capita	3 50
Magruder.....	" 105, membership fee.	2 00
Magruder.....	" 105, per capita	15 20
Magruder.....	" 105, ad. per capita...	2 70
R. Q. Mills.....	" 106, membership fee.	2 00
R. Q. Mills.....	" 106, per capita	2 00
John H. Morgan.....	" 107, membership fee.	2 00
Jeff Davis.....	" 108, "	2 00
Jeff Davis.....	" 108, per capita	6 50
Collin Co. Texas.....	" 109, membership fee.	2 00
Collin Co. Texas.....	" 109, per capita	59 60
Isaiah Norwood.....	" 110, membership fee.	2 00
Isaiah Norwood.....	" 110, per capita	2 20
W. P. Townsend.....	" 111, membership fee.	2 00
Shropshire-Upton.....	" 112, "	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 113, "	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 113, per capita	2 90
Shackleford-Fulton.....	" 114, membership fee.	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 115, membership fee.	2 00
Jeff Davis.....	" 117, membership fee.	2 00
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 118, "	2 00
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 119, "	2 00
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 119, per capita	8 10
Beauvoir.....	" 120, membership fee.	2 00
Beauvoir.....	" 120, per capita	4 80
Col. Dud Jones.....	" 121, membership fee.	2 00
Col. Dud Jones.....	" 121, per capita	5 00
Bell Co. Ex-Confederate Ass'n..	" 122, membership fee.	2 00
Bell Co. Ex-Confederate Ass'n..	" 122, per capita	24 40
Camp Moody.....	" 123, membership fee.	2 00
J. B. Robertson.....	" 124, "	2 00
Camp Cabell.....	" 125, "	2 00
Robert E. Lee.....	" 126, "	2 00
Young County.....	" 127, "	2 00
John G. Walker.....	" 128, "	2 00
Sul Ross.....	" 129, "	2 00
Camp Bee.....	" 130, "	2 00

Camp Bee	Camp No. 130, per capita	\$ 6 80
John M. Stone.....	" 131, membership fee.	2 00
John M. Stone.....	" 131, per capita	2 60
Milton.....	" 132, membership fee.	2 00
Milton.....	" 132, per capita	11 40
James L. Hogg... ..	" 133, membership fee.	2 00
James L. Hogg.....	" 133, per capita	3 10
John L. McEwen.....	" 134, membership fee	2 00
Ex-Conf. Ass'n Coryell Co.	" 135, "	2 00
Tom Green.....	" 136, "	2 00
Sampson	" 137, "	2 00
F. R. Lubbock.....	" 138, "	2 00
John W. Caldwell.....	" 139, "	2 00
John W. Caldwell.....	" 139, per capita	7 70
D. L. Kenan.....	" 140, membership fee.	2 00
D. L. Kenan.....	" 140, per capita	4 60
Camp Rogers.....	" 142, membership fee.	2 00
Bowling Green.....	" 143, "	2 00
Bowling Green.....	" 143, per capita	4 00
C. M. Winkler.....	" 147, membership fee.	2 00
C. M. Winkler.....	" 147, per capita.....	9 00
George T. Ward.....	" 148, membership fee.	2 00
George T. Ward.....	" 148, per capita	2 70
Gen. Jos. Finnegan.....	" 149, membership fee.	2 00
Gen. Jos. Finnegan.....	" 149, per capita	3 80
Columbia County.....	" 150, membership fee .	2 00
Columbia County.....	" 150, per capita	11 00
Lomax.....	" 151, membership fee.	2 00
Lomax.....	" 151, per capita	8 20
Richland.....	" 152, membership fee .	2 00
Richland.....	" 152, per capita	4 60
Wood County.....	" 153, membership fee.	2 00
Wood County.....	" 153, per capita.....	6 30
Stewart.....	" 155, membership fee.	2 00
Stewart.....	" 155, per capita	3 00
Bessemer.....	" 157, membership fee.	2 00
Bessemer.....	" 157, per capita.....	4 20
Fulton County, Ga	" 159, membership fee .	2 00
Fulton County, Ga....	" 159, per capita.....	51 80
Excess sent by J. M. Stone Camp No. 131.....		40
do do J. W. Caldwell Camp No. 139.....		04
do do Wood County Camp No. 153.....		40
		<hr/>
		\$1312 84
Deduct Stewart Camp No. 155, short.....		01
		<hr/>
Total amount received.....		\$1312 83

1891.		EXPENDITURES(WITH ITEMIZED BILLS ATTACHED).	
Nov.	19.	C. G. Schulze, for seal of U. C. V's.....	\$ 20 00
Nov.	20.	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account, for printing constitutions, minutes of annual meeting, circulars, etc.....	150 00
Dec.	5.	Sundry small bills, see itemized account.....	11 75
Dec.	17.	Sundry small bills.....do.....do.....	10 05
1892.			
Jan.	13.	Sundry small bills itemized.....	5 60
		J. J. Hooper, bill stationery and printing.....	5 90
March	14.	Sundry bills, itemized.....	20 80
March	17.	A. Runkel, 12 bolts ribbons for commissions and charters.....	6 00
March	24.	Natchez Camp returned amount overpaid.....	2 00
March	25.	Joseph J. Hooper, bill for stationery, printing, etc., bill attached.....	17 05
March	25.	Miss A. C. Childress, on account services as stenographer.....	10 00
March	26.	For stamps.....	5 00
March	28.	Western Union Telegraph Co. itemized.....	11 60
March	29.	A. Runkel, for ribbon, etc.....	8 50
March	30.	For stamps used in sending out Gen. Gordon's address to 3300 newspapers, circulars, etc..	37 60
March	30.	Miss A. C. Childress on account services as stenographer.....	20 00
March	30.	Miss Childress, for lunch for ladies who volunteered to assist in office, make out commissions, etc.....	10 00
March	31.	For stamps.....	5 00
April	1.	Paid Picayune for 150 papers with programme of Reunion to send to Camps.....	4 50
April	1.	For stamps sending out commissions, charters, orders, etc.....	20 00
April	2.	For stamps sending out commissions, etc.....	10 00
April	4.	Paid salaries for arranging seal and ribbon on commissions, charters, and making up packages, orders, etc., five weeks at \$5.00 per week, see voucher.....	25 00
April	4.	For stamps.....	7 00
April	6.	A. W. Hyatt, paid for stationery, books, printing, etc., bill attached.....	36 40
April	7.	Paid Jno. P. Hopkins for printing commissions, 500 copies each order, circulars, envelopes, etc., etc., bill attached.....	218 25
April	7.	Paid salaries for services, for December, January, February, March, for attending to office work, arranging documents and papers, orders, minutes, etc.; also attaching seals, ribbons, etc., on commissions, charters, etc., 20 weeks, \$5 per week see voucher.....	100 00

Amount expended\$778 00

Balance on hand.....\$534 83

NEW ORLEANS, April 7th, 1892.

Following is supplemental list of amounts received since the above report was made out, and is up to the adjournment of the Convention.

Ben Humphreys.....	Camp No. 19, per capita.....	\$11 20
Hattiesburg	" 21, "	2 60
Kitt Mott	" 23, "	6 00
Robert A. Smith.....	" 24, "	8 70
W. A. Montgomery.....	" 26, "	4 30
Confederate Historical Ass'n ..	" 28, "	12 00
Ben McCulloch	" 29, "	28 40
Ben McCulloch	" 30, "	5 00
R. E. Lee	" 58, "	7 00
Camp Moore.....	" 60, "	2 00
R. E. Lee.....	" 66, membership fee.	2 00
R. E. Lee.....	" 66, per capita.....	21 90
Jeff Lee	" 68, "	10 00
Pat Cleburne	" 88, "	5 00
Bob Stone.....	" 93, ad. per capita...	30
Cythiana.....	" 99, ad. per capita...	20
R. Q. Mills.....	" 106, per capita.....	3 40
Collin Co. Texas.....	" 109, ad. per capita ..	60
W. P. Townsend.....	" 111, "	16 20
Shackleford-Fulton	" 114, "	11 20
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 115, "	16 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 116, membership fee .	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 116, per capita.....	23 90
Jeff Davis.....	" 117, "	2 10
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 118, "	2 10
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 119, "	8 25
J. B. Robertson.....	" 124, "	14 10
Camp Cabell.....	" 125, "	6 20
Young County.....	" 127, "	4 40
John G. Walker.....	" 128, "	2 50
Sul Ross.....	" 129, "	17 00
Crockett.....	" 141, "	21 20
Crockett.....	" 141, membership fee .	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 144, "	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 144, per capita	8 10
Ben T. DuVal.....	" 146, membership fee.	2 00
Ben T. DuVal.....	" 146, per capita.....	4 00
W. W. Loring.....	" 154, membership fee.	2 00
R. F. Lee.....	" 158, membership fee.	2 00
R. E. Lee.....	" 158, per capita	8 60
Alvarado	" 160, membership fee.	2 00
Alvarado.....	" 160, per capita	4 10

Lamar.....	Camp No. 161, membership fee.	\$ 2 00
Lamar.....	" 161, per capita.....	3 90
Catawba.....	" 162, membership fee.	2 00
Catawba.....	" 162, per capita.....	5 20
Horace Randall	" 163, membership fee .	2 00
Horace Randall.....	" 163, per capita.....	8 00
Sul Ross	" 164, membership fee.	2 00
Sul Ross.....	" 164, per capita.....	3 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 165, membership fee.	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 165, per capita.....	3 00
Hill County.....	" 166, membership fee.	2 00
Hill County.	" 166, per capita.....	20 00
Claiborne	" 167, membership fee.	2 00
Claiborne	" 167, per capita.....	3 90
Jeff Davis.....	" 168, membership fee.	2 00
Jeff Davis.....	" 168, per capita.....	1 70
Tom Green.....	" 169, membership fee.	2 00
Tom Green.....	" 169, per capita.....	1 50
Matt Ashcroft.....	" 170, membership fee .	2 00
Matt Ashcroft.....	" 170, per capita.....	8 50
Washington City Confederate.	" 171, membership fee.	2 00
Washington City Confederate.	" 171, per capita.....	2 10
Sul Ross.....	" 172, membership fee.	2 00
Sul Ross.....	" 172, per capita.....	4 00

[OFFICIAL.]

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



Official Report of Joseph Jones, M. D., of New Orleans, Louisiana, Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans, Concerning the Medical Department of the Confederate Army and Navy.

156 WASHINGTON AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 30, 1890.

To his Excellency John B. Gordon, General Commanding United Confederate Veterans, Atlanta, Ga.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following:

The Medical Department of the Confederate States was a branch of the War Department, and was under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of War. The Surgeon-General of the Confederate States was charged with the administrative details of the Medical Department—the government of hospitals, the regulation of the duties of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, and the appointment of acting medical officers when needed for local or detached service. He issued orders and instructions relating to the professional duties of medical officers, and all communications from them which required his action were made directly to him. The great struggle for the independence of the Southern States ended twenty five years ago, and all soldiers in the Confederate Army, from the Commanding General to the private in the ranks, were, by the power of the conquering sword, reduced to one common level, that of *paroled prisoners of war*.

The objects of the Association of Confederate Veterans of 1890 are chiefly *historical and benevolent*. We conceive, therefore, that the labors of the Surgeon-General relate to two important objects.

First. The collection and preservation of the records of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

Second. The determination by actual investigation and inquiry the numbers and condition of the surviving Confederate soldiers who have been disabled by wounds and diseases, received in their heroic defense of the rights and liberties of the Southern States.

To accomplish the first object, the following Circular No. 1, has been issued:

1. *The Collection and Preservation of the Records of Medical Officers of the Confederate Army and Navy.*

Circular No. 1.

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 9, 1890.

To the Survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate States Army and Navy:

COMRADES—The surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on this day, twenty-five years ago, practically ended the struggle for independence of the Southern States, and during this quarter of a century death has thinned our ranks, and our corps can now oppose but a broken line in the great struggle against human suffering, disease and death. S. P. Moore, Surgeon-General of the Confederate Army is dead; Chas. Bell Gibson, Surgeon-General of Virginia; Surgeons L. Guild, A. J. Ford, J. A. A. Berrian, J. T. Darby, W. A. Carrington, S. A. Ramsay, Samuel Choppin, Robert J. Breckenridge, E. N. Covey, E. S. Galliard, Paul F. Eve, O. F. Manson, Louis D. Foard, S. E. Hershman, James Bolton, Robert Gibbes, and a host of medical officers of the Confederate States Army are dead. The Association of the United Confederate Veterans was formed in New Orleans June 10, 1889, the objects of which are historical, social and benevolent. Our illustrious commander, General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, has ordered the United Confederate Veterans to assemble at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on July 3, 1890. It is earnestly hoped that every surviving member of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy will meet upon this important occasion, and promote by his presence and his counsels the sacred interests of the United Confederate Veterans. It is of the greatest importance to the future historian, and also to the honor and welfare of the medical profession of the South, that careful records should be furnished to the Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans, embracing the following data:

1st. Name, nativity, date of commission in the Confederate States Army and Navy, nature and length of service of every member of the Medical Corps of the Confederate States Army and Navy.

2. Obituary notices and records of all deceased members of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

3d. The titles and copies of all field and hospital reports of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

4th. Titles and copies of all published and unpublished reports relating to military surgery, and to diseases of armies, camps, hospitals and prisons.

The object proposed to be accomplished by the Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans, is the collection, classification, preservation, and final publication of all the documents and facts bearing upon the history and labors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate States Army and Navy, during the civil war, 1861-65. Everything which relates to the critical period of our national history, which shall illustrate the patriotic, self-sacrificing, and scientific labors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate States Army and Navy, and which shall vindicate the truth of history, shall be industriously collected, filed, and finally published. It is believed that invaluable documents are scattered over the whole land, in the hands of survivors of the civil war of 1861-1865, which will form material for the correct delineation of the medical history of the corps which played so important a part in the great historic drama. Death is daily thinning our ranks, while time is laying its heavy hands upon the heads of those whose hair is already whitening with the advance of years and the burden of cares. No delay, fellow comrades, should be suffered in the collection and preservation of these precious documents.

To this task of collecting all documents, cases, statistics and facts relating to the medical history of the Confederate Army and Navy, the Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans invites the immediate attention and co-operation of his honored comrades and compatriots throughout the South.

Respectfully, your obedient servant
[Signed]

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.

Formation of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

The entire army of the Confederate States was made up of volunteers from every walk of life, and the Surgical Staff of the army was composed of general practitioners from all parts of the Southern country whose previous professional life, during the period of unbroken peace which preceded the civil war, 1861-65, gave them but little surgery, and very seldom presented a gunshot wound. The study of the hygiene of vast armies hastily collected to repel invasion, poorly equipped and scantily fed, as well as the frightful experience of the wounded upon the battle field, and the horrible sufferings of the sick and wounded in the hospital, unfolded a vast field for the exercise of the highest skill and the loftiest patriotism of the medical men of the South. This body of men devoted solely to the preservation of the health of the troops in the field, and the preservation of their precious lives, and the surgical care of their mangled bodies and limbs, and the treatment of their diseases in field and general hospital, responded to every call of their bleeding country, and formed upon land and upon sea one indivisible corps, which penetrated all arms of the service, and labored for every soldier, however exalted or however low his rank. When the storm of war suddenly broke upon the Confederacy, and the thunders of cannon were heard around her borders, and her soil trembled with the march of armed battalions; when her ports were blockaded, and medicines and surgical instruments and works were excluded as contraband of war, the medical practitioners of the South gave their lives and fortunes to their country, without any prospect of military or political fame or preferment. They searched the fields and forests for remedies; they improvised their surgical implements from the common instruments of every day life; they marched with the armies, and watched by day and by night in the trenches. The Southern surgeons rescued the wounded on the battle field, binding up the wounds, and preserving the shattered limbs of their countrymen; the Southern surgeons through four long years opposed their skill and untiring energies to the ravages of war and pestilence. At all times, and under all circumstances, in rain and sunshine, in the cold winter and the burning heat of summer, and the roar of battle, the hissing of bullets and the shriek and crash of shells, the brave hearts, cool heads, and strong arms of Southern surgeons were employed but for one purpose—the preservation of the health and lives and the limbs of their countrymen. The Southern surgeons were the first to succor the wounded and the sick, and their ears recorded the last words of love and affection for country and kindred, and their hands closed the eyes of the dying Confederate soldiers. When the sword decided the cause against the South, and the men who had for four years borne the Confederacy upon their bayonets surrendered prisoners of war, the mem-

bers of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy returned to their desolate homes and resumed the practice of their profession, spoke words of cheer to their distressed countrymen, administered to the sufferings of the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, and extended their noble and disinterested charities to the widows and orphans of their bereaved and distressed country.

Whilst political soldiers rose to power and wealth upon the shoulders of the sick and disabled soldiers of the Confederate Army, by sounding upon all occasions "*their war records*," the modest veterans of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy were content to serve their sick, wounded and distressed comrades, asking and receiving no other reward than that "peace which passeth all understanding," which flows from the love of humanity, springing from a generous and undefiled heart. It is but just and right that a Roll of Honor should be formed of this band of medical heroes and veterans.

Magnitude of the Labors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

Some conception of the magnitude of the labors performed in field and hospital service, by the officers of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army, may be formed by the consideration of the following general results:

Killed, Wounded and Prisoners of the Confederate Army.

Year.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
1861	1,315	4,054	2,772
1862	18,582	68,659	48,300
1863	11,876	51,313	71,211
1864	22,200	70,000	80,000
1865			
Total, 1861-5	53,973	194,026	202,283

During the period of nineteen months, January, 1862, July, 1863, inclusive, over one million cases of wounds and disease were entered upon the Confederate field reports, and over four hundred thousand cases of wounds upon the hospital reports. The number of cases of wounds and disease treated in the Confederate field and general hospitals were, however, greater during the following twenty-two months, ending April, 1865. It is safe to affirm, therefore, that more than three million cases of wounds and disease were cared for by the officers of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army during the civil war of 1861-1865. The figures, of course, do not indicate that the Confederacy had in the field an army approaching three millions and a half. On the contrary, the Confederate forces engaged during the war 1861-1865 did not exceed 600,000. Each Confederate soldier was, on an average, disabled for greater or lesser period, by wounds and sickness, about six times during the war.

Losses of the Confederate Army, 1861-1865.

Confederate forces actively engaged during the war 1861-1865.....	600,000
Grand total deaths from battle, wounds and disease.....	200,000
Losses of Confederate Army in prisoners during the war, on account of the policy of non-exchange adopted and enforced by the United States.....	200,000
Losses of the Confederate Army from discharges for disabilities from wounds and disease and desertion during the years 1861-1865.....	100,000

If this calculation be correct, one-third of all the men actually engaged on the Confederate side were either killed outright on the field or died of disease and wounds; another third of the entire number were captured and held for indefinite periods prisoners of war; and, of the remaining 200,000, at least one-half were lost to the service by discharges and desertion.

At the close of the war the available active force in the field, and those fit for duty, numbered scarcely 100,000 men.

The great Army of Northern Virginia, surrendered by General Robert E. Lee on the 9th of April, 1865, could not muster 10,000 men fit for active warfare. Of this body of 600,000 men, 53,773 were killed outright and 194,026 wounded on

the battle field. One-third of the entire Confederate army was confided to the Confederate surgeons for the treatment of battle wounds; and, in addition to such gigantic services, the greater portion, if not the entire body of the 600,000 men, were under the care of the medical department for the treatment of disease.

Well may it be said that to the surgeons of the medical corps is due the credit of maintaining this host of troops in the field. Such records demonstrate, beyond dispute, the grand triumphs and glory of medicine, proving that the physician is the preserver and defender of armies during war.

These records show that the medical profession, however indispensable in the economy of government during peace, become the basis of such economy during war. These statistics show the importance of medicine and its glorious triumphs, and elevate it logically to its true position in the estimation of not only the physician, but in that also of the warrior and statesman. The energy and patriotic bravery of the Confederate soldier are placed in a clear light when we regard the vast armies of the Federals to which they were opposed.

The whole number of troops mustered into the service of the Northern army, during the war of 1861-1865, was 2,789,893, or about three times as large as the entire fighting population of the Confederate States. At the time of the surrender of the Confederate armies, and the close of active hostilities, the Federal force numbered 1,000,516 of all arms, officers and men, and equalled in number the entire fighting population of the Southern Confederacy.

Opposed to this immense army of one million of men, supplied with the best equipments and arms, and with the most abundant rations of food, the Confederate government could oppose less than one hundred thousand war-worn and battle-scarred veterans, almost all of whom had, at some time, been wounded, and who had followed the desperate fortunes of the Confederacy for four years with scant supplies of rations, and almost without pay; and yet the spirit of the Confederate soldier remained proud and unbroken to the last charge, as was conclusively shown by the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee; the operations around Richmond and Petersburg; the last charge of the Army of Northern Virginia; the defense of Fort McAlister on the Ogeechee river in Georgia, where 250 Confederate soldiers, in an open earthwork, resisted the assaults of more than five thousand Federal troops, and never surrendered, but were cut down at their guns; at West Point, Georgia, where there was a similar disparity between the garrison and the assaulting corps, where the first and second in command were killed, and the Confederates cut down within the fort; the defense of Mobile in Alabama, and the battle of Bentonville in North Carolina.

Number of Officers and Roster of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

The destruction by fire of the Medical and Surgical Record of the Confederate States, deposited in the Surgeon-General's office in Richmond Virginia, in April, 1865, has rendered the preparation of a complete Roster of the Medical Corps very difficult, if not impossible.

A general estimate of the aggregate number of medical officers employed in the Medical Department of the Southern Confederacy may be determined by the number of commissioned officers in the Confederate Army down to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Each regiment in the Confederate Army was entitled to one Colonel, one Surgeon, and one or two Assistant Surgeons, and a medical officer was generally attached to each battalion of infantry, cavalry or artillery. Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, and Brigadier-Generals, frequently, if not always, had attached to their staff Medical Directors, Inspectors, or Surgeons of Corps, Divisions and Brigades.

We gather the following figures from the elaborate and invaluable "Roster of General Officers, etc., in Confederate Service," prepared from official sources by Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., of Augusta, Georgia.*

*Roster of General Officers, Heads of Departments, Senators, Representatives, Military Organizations, etc., etc., in Confederate Service During the War Between the States. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., Late Lieut.-Colonel of Artillery, Richmond, Va. Southern Historical Society, 1916.

Confederate States Army.

Generals	
Provisional Army:!	
Generals	2
Confederate States Army—Regular and Provisional :	
Lieutenant-Generals	21
Major-Generals	99
Brigadier-Generals	480
Colonels	1319
Total	1927

If it be estimated that for each of these officers, one Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons were appointed, and served in field and hospital, then the Confederate Medical Corps was composed of about the following:

Surgeons	1927
Assistant Surgeons	3854
	—5781

This estimate places the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons at too high a figure, as may be shown by the following considerations:

a. Many regiments and battalions had not more than two medical officers.
 b. The casualties of war were much more numerous, and promotion was much more rapid, amongst the line officers than in the Medical Staff.

A more accurate estimate of the actual number of medical officers actively engaged in the Confederate Army during the war 1861-1865, may be based upon the number of regiments, battalions, and legions of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, furnished by the individual States, during the civil war :

Total number of regiments infantry	536
cavalry	124
artillery	13
Total	673

These regiments were furnished by the individual States, as follows:

	Infantry.	Cavalry,	Artillery.
Alabama	57	3	
Arkansas	34	6	
Florida	9	3	
Georgia	67	10	
Kentucky	11	9	
Louisiana	34	1	1
Maryland	1		
Mississippi	51	5	1
Missouri	15	6	
North Carolina	60	5	4
South Carolina	33	7	3
Tennessee	70	12	
Texas	22	32	
Virginia	64	19	4
Confederate	8	6	
Total	536	124	13
Grand total regiments	673		
Total number of battalions infantry	67		
cavalry	28		
artillery	50		
Total	145		
Total legions infantry	13		
cavalry	3		
artillery			
Total	16		
Total battalions and legions	161		
Total regiments	673		
Total regiments, battalions and legions comprising the Confederate Army during the war 1861-1865	834		

If one Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons be allowed to each separate command actively engaged in the field during the civil war, 1861-1865, the number would be as follows:

Surgeons.....	834
Assistant Surgeons.....	1668
Total.....	2502

The medical officers of the Confederate Navy numbered:

Surgeons.....	22
Assistant Surgeons.....	10
Passed Assistant Surgeons.....	41
Total medical officers C. S. N.....	73

If to the above be added the Surgeons of the general hospitals, recruiting and conscript camps, the entire number of medical officers in the Confederate Army during the war, 1861-1865, did not amount to 3000.

The Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans has endeavored to construct an accurate Roster from his labors in the field and hospital during the war, and from the official roll of the Confederate armies in the field, and thus far he has been able to record the names and rank of near two thousand Confederate Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.

The official list of the paroled officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia, surrendered by Gen. Robert E. Lee, April 9th, 1865, furnished 310 Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.

The co-operation in this most important work is solicited from every surviving member of the Medical Corps of the Southern Confederacy.

When perfected, this Roster will be published as a roll of honor and deposited in the archives of the United Confederate Veterans.

The Determination of the Number and Condition of the Surviving Confederate Soldiers who were Disabled by the Wounds and Diseases Received in the Defense of the Rights and Liberties of the Southern States.

To accomplish this important and benevolent work, the following inquiries have been addressed to the Governors of the Southern States, namely: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia:

Circular No. 2.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL, UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
156 WASHINGTON AVENUE, 4TH DISTRICT, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 3, 1890. }

To His Excellency, Governor————, State of ————:

The attention of your Excellency is respectfully directed to the fact that in the year 1869 the Association of the United Confederate Veterans was formed in New Orleans for historical, social and benevolent purposes. Our illustrious Commanding General, His Excellency, General John B. Gordon, has ordered the assembling of the Confederate Veterans in Chattanooga, Tennessee, 3d of July, 1890. The welfare of the United Confederate Veterans will be materially promoted if your Excellency will furnish the Surgeon-General with the following data:

1. The number of troops furnished to the Confederate States by the State of———.
2. Number of wounded during the civil war 1861-1865.
3. Number of killed during the civil war 1861-1865.
4. Number of deaths by wounds and disease.
5. Number of Confederate survivors now living in the State of———.
6. The amount of moneys appropriated by the State of——— for the relief and support of the survivors of the Confederate Army from the close of the civil war in 1865 to the present date, 1890.
7. Name, location and capacity of all establishments, hospitals or homes devoted to the care of maimed, sick and indigent survivors of the Confederate States Army.
8. A detailed statement of the moneys expended by the State of——— for the support of the maimed, disabled and indigent survivors of the Confederate Army.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans

It was earnestly desired that prompt and full reports on the part of the Chief Executives of the Southern States would have enabled the Surgeon-General to place in the hands of the Commanding General of the United Confederate Veterans, at the first reunion on the 4th of July, 1899, full statistics of the number of disabled Confederate Veterans cared for by the individual States. But replies have been received from only six of the thirteen States of the late Confederacy, and in three of these States it appears that no official assistance has been rendered by the State authorities to the Confederate Veterans of 1861-1865.

The Southern States are morally bound to succor and support the men who were disabled by the wounds and diseases received in their service, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle. The Confederate soldiers who engaged in the struggle for constitutional liberty and the right of self-government were neither rebels nor traitors; they were true and brave men, who devoted their fortunes and their lives to the mothers who bore them, and their precious blood watered the hills, valleys and plains of their native States, and their bodies sleep in unknown graves, where they shall rest until the last great trumpet shall summon all alike, the conquered and the conqueror.

The survivors have no government, with its hundreds of millions for pensions; in the loneliness and suffering of advancing years and increasing infirmities, they can look alone to the States which they served so faithfully in battle, in victory and in defeat.

The noble soldiers who composed the illustrious armies of Northern Virginia and Tennessee made a gallant fight against overwhelming odds for what they believed to be sacred rights and constitutional liberty. The contest was decided by the sword against them.

These matchless soldiers accepted the issue in good faith; they returned to their homes; they resumed the avocations of peace, and engaged in building up the broken fortunes of family and country. These brave soldiers have discharged the obligations of good and peaceful citizens as well as they had performed the duties of thorough soldiers on the battle field. It has been well said that no country ever produced braver or more intelligent and chivalric soldiers or more industrious, law-abiding and honorable citizens than were the soldiers who surrendered with the Confederate flag. The earth has never been watered by nobler or richer blood than that shed by those who fell beneath its folds.

I have the honor, General, to remain.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans.

Brief Report of the First Reunion of the Survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy, July 2, 1890, in N. B. Forrest Camp, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Address of Surgeon-General Joseph Jones, M. D., United Confederate Veterans, Containing War Statistics of the Confederate Armies of Mississippi and Tennessee; also Casualties of Battles of Belmont, Donnelson, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga; Engagements from Dalton to Atlanta; Battles Around Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville.

The meeting of the Confederate Surgeons, assembled by invitation in N. B. Forrest Camp, was called to order by Surgeon G. W. Drake of Chattanooga, Medical Director of the Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, who explained its objects and extended a hearty welcome in a brief but eloquent address.

Surgeon Drake introduced Joseph Jones, M. D., of New Orleans, Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans, who spoke as follows:

"Comrades, survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy, we meet for the *first reunion* since the close of the war between the Northern and Southern States in this Camp, which bears the name of N. B. Forrest, one of the greatest cavalry leaders of the American war of 1861-1865. In the midst of this peaceful and beautiful city, we are surrounded by the mementoes and emblems of war. Dr. J. B. Cowan, Chief Surgeon, and Dr. John B. Morton, Chief of Artillery of Gen. N. B. Forrest's Cavalry, and Dr. A. E. Flewellen, Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee under Gen. Braxton Bragg, and many other distinguished representatives of the Confederate Army and Navy, are with us; and we are glad to welcome once more the noble forms and brave countenances of the Confederate Veterans.

As the speaker stood this day upon the summit of Lookout Mountain, at an elevation of 2,678 feet, the mountains and valleys of Tennessee and Georgia presented a panorama of wonderful beauty and unsurpassed historical interest. At the foot of the mountain, which stands silent and alone, like the Egyptian Sphinx, winds the beautiful Tennessee, embracing the growing and active city of Chattanooga; like a crown of jewels, spreading around and over Cameron's Hill, once crowned with stern battlements and frowning cannon. Here at our feet lies Moccasin Bend, as beautiful as a garden with its fields of waving grain. Up this steep mountain side charged the Northern hosts, and here was fought "The Battle Above the Clouds." The eye ranges over Waldron's Ridge and Missionary Ridge, rendered historic by bloody and desperate battles. Twenty-seven years ago the soldiers of General Bragg, ranged along the crest of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, held the Northern army closely invested within the military and fortified camp of Chattanooga, and sustaining upon their bayonets the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy in the west, they resisted the southward flow of the red tide of war, and for a time protected the mountains, hills and valleys of Georgia from the devastating march of Northern hostile armies.

Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia.

To the south winds the river of Death, along whose densely wooded bank, on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, lay thirty thousand dead, dying and wounded Confederate and Federal soldiers.

The battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, is justly regarded as one of the most bloody conflicts of the war.

General Bragg's effective force on the first day of the battle, September 19, 1863, exclusive of cavalry, was a little over 35,000 men, which was in the afternoon

reinforced by five brigades of Longstreet's corps numbering about 5000 effective infantry, without artillery. The Confederate loss was in proportion to the prolonged and obstinate struggle, and two-fifths of these gallant troops were killed and wounded.

Dr. A. E. Flewellen, the Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee, who is with us at this reunion, active and energetic in body and mind, at the age of 70 years, gave the following estimate of the Confederate losses in this bloody battle of Chickamauga:

Battle of Chickamauga—Confederate Losses.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Polk	440	2,891	3,331
Hill	311	2,354	2,665
Buckner.....	436	2,844	3,280
Walker.....	367	2,045	2,412
Longstreet	269	1,656	1,916
Forrest	10	40	50
Grand total.....	1,824	11,830	13,654

The full and revised returns of all the Confederate forces engaged in this bloody battle show that the estimate of the Medical Director of the casualties was below and not above the actual loss.

The aggregate casualties of the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, were officially reported by General Braxton Bragg, as 2012 killed, 12,999 wounded, and 2084 missing; total, 17,095.

From the original reports in the possession of Gen. Braxton Bragg, we consolidated the following:

On the 19th of September, Lieutenant-General Polk's corps numbered 13,313 effective officers and men, artillery and infantry; on the 20th, 11,075. During the two days' battle, Polk's corps lost, killed 442, wounded 3141, missing 531; total 4114.

On the 19th of September, Lieutenant-General Longstreet's corps numbered 2189; on the 20th, 7635; loss, killed 471, wounded 2887, missing 311; total 3669.

Lieutenant-General D. H. Hill's corps numbered, September 19th, 7137; on the 20th, 8812; loss, killed 380, wounded 2456, missing 168; total 3004.

Major-General S. B. Buckner's corps numbered, September 19th, 9080; on the 20th, 6961; loss, killed 378, wounded 2566, missing 341; total 3285.

Major-General W. H. F. Walker's corps; September 19th, 7537; 20th, 5974; loss, killed 341, wounded 1949, missing 733; total 3023.

On the 19th of September the number of Confederate officers and men engaged were

Infantry officers	3,343
Infantry enlisted men	34,096
Total infantry.....	37,439
Artillery—Officers	76
Enlisted men	1,791
Total	1,867
Total Infantry and Artillery.....	39,306

On the 20th of September the number of Confederate officers and men engaged were:

Infantry—Officers.....	3,648
Enlisted men	35,124
Total Infantry.....	38,772

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Artillery—Officers	68
Enlisted men.....	1,617

Total Artillery.....	1,685
Total Infantry and Artillery.....	40,457

Total officers and men killed, wounded and missing, artillery and infantry, September 19 and 20, 1863: Killed, 2012; wounded, 12,999; missing 2084; total, 17,095.

Right Wing, Commanded by Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Polk's corps.....	442	3141	531	4114
Hill's corps.....	380	2455	168	3004
Walker's corps.....	341	1949	733	3023
	1163	7546	1432	10,141

Left Wing, Lieutenant General James Longstreet.

Longstreet's corps.....	471	2887	311	3669
Buckner.....	378	2566	341	3285
	849	5453	652	6954

Grand total right and left wing: Killed, 2012; wounded, 12,999; missing, 2084; total, 17,095.

Nearly one-half of the army consisted of reinforcements, just before the battle, without a wagon or an artillery horse, and nearly if not quite one-third of the artillery horses were lost on the field; the medical officers had means greatly inadequate, especially in transportation, for the great number of wounded suddenly thrown upon their hands, in a wild and sparsely settled country; many of the wounded were exhausted by two days' battle, with limited supplies of water, and almost destitute of provisions.

The fruits of this glorious victory, purchased by an immense expenditure of the precious blood of the Southern soldiers, were lost to the Southern Confederacy through the indecision and indiscretion of the Confederate commander.

Casualties of the Army of Tennessee, November, 1863.

The casualties of the Army of Tennessee during the subsequent disasters of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Knoxville, Tenn., are comparatively small in comparison to the magnitude of the operations.

The losses of the Confederate forces were :

Knoxville, November 18 to 29—Killed, 260; wounded, 880. Total, 1140.

Lookout Mountain, November 23 and 24—Killed, 43; wounded, 135. Total, 178.

Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863—Killed, 383; wounded, 1882. Total, 2265.

Tunnell Hill, November 27—Killed, 30; wounded, 129. Total, 159.

Aggregate of these engagements—Killed, 716; wounded, 3026. Total, 3742.

We have, then, as a grand aggregate of the Confederate losses in battle in the operations around Chattanooga, Tennessee:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, Sept. 19 and 20.....	2012	12,999	2,087
Knoxville, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Tunnell Hill, November 18, 29	716	3,026	—
Total	2728	16,025	—
Aggregate Loss.....			20,840

This estimate does not include the losses in prisoners sustained by General Bragg's Army at Knoxville, at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, which would swell the total loss to over 30,000 men.

The desperate and bloody nature of the Confederate operations around Chattanooga, in the months of September and November, 1863, will be seen by a brief view of the preceding great battles fought by the armies of Mississippi and Tennessee, and of the subsequent campaigns under General Joseph E. Johnston and General J. B. Hood, in 1864 and 1865.

At the battle of Belmont, Missouri, on the 7th November, 1861, the Confederate forces, under the command of General Leonidas Polk, defeated the Federal forces under General U. S. Grant, with a loss to the former of killed, 105; wounded, 419; missing, 117; total, 641.

The Confederate operations of 1861 and 1862, as conducted by General Albert Sidney Johnston, up to the battle of Shiloh, were characterized by the most appalling disasters.

Fort Henry, Tennessee, fell February 6, 1862, with an insignificant loss of 5 killed, 11 wounded, 63 prisoners.

Fort Donelson, Tennessee, after three days's fighting, February, 14, 15 and 16, 1862, surrendered with a loss of killed 231, wounded 1007, prisoners 13,829; total Confederate loss, 15,067. With the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, the Cumberland and Tennessee were opened to the passage of the iron-clad gunboats of the Northern Army; Kentucky passed under the Federal yoke; Nashville, the proud political and literary emporium of Tennessee, was lost, and this noble State became the common battle ground of hostile and contending armies.

Both sides levied recruits and supplies from the unfortunate citizens of Tennessee; Columbus, Kentucky, was abandoned, and the fall of Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis followed.

The unbroken tide of Federal victory in the west was rudely arrested by the armies gathered by General Albert Sidney Johnson and General G. T. Beauregard near the southern shore of the Tennessee, at Corinth, Mississippi.

The brave Confederate commander, General Albert Sidney Johnston sealed his devotion to the Southern Confederacy with his life, on the 6th of April, 1862, whilst leading to victory the gallant soldiers of the armies of Mississippi and Tennessee.

At the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, the effective total of the Confederate forces, comprising the Army of Mississippi, before the battle, numbered 40,355, and after the bloody repulse of the 7th, the effective total was only 29,636. General Beauregard, in his official report, places his loss at Shiloh at 1728 killed outright, 8012 wounded, 959 missing, making an aggregate of casualties of 10,699.

The losses at Shiloh were distributed among the different corps of the Confederate Army as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
First Corps, Major General Polk	385	1,953	19
Second Corps, Major General Bragg.....	553	2,441	634
Third Corps, Major General Hardee	404	1,936	141
Reserve, Major General Breckenridge.....	386	1,682	165
Total.....	1,728	8,012	959

The sufferings of the Confederate wounded were great, indeed, as they lay upon the cold ground of Shiloh during the night of the 6th, exposed to the pitiless rain and the murderous fire of the gunboats. In the subsequent siege of Corinth, less than 50,000 Confederate troops successfully resisted the advance of 125,000 Federal troops abundantly supplied with food and water, and armed and equipped with most approved weapons of modern warfare.

The losses of the Confederate forces from disease during the siege of Corinth equalled, if they did not exceed, the casualties of the battle of Shiloh.

General Beauregard, by his masterly evacuation of Corinth, eluded his powerful antagonist. The armies of Mississippi and Tennessee, under the leadership of General Bragg, inaugurated the campaign of 1862 for the recovery of Tennessee and Kentucky.

At the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, the Army of Mississippi, under the command of General Leonidas Polk, lost killed, 510; wounded, 2635; missing, 251; total, 3396.

In the Kentucky campaign of 1862, the Confederate troops under the command of Generals Bragg and E. Kirby Smith manifested their powers of endurance on long and fatiguing marches, and their excellent discipline in retreating in good order in the face of overwhelming hostile forces.

At the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863, the Confederate army lost nearly one-third of its number in killed and wounded.

General Bragg, in his official report of this battle, estimates the number of his fighting men in the field on the morning of the 31st of December at less than 35,000, of which about 30,000 were infantry and artillery. During the two days' fighting General Bragg's army lost 1600 killed and 8000 wounded; total, 9600 killed and wounded.

From the 6th of April, 1862, to the close of the year 1863, the Army of Mississippi and Tennessee lost in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga 6,046 killed on the field, and 32,035 wounded; total killed and wounded, 38,081.

We do not include in this estimate the loss sustained at Perryville, in Bragg's Kentucky campaign, or in numberless skirmishes and cavalry engagements. More than 50,000 wounded men were cared for by the medical officers of the Army of Tennessee during a period of less than twenty-one months.

The deaths from disease exceeded those from gun-shot wounds, and the sick from the camp diseases of armies greatly exceeded the wounded, in the proportion of about five to one; and during the period specified, embracing the battles of Shiloh and Chickamauga, the sick and wounded of the armies of Tennessee and Mississippi numbered more than 200,000.

Surely from this mass of suffering humanity, valuable records and practical precepts in the practice of medicine and military surgery must have been evolved. It was and is the solemn duty of every member of the Medical Corps of the Army of Tennessee to place the results of his experience in a tangible form, accessible to his comrades; and no officer, however important his position during the Confederate struggle, has the right to withhold for his personal benefit the Hospital and Medical Records of the Army of Tennessee. These views are applicable to the medical and surgical statistics of the several armies of the late Confederacy east and west of the Mississippi.

The armies of Tennessee and Mississippi, under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, sustained a loss of killed, 1221, wounded, 8229, total 9450—in the series of engagements around and from Dalton, Georgia, to the Etowah river, May 7th to May 30th, 1864; series of engagements around New Hope Church, near Marietta, June 1, July 4, 1864.

The army of Tennessee (the army of Mississippi being merged into it), under the command of General J. B. Hood, during the series of engagements around Atlanta and Jonesboro July 4 to September 1, 1864: loss, killed, 1823, wounded, 10,723; total, 12,546.

During a period of four months the armies of Tennessee and Mississippi fought no less than six important battles, and sustained a loss of killed, 3044, wounded, 18,952. Total killed and wounded, 21,996.

During the month of October, 1864, the Army of Tennessee lost killed, 118; wounded, 622 total, 740. During the month of November: Killed, 1089; wounded, 3131; total, 4220. These casualties include the bloody battle of Franklin, Tenn., fought, November 30, 1864.*

As shown by Colonel Mason's official report, made on the 10th of December, ten days after the battle of Franklin, the effective strenght of the Army of Tennessee was: Infantry, 18,342; artillery, 2405; cavalry, 2306; total, 23,053. This last number, subtracted from 30,600, the strenght of General Hood's army at Florence, shows a total loss, from all causes, of 7547 from the 6th of November to the 10th of December, which period embraces the engagements at Columbia, Franklin, and of Forrest's cavalry.†

*Report of Surgeon A. J. Foard, Medical Director Army of Tennessee.

† General J. B. Hood, "Advance and retreat," p. 298.

At the battle of Nashville the Army of Tennessee lost in killed and wounded about 2500, making the total loss during the Tennessee campaign about 10,000.

According to Colonel Mason's statement, there were, including the furloughed men, about 18,500 men, effectives, of the infantry and artillery at Tupelo after General Hood's retreat from Nashville. Before the advance of the army into Tennessee on the 6th of November, 1864, the effective strength was 30,600, inclusive of the cavalry.

Thus we find at Tupelo, 18,500 infantry and artillery, and 2306 Forrest's Cavalry, to which add 10,000 lost from all causes, and the total sum amounts to 30,806 effectives. General Hood thus estimates his loss in the Tennessee campaign to have been in excess of 10,000.

Of the once proud Army of Tennessee, less than twenty thousand foot-sore, shoeless, ragged soldiers escaped with Hood's advance into Tennessee; at the same time a large army (in numbers at least) of sick, wounded and convalescents crowded the general hospitals in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The life of the Confederacy was bound up in its armies, and when these armies were scattered in the field and their means of subsistence and transportation destroyed, all hope of final success perished. With the Southern Confederacy, the problem was one of endurance and resources; and no Confederate General appears to have comprehended this truth more thoroughly than Joseph E. Johnston. In his masterly retreat from Dalton to Atlanta, he opposed successfully less than fifty thousand Confederate troops against General Sherman's powerful, thoroughly armed and equipped army of more than one hundred thousand brave, stalwart Western soldiers. In his slow retreat, General Johnston was ever ready to give battle, and whilst inflicting greater losses upon his great adversary than his own forces sustained, he, nevertheless, during this incessant fighting maintained the morale, discipline, valor and thorough organization and armament of his soldiers.

The chief executive of the Southern Confederacy, with all his lofty patriotism and burning ardor for the defense of his bleeding country, placed too high an estimate upon his own individual military genius, and failed to grasp in all its bearings the problem of the terrible death struggle of the young nation.

General Hood combined with unbounded energy and dauntless courage and glowing patriotism a fiery ambition for military glory which led him to overestimate his own military genius and resources and at the same time to underestimate the vast resources and military strategy of his antagonist.

When General Hood ceased to confront General Sherman, and opened the way for his desolating march through the rich plantations of Georgia, the Empire State of the South, the fate of the Confederacy was forever sealed. The beleaguered Confederacy, torn and bleeding along all her borders, was in no position to hurl her war-worn, imperfectly clad and poorly armed and provisioned battalions upon fortified cities.

The effort to destroy forces aggregating in Georgia and Tennessee near two hundred thousand effectives by a force of less than forty thousand men, which had cut loose from its base of supplies, exceeded the wildest dream of untamed military enthusiasm.

Of the gallant soldiers whose blood reddened the waters of the Tennessee and enriched the hills and valleys of Georgia, Tennessee furnished 70 regiments of infantry and 12 regiments of cavalry.

If the soldiers furnished by Tennessee to the Federal army be added, it is only just to say that she alone furnished more than 100,000 men to the American war of 1861-65, and won afresh the title of the *Volunteer State*.

Noble Tennessee! The generous and prolific mother of brave soldiers and of beautiful and intrepid women.

What changes have been wrought in a quarter of a century! The songs of birds, the sturdy blows of the woodman's axe have supplanted the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry; the soil which drank up the blood of Southern

soldiers bears its precious burden of golden corn and snowy white fleecy cotton, the laughter of women and prattle of children, and the merry whistle of the plowman fill the places of the brazen trumpet and the martial music of the fife and drum, and the hoarse shouts of contending men, and groans of the wounded and dying; the entrenched camp and ragged village of 1865 has given place to the thriving city of 50,000 inhabitants, with its workshops, factories, well filled stores, electric lights and railways, and its universities of science and literature.

Here in this historic place, the weary invalids of the Northern clime may rest in the shadows and bathe their fevered brows in the cool breezes of these grand mountains.

In this brief record of the heroic efforts of the soldiers of the armies of Mississippi and Tennessee to defend the Southern States from the Northern invaders, we have time but to make a brief allusion to the defence of the Mississippi river, by the Confederate Government, which was characterized by a long chain of disasters.

The fall of Forts Henry and Donelson opened the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers to the iron clads of the Federals and convoyed and protected their armies as they marched into the heart of the Confederacy. The strong fortifications erected by General Leonidas Polk, at Columbus, Kentucky, were evacuated by the orders of the commanding Generals, Albert Sidney Johnston and G. T. Beauregard.

Island No. 10 fell with a loss of 17 killed and 500 prisoners, on the 8th of April, 1862, and the navigation of the Mississippi river was secured by the Federal fleet up to the walls of Fort Pillow, above Memphis, Tennessee.

New Orleans, the Commercial emporium of the Confederacy, fell after an inglorious defense (April 18, April 28, 1862), characterized by indecision, incompetence and insubordination, with the trifling loss of 185 killed, 197 wounded, 400 prisoners; total Confederate loss, 782.

Wise statesmanship dictated that the entire power and resources of the Southern Confederacy should have been concentrated upon the defense of the mouth of the Mississippi river. The future historian of this war will find in the fall of Forts Henry, Donelson and of New Orleans, the first and greatest disasters of the Southern cause from which unnumbered and fatal disasters flowed, and which ended in the final destruction of the Confederacy.

The evacuation of Fort Pillow was followed by the surrender of Memphis, Tenn., June 6, 1862, after a loss of 81 killed and wounded, and 100 missing, incurred in the resistance offered by the Confederate flotilla, consisting of the gunboats Van Dorn, Price, Jeff Thompson, Bragg, Lovell, Beauregard, Sumpter and Little Rebel.

The defense of Vicksburg includes: The battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, General J. C. Breckenridge; killed 84, wounded 316, missing 78; total Confederate loss, 468. Iuka, Miss., September 19 and 20, General Sterling Price; killed 263, wounded 692, missing 561; total 1516. Corinth, Miss, October 3 and 4, 1862, Generals Van Dorn and Sterling Price; killed 594, wounded 2162, missing 2102; total 4806. Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, Major-General John S. Bowen, killed and wounded 1150, missing 500; total 1650. Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863; Lieutenant-General Pemberton; killed and wounded 2000, missing 1800; total 3800. Big Black River, May 17, 1863, Lieutenant-General Pemberton; killed and wounded 600, missing 2500; total 3110. Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863, Lieutenant-General J. C. Pemberton; killed, wounded, missing and prisoners 31,277. Port Hudson, La., May 27, to July 9, 1863; killed and wounded 780, missing and prisoners 6408; total 7188. Jackson, Miss., July 9 to 26, General Joseph E. Johnston; killed 71, wounded 504, missing 25; total 600.

During the operations in Mississippi and Louisiana on the east bank of the Mississippi river for the defence of Vicksburg, commencing with the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, and ending with the evacuation of Jackson, Mississippi, July 19, 1863, the Confederate army lost in killed, wounded and prisoners,

54,415 officers and men—an army equal in numbers to the largest ever assembled upon any battle field of the war under any one Confederate Commander. If we add to this the losses occurring in the field and general hospitals, from sickness, discharges, deaths and desertions, the loss sustained by the Confederate forces in these operations would equal an army of at least 75,000.

The heart of the Southern patriot stands still at the recital of these humiliating details. The Confederate commander, General J. C. Pemberton, was not merely outnumbered, but he was outgeneraled by his Northern antagonists.

What medical and surgical records have been preserved of this mass of suffering, disease and death? Who has written the medical history of the sufferings of the brave defenders of Vicksburg?

Fellow Soldiers and Comrades of the Confederate Army and Navy, I accepted the honor conferred upon me by one of the most illustrious captains of the struggle for Southern independence, not because it conferred power or pecuniary emoluments, but solely that I might in some manner further the chosen project of my life. When my native State, Georgia, seceded from the Federal union in January, 1861, I placed my sword and my life at her service. Entering as a private of cavalry, I served in defense of the sea coast in 1861, and although acting as surgeon to this branch of the service, I performed all the duties required of a soldier in the field. Entering the medical service of the Confederate army in 1862, I served as surgeon up to the date of my surrender in May, 1865. Through the confidence and kindness of Surgeon-General S. P. Moore, C. S. A., I was enabled to inspect the great armies, camps, hospitals, beleaguered cities and military prisons of the Southern Confederacy.

The desire of my soul, and the ambition of my entire life, was to preserve, as far as possible, the medical and surgical records of the Confederate army during this gigantic struggle.

The defeat of our armies and the destruction of our government only served to increase my interest and still further to engage all my energies in this great work, which, under innumerable difficulties, I have steadily prosecuted in Augusta, Georgia; Nashville, Tennessee, and New Orleans, Louisiana, and up to this happy moment when I greet the stern but noble faces of the survivors of the Confederate Army and Navy.

I hold this position, which has neither military fame nor financial resources, solely for the right which it gives me to issue a last appeal for the preservation of the Medical and Surgical records of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

A veteran of more than four years' active service in the cause of the Southern Confederacy, at the end of a quarter of a century issues his last call of honor and glory to his comrades, which will be found at length in his report to the General Commanding, which is now presented for the consideration of the survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy. (See preceding report.)

With the researches and records of the speaker taken during the war and subsequently, he has in his possession ample material for a volume relating to the Medical and Surgical History of the Confederate Army of not less than 1500 pages, and it is to be hoped that the survivors will furnish such data as will enable him to give accurate statements with reference to the labors, names and rank of the medical officers.

Insignia of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

In conclusion, comrades, the speaker would urge the adoption of some badge or device which should serve to distinguish the survivors of the Medical Corps of the Southern Confederacy.

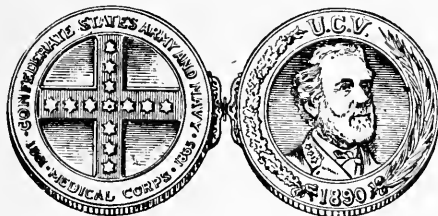
The objects of this reunion and of this association are historical, benevolent and social, and the medal or seal which marks its realization should embody within a brief circle these sacred and noble sentiments.

The outer circle bearing the words "*Medical Corps Confederate States of America, Army and Navy, 1861-1865;*" expresses the great historic fact, that within the

circle of these four years a nation was born and exhibited to the world its existence, power and valor, in its well-organized and efficient Army and Navy. Within the brief space of time, 1861-1865, was enacted one of the greatest and bloodiest revolution of the ages, and a peculiar form of civilization passed forever away.

Upon the silver field and embraced by the outer circle rests a golded cross with thirteen stars—the Southern cross—the cross of the battle flag of the Southern Confederacy.

The reverse of the medal bears at the apex of the circle the letters U. C. V., and at the line under, the date 1890. The laurel leaf of the outer circle surrounds the venerated and golden head of the great Southern captain, General Robert E. Lee, who was the type of all that was heroic, noble and benevolent in the Confederate army and navy. Grand in battle and victory, General Lee was equally grand and noble in defeat; and his farewell address to his soldiers has been the most powerful utterance for the pacification of the warlike elements of his country and the rehabilitation of the waste places of the South by the peaceful arts of agriculture, manufactures and commerce.



Whilst the Southern armies were wreathed in victory, the thunderbolts of war, which made wide gaps through their ranks, inflicted irreparable damage. When the brave soldiers of the South sank to rest upon the bosom of their mother earth, they rose no more; the magnificent hosts which watered the plains, valleys and mountains with the precious blood were the typical and noble representatives of their race.

Whilst the North increased in resources and men, as the war went on, the Southern Confederacy was penetrated and rent along all her borders; her fertile plains were overrun and desolated, her gallant sons fell before the iron tempest of war, and her final overthrow and subjugation followed as the night does the day.

Comrades, survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy, is it not our solemn duty to commemorate the deeds of our comrades who yielded up their lives in the struggle for Southern independence, on the battlefield, in the hospital and in the military prison? Shall we not adopt a simple but imperishable medal which may be handed down to our children?"

Organization of a Medical Relief Corps During the Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, at Chattanooga, July 2, 3 and 4, 1890.

An organization of a "Medical" Relief Corps was proposed by Dr. Jones, as accidents were likely to occur amongst the large army of Confederate Veterans assembled from the surrounding States in Chattanooga, which would require the prompt aid of the medical profession.

The following physicians were appointed and requested to go on duty and act as a Medical Relief Corps, at the places designated, during the 3d, 4th and 5th of July, beginning at 8 A. M. each day. They will be relieved hourly, and take their turns in the order named:

At L. J. Sharp & Co.'s. Drs. E. A. Cobleigh, J. L. Gaston, G. M. Ellis, J. F. Sheppard, W. P. Creig, E. E. Kerr, W. B. Lee, Frederick E. Stapp, I. S. Dunham, D. E. Nelson, C. S. Wright, R. F. Wallace.

Snodgrass Hill: W. T. Hope, J. L. Atlee, Vaulk Gibbs, C. F. McGahan, W. B. Wells, A. M. Boyd, J. J. McConnell, W. C. Townes, Cooper Holtzclaw, A. P. Van Deever, T. C. V. Barkely.
 Court House: L. Y. Green, J. E. Reeves, G. A. A. Baxter, H. L. McReynolds, H. B. Wilson, F. M. Levenson, B. S. Wert, W. B. Bogart, E. B. Wise, H. Berlin, Y. J. Abernathy, J. R. Rathwell.

Joseph Jones, Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans.

G. W. Drake, Medical Director.

P. D. Sims, Chief of Staff.

L. H. Wilson, Register.

All visiting physicians and surgeons of the C. S. A. and C. S. N. are requested to register at L. H. Wilson's drug store, 829 Market street.

After the Committee was appointed, Dr. Jones read his report to Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander United Confederate Veterans.

Dr. J. E. Reeves delivered a short address, in which he complimented Dr. Jones very highly on the manner and thoroughness of his report, and in conclusion offered a motion to appoint a committee to draft suitable resolutions in regard to Dr. Jones' report. The following gentlemen composed the committee: Drs. Drake, Holtzclaw, Hope, Reeves and Howard.

A recess of a few minutes allowed the Committee time to retire and draft resolutions. The following are the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have been honored by the presence of Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans; and

Whereas, We have heard his able report to the illustrious Gen. John B. Gordon, Commanding General of the United Confederate Veterans, whose presence will also grace this reunion occasion; therefore,

Resolved, That we, surviving members of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy, and the medical profession tender to Dr. Jones our gratitude for his very able presentation of the objects to be gained by the assembling of the survivors of the Medical Corps of the Confederate Army and Navy.

Resolved, That he has placed the whole medical profession of the United States under obligations for his self-sacrificing labors in raising from oblivion the priceless statistics relating to the medical history of the Confederate Army and Navy.

Resolved, That we bespeak the earnest co-operation of the surviving surgeons of the Confederate Army and Navy in his efforts to procure the imperishable Roster his unselfish labors have so auspiciously begun.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the press for publication.

The following insignia, prepared and presented in silver and gold by Surgeon-General Joseph Jones, will be adopted and worn by the surviving members of the Medical Corps of United Confederate Veterans; Silver disk, one inch in diameter, containing a gold cross, on which have thirteen stars on face inside edge, "Medical Corps C. S. A. and C. S. N., 1861-65." On reverse—"United Confederate Veterans, 1890." Name and rank of officer on both faces.

After a short discussion, the meeting adjourned.

The following chairmen of committees will look after the visiting physicians from the States which they represent:

Alabama—B. S. West, 714 Market street.

Arkansas—G. A. Baxter, 115 East Eighth street.

Florida—F. T. Smith, 10 West Ninth street.

Kentucky—L. Y. Green, Lookout Mountain.

Louisiana—W. L. Gahagan, 10 West Ninth street.

Maryland—E. A. Cobleigh, 729 Chestnut street.

Mississippi—N. C. Steele, 722 East Seventh street.

Missouri—H. L. McReynolds, 638 Market street.

North Carolina—T. G. Magee, 518 Georgia avenue.

South Carolina—C. F. McGahan, Richardson block.

Tennessee—P. D. Sims, 713 Georgia avenue.

Texas—E. B. Wise, Georgia avenue.

Virginia—G. W. Drake, 320 Walnut street.

West Virginia—J. E. Reeves, 20 McCallie avenue.

New England States—E. M. Eaton, 20 East Eighth street.

Middle States—F. M. Severson, 826 Market street.

Western States—J. J. Durand, 208 Pine street.

Northwestern States—E. F. Kerr, 709 Market street.

Canada—G. M. Ellis, 826 Market street.

Foreign Countries—H. Berlin, 600 Market street.

W. DRAKE, M. D.,
 Medical Director.

The Medical Faculty of Chattanooga, under the able leadership of the Medical Director, Dr. G. W. Drake, were untiring in their kind attentions and general hospitality to the survivors of the Medical Corps of the United Confederate Veterans.

Official Correspondence, 1890-92, of Joseph Jones, M. D., Surgeon-General U. C. V., with references to the forces and losses of the individual Southern States during the War 1861-65: and with reference to the number and condition of the surviving Confederate Soldiers who were disabled by the wounds and diseases received in the defense of the rights and liberties of the Southern States.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
156 WASHINGTON AVENUE, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., February, 1892. }

John B. Gordon, General Commanding United Confederate Veterans :

GENERAL—I have the honor herewith to submit the results of an extended correspondence with the Executives of the Southern States which were formerly united under the Confederate Government.

This correspondence presents many facts of interest to the United Confederate Veterans.

Immediately after the acceptance of the honorary position of *Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans*, the author instituted extended inquiries with the design of determining :

1. The number of troops furnished by the Southern States during the civil war 1861-1865.
2. The number of killed and wounded, and the deaths caused by disease.
3. An accurate statement of the moneys appropriated by the individual States for the relief of disabled and indigent Confederate soldiers from the close of the war in 1865 to the time of this correspondence in 1892.
4. The names, rank and services of the medical officers of the Confederate army and navy.

The nature, and, to a certain extent, the results of these labors will be illustrated by the following facts and correspondence:

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Official communications were addressed to the Governor of Alabama in 1890 and 1891 by the Surgeon General United Confederate Veterans, but up to the present date, February, 1892, no reply has been received.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, June 24, 1890.

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., New Orleans, La.—DEAR SIR: Yours of some time since received, and answer held with view of securing at least some of the information sought, but my time has been so occupied with official duties that I have been unable to get information. Besides this there are no records, official, in any of the State departments from which such information can be had, hence I can not comply with your request.

We are making an effort to organize the Ex-Confederates in this State, and hope to succeed. We have raised a fund and will soon have a home at our capital, so as to be able to support such as are not able to support themselves. Very truly yours, JAMES P. EAGLE.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, May 19, 1890.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon General United Confederate Veterans :

SIR: Replying to yours of the 9th ultimo to the Governor, I have the honor to report as follows, in reply to your queries :

1. Number of troops furnished to the Confederate States Army from Florida about 15,000.
2. Number of killed? I have no record showing and no means of estimating.
3. Number of wounded? I have no record showing and no means of estimating.
4. Number of deaths from wounds and disease? No record, etc.
5. Number of survivors? No means of estimating.
6. Amount appropriated for survivors to the present time? \$120,934.
7. Name, etc., of hospitals and other institutions for the care of the survivors? None.

8. Detailed statement of moneys expended for the relief of the survivors, maimed and disabled?

During the year 1885 there was expended in pensions, \$1,777.50.
 During the year 1886 there was expended in pensions, \$7,653.80.
 During the year 1887 there was expended in pensions, \$9,368.83.
 During the year 1888 there was expended in pensions, \$32,647.76.
 During the year 1889 there was expended in pensions, \$34,486.38.
 For the year 1890 there has been appropriated \$35,000.00.
 In the year 1885 there were 58 pensioners receiving pensions at the rate of \$5.00 per month.
 In the year 1886 there were 100 pensioners at the same rate.
 In the year 1887 the rate was increased to \$8.00 per month, and the restriction that the pension must be necessary to support and maintenance was removed. Under this law the number of pensions for the year 1887 increased to 167, and by December, 1888, to 318, which number had increased July 1, 1889, when the law was again changed, to 384. The present law grades the pensions according to the disability and restricts it to those who are in need and unable to earn a livelihood. Under this law the pension roll has been reduced to 218.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LANG, *Adjutant General.*

TALLAHASSEE, August 29, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Jones Surgn. Gen. United Confed. Vet.:

SIR: Replying to yours of the 17th inst., to the Governor, I can only make a repetition of my former letter of May 19, 1890, to you on the same subject, to wit:

1. The number of troops furnished the Confederate States, from Florida, was about 15,000 comprising eleven regiments, and several independent corps of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery. There are no records of these organizations extant, except an abstract of the muster rolls of the first eight regiments of infantry, and the two cavalry regiments, with the several independent companies, subsequently forming the other three regiments of infantry.

2. There is absolutely nothing to show the number of killed, wounded, or died of disease.

3. There is no roster of the medical staff, but from personal recollection the writer can give the following names:

Dr. Thomas M. Palmer, surgeon second Florida regiment, from May —, 1861, till August —, 1862, when Florida hospital was organized, and he made chief surgeon at Richmond, Va. Present address, Monticello, Fla.

Dr. Carey Gamble, surgeon of the first regiment, from April 3, 1861, and afterwards, of the Florida brigade, in the Army of Tennessee; now resides in Baltimore.

Dr. J. D. Godfrey, surgeon fifth regiment, April, 1862; now resides at Jasper, Fla.

Dr. Thomas P. Gary, surgeon seventh Florida regiment. Died at Ocala, Fla., 1891.

Dr. Richard P. Daniel, surgeon eighth regiment, May, 1862, till April 9th, 1865; now resides in Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. — Hooper, assistant surgeon eighth regiment; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., in line of duty, December 12, 1863.

Dr. Theophilus West, assistant surgeon eighth regiment, from December 12, 1863, till April 9, 1865; address Marianna, Fla.

Dr. R. W. B. Hargis, surgeon first regiment; address, Pensacola, Fla.

Dr. J. H. Randolph, surgeon Department of Florida; present address, Tallahassee, Fla.

Dr. G. E. Hawes, surgeon second regiment; present address, Palatka, Fla.

4. Acts passed by Florida Legislature, for aid of Confederate Soldiers, see enclosed copies of same.

5. There are no Soldiers' Homes, Hospitals, or other places of refuge for old soldiers in Florida.

6. Have not complete records, and cannot furnish copies of such as there are, not being in print.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LANG, *Adj. Gen. of Florida.*

Chapter 3861, No. 15.

AN ACT to provide an Annuity for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors of the State of Florida

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

SECTION 1. That any person who enlisted in the military or naval service of the Confederate States, or of this State, during the civil war between the States of the United States, who was a citizen of this State, at the time of enlistment, or who was a *bona fide* citizen of this State on January 1, 1875, who lost a limb or limbs while engaged in said military or naval service, occasioned by reason of such military or naval service, or who may thus have received wounds or injuries which afterwards caused the loss of a limb or limbs, or who may have been permanently injured by wounds or disease contracted while in said service, and who may be a *bona fide* citizen of this State at the time of making application for the benefits herein provided for, shall be entitled to receive per annum, in quarterly payments, the following allowance, or pay, to-wit: For total loss of sight, one hundred and fifty dollars; for total loss of one eye, thirty dollars; for total loss of hearing, thirty dollars; for loss of a foot or foot and a leg, one hundred dollars; for loss of all of a hand or loss of [an] arm, one hundred dollars; for loss of both hands or both arms, one hundred and fifty dollars; for loss of both feet or both legs, one hundred and fifty dollars; for loss of one hand or foot and one arm or leg by same person, one hundred and fifty dollars; for permanent injuries from wounds whereby a leg is rendered substantially and essentially useless, fifty dollars; for permanent injuries from wounds

whereby an arm is rendered substantially and essentially useless, ninety dollars; for other permanent injuries from wounds or diseases contracted during the service and while in line of duty as a soldier (or sailor) whereby the person injured or diseased has been rendered practically incompetent to perform ordinary manual avocations of life, ninety-six dollars. The benefits of this section shall inure to the widow of any soldier or sailor who was receiving a pension under the provisions of this act at the time of his death, which pension shall continue during such widowhood.

SEC. 2. That before any person shall be entitled to any of the benefits of this act, he shall make oath before some person authorized to administer oaths, stating in what company, regiment and brigade he was serving when the loss was sustained or injury received, and when it was lost or received, or when and where he contracted the disease which caused the amputation or loss of his limb or limbs, or produced the permanent disability claimed to exist.

SEC. 4. The widow of any soldier or sailor killed, or who shall have since died of wounds received while in the line of duty during the civil war between the States, who has since remained unmarried, shall receive a pension of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum during such widowhood. Proof of such death and continued widowhood shall be made as in other cases herein provided.

SEC. 5. That the benefits of this act shall accrue to the Florida State Troops who may be disabled in line of duty when called into service by the authorities of this State.

SEC. 7. This act shall be in force from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.
Approved June 8, 1889.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

We extract the following from the "Report of Madison Bell, Comptroller-General of the State of Georgia, covering the period from August 11, 1868, to January 1, 1869, submitted to His Excellency, Rufus B. Bullock, the Governor January 12, 1869:"

Maimed Soldiers.

By section 28, appropriation act of March, 1886, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated to furnish artificial limbs to indigent maimed soldiers; and by section 27 of the appropriation act of December, 1866, the further sum of \$30,000 was appropriated for the same purpose. By reference to the books kept by my predecessors, I find that the first named sum has been about exhausted, and that something over \$12,000 of the second appropriation has been drawn. By a resolution of the General Assembly, maimed soldiers, under certain circumstances, were allowed to draw from the treasury the value of an artificial limb in cases where the stump was so short that such limb could not be fitted to it, and several applications of this kind have been presented to me since being in charge of the Comptroller's office, and I have been somewhat perplexed in determining what was the proper course to pursue. Although the appropriation has not been exhausted, and this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens has commanded my deepest sympathy, yet I have, from a stern sense of official duty, persistently refused to approve any of these claims.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, May 15, 1890.

MY DEAR BROTHER—I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, and I regret it is not in my power to furnish accurate answers to your leading inquiries. General Marcus J. Wright, of the War Record Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., will, in my judgment be best qualified to impart the desired information. All the captured Confederate records are accessible to him. He is much interested in all matters pertaining to Confederate affairs, having been a brigadier general in Confederate service, and can, without doubt, turn at once to documents on file in the department which will satisfy your inquiries. I believe he will deem it a pleasure to respond, as fully as his leisure will permit, to your inquiries.

I enclose a copy of the latest act passed by the Legislature of Georgia providing for the relief of disabled Confederate soldiers. The provision is not as ample as it should be, but it is better than nothing, and ministers measurably to the comfort of those who are entitled to every consideration.

By public beneficence Georgia has established no hospital or home for the shelter of her disabled Confederate soldiers, but such an institution is now being builded near Atlanta with funds privately contributed by patriotic citizens of the State. When that institution is fairly under way, it is hoped that the General Assembly may be induced to receive it as a public institution, to recognize it as a necessary charity and to make provision for its proper sustentation.

Your affectionate brother,

CHARLES C. JONES, JR.

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., P. O. Box 1600, New Orleans, La.

Appropriating Allowances for Maimed Confederate Soldiers.

No. 48.

An Act to amend an act, approved October 24, 1887, entitled "An act to carry into effect the last clause of article 7, section 1, paragraph 1, of the Constitution of 1877 and the amendments thereto.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA, That the act approved October 24, 1887, entitled "An act to carry into effect the last clause of article 7, section 1, paragraph 1, of the Constitution of 1877, as amended by vote of the people October, 1886," be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking therefrom the first section of said act, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to-wit: "That any person who enlisted in the military service of the Confederate States, or of this State, during the civil war between the States of the United States, who was a *bona fide*

citizen of this State on the 26th day of October, 1886, who lost a limb or limbs while engaged in said military service, occasioned by reason of such military service, or who may have thus received wounds or injuries which afterward caused the loss of a limb or limbs," or who may have been permanently injured while in said service, and who may be a *bona fide* citizen of this State at the time of making application for the benefits herein provided for, shall be entitled to receive once a year, the following allowances or pay for the purposes expressed in article 7, section 1, paragraph 1 (and the amendment thereto), of the Constitution of 1877, to-wit:

For total loss of sight, one hundred and fifty dollars.
 For total loss of sight of one eye, thirty dollars.
 For total loss of hearing, thirty dollars.
 For loss of all of a foot or loss of leg, one hundred dollars.
 For loss of all of a hand or loss of arm, one hundred dollars.
 For loss of both hands or both arms, one hundred and fifty dollars.
 For loss of both feet or both legs, one hundred and fifty dollars.
 For the loss of one hand or foot, and one arm or leg by same person, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent injuries from wounds whereby a leg is rendered substantially and essentially useless, fifty dollars.

For permanent injuries from wounds, whereby an arm is rendered substantially and essentially useless, fifty dollars.

For the loss of one finger or one toe, five dollars.

For the loss of two fingers or two toes, ten dollars.

For the loss of three fingers or three toes, fifteen dollars.

For the loss of four fingers or four toes, twenty dollars.

For the loss of four fingers and thumb, or five toes, twenty-five dollars.

For other permanent injury from wounds and disease, contracted during the service, and while in line of duty as a soldier, whereby the person injured or diseased has been rendered practically incompetent to perform the ordinary manual avocations of life, fifty dollars.

The applicant shall also procure the sworn statements of two reputable physicians of his own county, showing precisely how he has been wounded and the extent of this disability resulting from the wound or injury or disease described. All of said affidavits shall be certified to be genuine by the Ordinary of the county where made, and he shall in his certificate state that all the witnesses who testify to applicants' proofs are persons of respectability and good reputation, and that their statements are worthy of belief, and also that the attesting officer or officers are duly authorized to attest said proofs and that their signatures thereto are genuine.

SEC. IV. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That said act be further amended by adding: That the beneficiaries under the Acts of 1879 and the acts amendatory thereof, granting allowances to ex-Confederate soldiers who lost a limb or limbs in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, at the time the next payments are made to other disabled beneficiaries under the Act of 1887. And the sum necessary to make the payments provided by this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. V. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved December 24, 1888.

ATLANTA, GA., April 14, 1890.

Jos. Jones, M. D., Surgeon-General, &c.—DEAR SIR: As early as possible the information you ask for will be obtained and forwarded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLEMENT A. EVANS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, GA., August 27, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Jones, M. D. Surgeon-General Confederate Veterans, 156 Washington Ave., New Orleans, La.—DEAR SIR: Your letter making inquiry about Confederate veterans has been received. It will be referred to the Adjutant General of the State, Captain Kell, with the request that he reply to it as soon as possible.

Very truly, etc.,

W. J. NORTEN, Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., August 27, 1891.

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans, No. 156 Washington Avenue, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 17th inst., headed official business, addressed to His Excellency, W. J. Northen, Governor of Georgia, has been placed upon my desk. I at once called upon the Governor, and informed him that while much of the information desired in your communication might be obtained by careful research, there was no clerical help in my office, and it was just impossible for me to furnish it. The Governor desires me to communicate to you the above information. Regretting that he can not furnish you with the information requested,

With sincere regard, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCINTOSH KELL, Adjutant Inspector General.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, April 14, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Jones, New Orleans, La.—DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 9th inst., as to records of Confederate soldiers of Kentucky, allow me to refer you to Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Wash-

ington, D. C. He has in charge the war papers of the Confederacy, and he, if anybody, can give you the desired information.

Respectfully,

ED. PORTER THOMPSON.

Private Secretary to Governor.

P. S.—I can, however, answer as to the 6th, 7th and 8th. No provision whatever is made by the State for her Confederate soldiers.

E. P. T.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 12, 1890.

Dr. Joseph Jones, New Orleans, La.—MY DEAR DOCTOR: Being desirous of obtaining the information which you are seeking and which you have requested me to obtain for you, I believe I have obtained the desired information from my last report as Secretary of State, from page 107 to page 133 inclusive. I have, this day, mailed a copy to you.

I have also obtained from the Adjutant General's office his last report which contains the appropriations made by the legislature for wounded and disabled soldiers, as well to soldiers' home. I have also this day mailed a copy to you.

I have also obtained from the Register of the State land office that 103 wounded and disabled soldiers have obtained land warrants under the provisions of Act No. 96, of 1884, and have actually located each 160 acres of land. The widows of Confederate soldiers who are in indigent circumstances are also entitled the benefits of said act.

There are also, up to date, 564 Confederate soldiers who have obtained land warrants under Act No. 116 of 1886, entitling them to 160 acres of land. I would refer you particularly to the provisions of the last act. You can obtain a copy from the State Library.

In relation to the names of surgeons who served in the Confederate army, I have been informed that so far as the Army of Northern Virginia, you can have the names of the officers at New Orleans. There has been no record kept of the Army of Tennessee, unless Col. A. J. Lewis can inform you.

I am, very truly, your ob'dt serv't and friend,

OSCAR AROYO.

From the valuable "ROSTER OF THE LOUISIANA TROOPS MUSTERED INTO THE PROVISIONAL ARMY CONFEDERATE STATES," prepared by COL. OSCAR AROYO, Secretary of State.

The total original enlistments were:

LOUISIANA TROOPS MUSTERED INTO THE PROVISIONAL CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY.

Total original enrolment of infantry	36,243
Total original enrolment of artillery.....	4,024
Total original enrolment of cavalry	10,056
Total original enrolment of sappers and miners.....	276
Total original enrolment of engineers.....	212
Total original enrolment of signal corps.	76
Total original enrolment of New Orleans State Guard.....	4,933

Grand Total.. 55,820

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

Artificial Limbs.

Act 69, approved April 6, 1880, provides substantial artificial limbs for the *citizens of this State* who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States, and the adjutant general is furnished with an official list of those entitled to the benefits of this act, which list serves them as a guide as to the number and kind of artificial limbs to be supplied by the State.

Section 5 of that Act provides for the payment of the pro rata proportion of the appropriation of \$12,000 for the year 1880, and of \$8000 for the year 1881; in case the beneficiaries take oath before the clerk of the district court of their parish, stating in their affidavits that they do not believe that the style of artificial limb contracted for by the adjutant general would be of any practical use to them; in that case the adjutant general is instructed to approve and indorse on the affidavits the contract price of the artificial limb to which the beneficiaries would be entitled under this act, which affidavits, so indorsed and approved, shall be the voucher of the auditor of public accounts for his warrant on the State treasurer in favor of the beneficiary.

By a later resolution of the House of Representatives, under date of April 15, 1880, the adjutant general is authorized and empowered to supplement the list of disabled soldiers, adopted and forwarded to him by the house, by the addition of the names of those at this time *citizens of the State*, who may forward or carry to him an affidavit made before the clerk of their parish that they lost a limb or limbs in the service of the Confederate States, approved by either of their Representatives or Senators, or by the addition of names of persons forwarded to him by either the Louisiana Division of Army of Northern Virginia, or Louisiana Division of Army of Tennessee.

Under this act 69, and under the resolution of the house referred to, the following artificial limbs are accounted for:

Appropriation for 1880	\$12,000 00
Appropriation for 1881	8,000 00

Act 72, approved July 1, 1882, directs that the unexpended balances appropriated by Act No. 69 of 1880, be transferred to and appropriated out of the general fund of 1882 and 1883, to be paid out according to provisions and regulations of Act 69 of 1880.

For artificial limbs in 1882	\$1,300 00
For repairs of same in 1882	1,000 00
For artificial limbs in 1883	1,300 00
For repairs of same in 1883	1,071 77

Under Act 72, the following artificial limbs and repairs to same have been furnished upon proper affidavits on file in this office:

Appropriation for 1882	\$2,300 00
Appropriation for 1883	2,371 77

Act 46, approved July 5, 1884, appropriated eight thousand dollars (\$8000) out of the General Fund of 1884, and eight thousand dollars (\$8000) out of the General Fund of 1885, or so much thereof as may be necessary to supply and keep supplied with substantial artificial limbs the citizens of this State who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States.

Section 2 of this act provides that the list of those entitled to the benefits of the act now on file in the Adjutant General's office of this State, which may be amended by the Adjutant General by adding the names of other soldiers upon proper proof furnished him, or by striking off the names of those who have died, or who may hereafter die, shall be his guide as to the number and kinds of artificial limbs to be supplied by the State.

Section 3 of the same act authorizes the Adjutant General of the State, with the Governor's approval, to contract for the manufacture of the artificial limbs required.

The remaining sections of Act 46 provides that the affidavits or certificates for relief, under this bill, be countersigned by the proper officer of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia or the Association of the Army of Tennessee. That those who received artificial limbs or the value of the same in warrants from the State in 1880, are entitled to the benefits of this act in 1884, and those who were supplied in 1881 to the benefits of this act in 1885. That all warrants issued under the same act are made receivable for any licenses or taxes due and payable to the General Fund for the year in which they are issued.

Appropriation for 1884	\$8,000 00
Appropriation for 1885	8,000 00

Act 115, approved July 8, 1886, directs that the unexpended balances, amounting to thirty-seven hundred and sixty-three dollars (\$3763), be transferred to and re-appropriated out of the General Fund of 1886, 1887 and 1888, to be paid out according to provisions and regulations of Act 46, as follows:

For artificial limbs and repairs of same in 1886	\$1,500 00
For artificial limbs and repairs of same in 1887	1,500 00
For artificial limbs and repairs of same in 1888	763 00

Appropriation for 1886	\$3,763 00
Appropriation for 1887	\$1,500 00
Appropriation for 1887	1,500 00

Act 32, approved June 29, 1888, directs that the unexpended balances, amounting to eight hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-one cents (\$845.91), appropriated by Act 115, Acts of 1886, be transferred to and appropriated out of the General Fund of 1888, to supply the citizens of this State who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States, with substantial artificial limbs, and those whose disabilities are such, through wounds, surgical operations or injuries received in the line of duty as soldiers in the service of the Confederate States, that an artificial limb would be of no practical use, may have the benefit of the *pro rata* share of this appropriation, as hereinafter provided.

For the loss of the use of a leg, eighty dollars (\$80); for the loss of the use of an arm, sixty-five dollars (\$65); for the loss of the sight of an eye, sixty-five dollars (\$65); for the loss of hearing in one ear, twenty dollars (\$20); for the loss of the voice, eighty dollars (\$80); for the paralysis of any portion of the body, causing disability, sixty-five dollars (\$65). All such cases of disability to be established by the certificate of two medical practitioners of good standing in the parish or district where the beneficiary resides; all applications for relief to be approved by the proper officer of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, or the Army of Tennessee; that all warrants issued under Act 32 are made receivable for any licenses or taxes due and payable to the General Fund of the year in which they are issued.

Appropriation for 1888	\$845 91
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Act 50, approved July 10, 1888, appropriates six thousand dollars (\$6000) out of the General Fund for the year 1889, and nine thousand dollars (\$9000) out of the General Fund of 1889 to supply and keep supplied with substantial artificial limbs the citizens of this State who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States, under provisions similar to those expressed in Act 69 of 1880 and Act 46 of 1884.

Appropriation for 1888	\$6,000 00
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The artificial limbs manufactured and furnished by Mr. A. McDermott, of New Orleans, under Acts 69 and 72, for the years 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, also under Acts 36 and 115, for the years 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887 having proved satisfactory in every respect, the contract for artificial limbs required by the State of Louisiana to supply its citizens was, for the fifth time, awarded him, under Act 50, for the years 1888 and 1889.

The prices specified in the contract are as follows:

Artificial legs.....	\$80 00
Repairs to an artificial leg.....	25 00
Artificial arms.....	65 00
Repairs to an artificial arm.....	15 00

All estimated for cash or its equivalent in warrants.

The fluctuations in these warrants for the past nine years have been from 60 to 93 cents.

Soldiers' Home.

The General Assembly has made the following appropriations for founding and maintaining the "Louisiana Soldiers' Home," established in 1883, on Bayou St. John, near the bridge at the end of Esplanade street, New Orleans:

Out of the revenues of 1883.....	\$ 2,500 00
Out of the revenues of 1884.....	2,500 00
For the year ending June 30, 1885.....	10 000 00
For the year ending June 30, 1886.....	16,000 00
For the year ending June 30, 1887.....	7,500 00
For the year ending June 30, 1888.....	7,500 00
For the year ending June 30, 1889.....	7,500 00
For the year ending June 30, 1890.....	7,500 00
	<hr/> \$55,000 00

To the above amount in State warrants may be added seven thousand dollars (\$7000) in cash, received from the two divisions of Louisiana Confederate Veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia and Army of Tennessee, being the amount realized from the two days' sham battles and entertainments given at the Fair Grounds, New Orleans, September, 1883.

The Soldiers' Home now affords comfortable quarters, clothing and subsistence to fifty-one Confederate veterans, all disabled from injuries, wounds or loss of limbs in line of duty.

To fully develop and carry out the purposes intended, and to establish on a firm basis the "Louisiana Soldiers' Home," in which all classes are interested, it is hoped that the General Assembly will continue the appropriations on a more liberal scale, for the extension and maintenance of this humane and deserving institution.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Respectfully returned, and attention invited to remarks of General Johnson. No organization of Confederate troops were furnished by the State, which was subjugated by the United States; but many thousands of her citizens went to the aid of the Confederate States, and served in most of them in their commands to the close of the civil war. (?)

Question No. 4. None.

Question No. 5. By act of the Legislature a piece of property known as Pikesville Arsenal has been donated for a Confederate Home, and now shelters some fifty or more veterans.

J. HOWARD, *Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Official inquiries were addressed to the Governor of Mississippi in 1890 and 1891.

No replies have been received to the respectful inquiries of the Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans, and in the absence of all information from Mississippi, we present with pleasure for the consideration of the United Confederate Veterans, the following valuable communication from General Allen Thomas, who served with distinguished gallantry at the siege of Vicksburg:

RUNNYMEDE, October 21, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans:

MY DEAR DOCTOR—Your favor of September, after some delay in finding me, was received. I have been trying to refresh my memory with reference to your inquiries, but it has been so much weakened by time and trouble that I find that I am not able to give you definitely the information you desire.

To your first inquiry: "Names of the medical officers in charge of the Confederate sick and wounded during the siege of Vicksburg, name also of Medical Director?"—

I would say, that Dr. Winn, of Holmesville, Avoyelles Parish was my Regimental Surgeon. Dr. Pierce was his assistant. Dr. Raoul Percy was also on duty; as was Dr. Walker, in charge of the First Louisiana Heavy Artillery (Fuller's command). As well as I recollect, Dr. Balfour was Medical Director, and Dr. Burchel, if I mistake not, was in charge of the hospital for the sick and wounded. Of course there were many other members of the medical profession who participated in the siege, but I do not recollect their names.

2. Number of Confederates killed and wounded during the siege of Vicksburg.

Ans. I do not know the exact number, but I can approximate. I understood at headquarters at the commencement of the siege, that we had 17,000 men of all arms of the service; there were about 11,000 paroled. Some time before the surrender, Gen. Pemberton called his General officers together to ascertain if it were possible to cut our way out. This was found to be utterly impracticable. There were but 11,000 men of all arms of the service fit for duty. And these were not in a condition to sustain continued exertions. We had no horses for either cavalry or artillery. Of course I cannot say positively the number of men paroled, but I heard it frequently stated that it was 11,000, leaving 6000 unaccounted for. In my opinion the great majority of these were killed or wounded.

3. Number of Confederate troops (officers and men sick and wounded) surrendered at Vicksburg?

Ans. About 11,000 (eleven thousand).

4. What was the condition, physical and moral, of the Confederate troops at time of surrender; could the struggle have been protracted much longer?

Ans. The Confederate troops suffered greatly for want of proper provisions, for some time before the end of the siege. A small cup of cornmeal or rice was a day's rations, and the men, from 48 days' service in the open trenches, exposed to torrid sun and all weather, unable to move from their positions, without being exposed to a storm of shot and shell, were necessarily much worn and emaciated; so apparent was this, that when I marched my brigade by a group of Federal officers, one of them exclaimed in my hearing, "Great God, can it be possible that these men held us in check for so long a time." The morale of the men was excellent. They could not have been driven; they might have been overwhelmed, but had no thought, so far as I could observe, of retreat or surrender. It would have been impossible for them to have continued the struggle much longer, as it was beyond the endurance of human nature.

5. Are there any authentic accounts of the siege of Vicksburg extant?

Ans. None that I know of. The late Jefferson Davis once asked me to write a history of the siege. I contemplated doing so, but was told that Col. McCordle, of General Pemberton's staff, was about to publish such a work, which induced me to abandon it. Regretting that I am unable to give you more accurate dates.

I am, with the highest esteem, most truly yours,

ALLEN THOMAS.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, APRIL 14, 1890. }

Joseph Jones, M. D., Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans, 156 Washington Avenue, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of yours of the 9th instant, requesting me to furnish your association data as to the number of troops furnished the Confederate States army by the State of Missouri, etc., and have to reply that there are no records at the capital from which to furnish the information desired.

There is an ex-Confederate association in this State, Mr. James Bannerman, Southern Hotel, St. Louis, being the president thereof, and it is possible that by communicating with him you may be able to ascertain what you desire to know.

Regretting my inability to comply with your courteous request, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

DAVID R. FRANCIS, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 21, 1891.

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., Box No. 1600, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of yours of the 17th, asking information concerning the Missouri troops in the Confederate Army, and also requesting detailed statement concerning the relations between Missouri and the Confederacy, which would require weeks of labor to prepare, if they could be furnished at all. I have referred that portion of your letter concerning the number of troops from Missouri in the Confederate service to the Adjutant General's department, of which Gen. Joseph A. Wickham is the head, and have asked the Secretary of State, Capt. A. A. Lesueur, who commanded Lesueur's Battery in the Confederate service to make reply to your request for copies of State papers relating to the civil war.

Respectfully

DAVID R. FRANCIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo, August 22, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Jones, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR—Questions 4, 5 and 6 of your letter to Governor Francis have been referred to me for reply, and in response would say:

1. This State has passed no law to pension or for the relief of disabled and indigent Confederate soldiers.

2. There is a Home for Confederate soldiers at Higginsville, this State, which was established and is being sustained by private contributions, and at which all worthy and needy Missouri ex-Confederates will be received and cared for.

3. In order to comply with your request for "State papers, acts, etc., relating to the civil war," I would be compelled to send you copies of Session Acts, proceedings of constitutional conventions, etc., which would make a package of considerable size, and not knowing whether you would be willing to pay the necessary freight or express charges, I thought best to write you for information on that point. If you wish me to send them, please say whether by freight or express.

A. A. LESUEUR, Secretary of State.
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 CITY OF JEFFERSON, Aug. 24, 1891. }

Governor David R. Francis, City:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to return the enclosed letter, with the information that there is no data on file in this office which will enable me to reply to the questions asked. I would suggest, that perhaps the Southern Historical Society could come nearer furnishing the information asked for than any one, unless it be Gen. Harding.

Very Respectfully.

J. A. WICKHAM, Adj't Gen.

To Gen. Harding: Can you reply?

D. R. F., Gov.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF JEFFERSON, Aug. 25, 1891.

Joseph Jones, M. D., 156 Washington Avenue, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR—In further answer of yours of 17th, I enclose communications from the department of the Adjutant General and from General James Harding, who was a brigadier in the Confederate service. You will observe therefrom that it is impossible to give you definite information on the points mentioned in your letter. I would suggest that you correspond with the Southern Historical Society in the city of St. Louis. Capt. Lesueur informs me that he has replied to the queries to which he could give satisfactory answers. Respectfully,

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 25, 1891. }

Hon. David R. Francis, Governor of Missouri:

GOVERNOR—Herewith I have the honor to return papers referred to me by you of this date.

I believe it to be impossible to give the information desired by Surgeon-General Jones, with any degree of accuracy. There are no records in this State from which it can be obtained, and it is very doubtful if the records of the Confederate war department will furnish it.

As regards question No. 1, the information must be very inaccurate, as Senator Cockrell, in his address at Kansas City a few days since, stated that Missouri furnished more men to the Confederate service than any State except one. I have given this question some attention, and am confident that 25,000 will include every man and boy in the Confederate service in this State. If the Senator is right, I am out of the way only about 60,000.

Very respectfully,]

JAMES HARDING.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 22, 1891.

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., P. O. Box 1600, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 17th inst., asking for information in regard to the troops furnished by the State of North Carolina during the Civil War, 1861 to 1865.

The information desired is not in this office, consequently can not be furnished by the Governor. He has referred your letter to the Adjutant General of North Carolina, with the request that he furnish you such information as he has in his Department.

Very truly yours, S. F. TELFAIR, Private Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following correspondence and documents embrace the sum of our present knowledge with reference to the Confederate veterans and disabled soldiers of 1861-1865 in the State of South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, April 11, 1896.

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., Box 1600, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR: The Governor has received yours of the 9th inst., and directs me to inform you that he will take immediate steps to procure as much of the information you desire as can possibly be obtained.

Very respectfully,

W. ELLIOTT GONZALES, Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL, }
 COLUMBIA, S. C., June 12, 1890. }

Surgeon-General Jones, New Orleans, La.

SIR: Herewith I send you some pamphlets relating to late war.

The rolls of companies from this State have never been completed, some 40 not having yet come in, as per report of 1886.

The number estimated to have been furnished by this State is about 60,000, of whom it is believed, from careful estimates, some 12,000 were killed or died. The rolls received have mainly been made from memory, hence are far from being correct, though some are fairly so.

General McCrady has kindly furnished the four pamphlets. I am very sorry I can not give you more reliable data. It is very doubtful if Legislature will ever have the rolls obtained put in book form.

Very respectfully,

M. L. BONHAM, Jr., A. and I. General.
JNO. SCOFFIN, Assistant.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

[Dictated.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., April 22, 1890.

Hon. Joseph Jones, Sur. Gen., etc., 156 Wash. Ave., New Orleans.

DEAR SIR: In response to the request of your letter of recent date, I have endeavored to collect the information sought and will communicate it to you as soon as I am able to obtain it.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. L. TAYLOR.

STATE OF TEXAS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
AUSTIN, May 17, 1890. }

Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La.

SIR: Your communication of the 9th ult., to His Excellency, Governor Ross, has been referred to this office. In reply, I would state, that no records, rolls, or papers of any kind, relating to the Texas soldiery, in the Confederate Army, can be found here, and, therefore, I have no means of supplying the desired information.

As to indigent or helpless Confederates, private enterprise and humanity have established a "Home" in this city for Confederates, but the State is constitutionally unable to make direct appropriations of money to keep said Home, but has given the rent from a large public building to this purpose, running from \$1500 to \$2000 annually in value.

Respectfully,

W. H. KING, Adj. Gen.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., August 22, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans, 156 Washington Avenue, New Orleans, La..

SIR: Your letter of the 17th inst. to Governor McKinney, requesting information as to the number of troops from Virginia in the Confederate armies; character of their organizations; numbers killed, wounded, died of disease, deserted; roster of medical officers, etc., etc., has been referred to me for reply. I regret extremely to have to say that it is not possible to give this information. In the great fire that attended the evacuation of this city, by the Confederate forces, April 3, 1865, the office of the adjutant-general, with its entire contents was destroyed. Whatever records or files it contained capable of throwing light on the subject of your inquiries, were thus lost forever. Of course, also, all headquarters' records and papers with our armies in the field were turned over to United States officers, to whom they surrendered, and are now in Washington.

There is in this State one Soldiers' Home for disabled Confederates. It is located in the suburbs of Richmond, and affords accommodations to about 130 inmates. The State appropriates \$10,000 a year to their maintenance. Besides some \$70,000 a year are appropriated for the relief of Confederate veterans disabled by wounds received in service. There are a number of Confederate Camps in various parts of the State, the principal one being R. E. Lee Camp, in this city, by which maintenance is given to needy veterans.

Very respectfully,

JAS. McDONALD, Adj. Gen'l.

Whilst the preceeding correspondence has yielded far less definite information than was desired, with reference to the forces engaged or the losses incurred by the individual Confederate States during the conflict of 1861-1865, at the same time it is evident that several of the Southern States have acknowledged, in a measure at least, their obligations to assist the disabled and destitute Confederate veterans. Foremost amongst the Southern States stand Florida, Louisiana and Georgia in their devotion to their sons who rallied to their defence in the hour of bloody and desolating war. However insignificant the assistance tendered the disabled Confederate soldiers, in comparison with the great resources of the States formerly composing the *Southern Confederacy*, let us hope for better, nobler and more generous assistance for the disabled and impoverished Confederate soldiers, and the forlorn and struggling widows of those who yielded up their lives to a just and righteous sense of duty to their native States.

With great respect, General,

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,

Surgeon-General United Confederate Veterans,

LIST OF DELEGATES.

[NOTE—This list is necessarily very incomplete and unsatisfactory, as many Camps disregarded instructions, some sending list of more and some fewer delegates than they were entitled to, and some failed entirely to furnish these Headquarters with their list of delegates, although repeatedly requested to do so. Publication is made of all lists sent to these Headquarters, or handed in during the Convention, those who were accredited, as well as those admitted to the floor through courtesy.

A great many of the names are so badly written, they are scarcely legible, so that the responsibility of errors and mis-spelling must rest with the officers of Camps sending them in, as all the care possible has been taken to decipher the names of delegates.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

MARYLAND DIVISION.

SOCIETY OF THE A. & N. OF THE C. S. IN MD.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Delegates.

Gen. Geo. H. Stewart,

Jno. C. Henry.

VIRGINIA DIVISION.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT ASS'N OF VA.

Senator Jno. W. Daniel,
Gen. Jos. R. Anderson,

Mayor J. Taylor Ellyson,
Hon. Geo. L. Christian.

JOHN R. COOKE CAMP, C. V., VA. ASS'N.,

WEST POINT, VA.

Delegates.

Hon. J. N. Stubbs, Chairman.

Lt. Col. J. H. Phaup,

Lt. Col. A. W. Eastwood.

Lt. Col. J. D. O'dell,

Surgeon C. T. Whiting,

Asst. Surgeon W. C. Nunn,

Capt. W. W. Green.

EWELL CAMP, C. V., VA. ASS'N.,

BRENTSVILLE, VA.

Delegates.

Capt. J. S. Powell,
L. S. Marstella,

Adj. J. P. Manuel,
Henry F. Lyon,

J. F. Wheat,
W. E. V. Kinchelor.

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.**CONFEDERATE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Delegates—at large.

E. D. Hall, Wilmington, N. C.	Gen. R. F. Hoke, Raleigh, N. C.
Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, N. C.	A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.
W. L. DeRossett, Wilmington, N. C.	Hon. Matt. W. Ransom, Graysburg,
Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, N. C.	H. C. Jones, Charlotte, N. C.
Elias Carr, Old Sparta, N. C.	F. H. Busbee, Raleigh, N. C.

First District.

Dr. C. J. O'Hagan, Greenville, N. C.	W. D. Pruden, Edenton, N. C.
W. P. Roberts, Gatesville, N. C.	

Second District.

W. W. Carraway, Kinston, N. C.	W. R. Bond, Scotland Neck, N. C.
Thos. W. Mason, Garysburg, N. C.	

Third District.

W. J. Green, Fayetteville, N. C.	Matt. Manly, New Bern, N. C.
Jas. R. Kenan, Kenansville, N. C.	

Fourth District.

W. H. S. Burgwyn, Henderson, N. C.	W. C. Stronach, Raleigh, N. C.
W. L. London, Pittsboro, N. C.	

Fifth District.

J. S. Carr, Durham, N. C.	J. Turner Morehead, Leaksville, N. C.
J. A. Long, Roxboro, N. C.	

Sixth District.

Jno. L. Cantwell, Wilmington, N. C.	R. T. Bennett, Wadesboro, N. C.
S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.	

Seventh District.

W. M. Robbins, Statesville, N. C.	Jno. A. Ramsey, Salisbury, N. C.
M. O. Sherrill, Newton, N. C.	

Eighth District.

C. B. Watson, Winston, N. C.	J. W. Wilson, Morganton, N. C.
W. H. H. Cowles, Wilkesboro, N. C.	

Ninth District.

T. F. Davidson, Asheville, N. C. G. S. Ferguson, Waynesville,
E. Everett, Bryson City, N. C. N. C.

FLORIDA DIVISION.

WARD CONF'D VET. ASS'N, CAMP No. 10, U. C. V.,

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Delegates.

Gen. Geo. Reese, W. D. Chipley, J. A. Wentworth.

W. W. LORING CAMP, No. 13, U. C. V.

BROOKSVILLE, FLA.

Delegates.

Fred. L. Robertson, S. Stringer, J. W. Corman.

INDIAN RIVER CAMP No. 47, U. C. V.,

TITUSVILLE, FLA.

Delegates.

J. Pritchard, A. D. Cohen, W. H. Sharpe.

ORANGE CO. CAMP No. 54, U. C. V.

ORLANDO, FLA.

Delegates.

Robert Howe, Gen. S. G. French.

MARION CO. CONF'D VET. ASS'N, CAMP No. 56, U. C. V.

OCALA, FLA.

Delegates.

Gen. J. J. Dickison, Gen. J. M. Martin, Col. Edwin Badger,
Wm. Fox, Jno. F. Dunn.

Alternate.

T. D. Lancaster.

R. E. LEE CAMP, No. 58, U. C. V.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Delegates.

W. D. Matthews, W. G. Toomer, A. O. McDonell,
W. G. Coleman, K. D. Chandler.

Alternates.

J. A. Enslow, Jr., W. C. Middleton, J. H. Huckabee,
E. T. Paine, W. M. Davidson.

*List of Delegates***NASSAU CAMP No. 104, U. C. V.**

FERNANDINA, FLA.

Delegates.

D. E. Maxwell.

Alternate.

W. D. Ballentine.

D. L. KENAN CAMP No. 140, U. C. V.

QUINCY, FLA.

Delegates.

Jas. E. Browne,

W. W. Wilson,

H. F. Sharon.

GEN. JOS. FINNEGAN CAMP, No. 149, U. C. V.

SANFORD, FLA.

Delegates.

Dr. R. W. Rea,

Jno. F. Early,

Dr. J. J. Harris.

Alternates.

Capt. Otis Tarver,

Capt. R. F. Whitner.

LAMAR CAMP, No. 161, U. C. V.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

Delegates.

Gov. F. P. Fleming,

D. Lang.

GEORGIA DIVISION.**CONFEDERATE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION, OF
NEWTON COUNTY,**

COVINGTON, GA.

Delegates.Capt. J. M. Pace,
Houston A. Jones,Col. L. L. Middlebrook,
Col. R. W. Bagley,Dr. E. H. Yancey,
L. A. Starr.**FULTON COUNTY, GA. CAMP No. 159, U. C. V.**

ATLANTA, GA.

Gen. W. L. Calhoun,
A. J. West,
J. H. Morgan,
W. M. Durham,John McIntosh Kell,
Geo. B. Forbes,
S. H. Laudrum,
D. A. Buice,J. Wm. Jones,
Henry R. Powers,
J. J. Barnes,
B. F. McDuffie,

W. B. Burke,

J. N. Smith.

ALABAMA DIVISION.

W. J. HARDEE CAMP, No. 39, U. C. V.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Delegates.

M. J. Bulger, Chairman,

Jos. F. Johnston,
R. E. Jones,
W. S. Smith,
D. J. McCord,

M. T. Porter, S. L. Robertson,
T. A. Hamilton, J. B. K. Smith,
W. D. Bulger, W. H. Reynolds,
J. M. Haron, R. W. Rutherford,
Gen. F. S. Ferguson.

LOMAX CAMP No. 151, U. C. V.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Delegates.

Major Gen. W. W. Allen,
Mayor C. J. Campbell,

Gen. J. T. Holtzclaw,
B. L. Wyman.

Alternates.

Major L. C. Ramsey, Capt. H. T. Walker, Capt. B. H. Screws.

BESSEMER CAMP, No. 157, U. C. V.

BESSEMER, ALA.

Delegates.

A. A. Harris,

N. H. Sewall,

T. P. Waller.

LOUISIANA DIVISION.

ARMY NORTHERN VA., CAMP No. 1, U. C. V.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Delegates.

E. M. Hudson, Chairman,

J. B. McPeake,
David Zable,
Pat Hayes,

John S. Mioton, Edwin Marks,
T. J. Dimitry, John T. Gilmore,
Mat. O'Brien, Charles Smith,

John H. Murray,

Fred. S. Washington.

Alternates.

Fred. A. Ober,
Peter Blake,
W. H. McChesney,

J. Moore Wilson, John Charles,
William P. Brewer, J. J. Cumpsten,
Thomas Higgins, George Murphy,

A. Kinsley,

L. L. Lincoln.

List of Delegates

ARMY OF TENN. CAMP No. 2, U. C. V.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Delegates.

Joseph D. Taylor, Chairman,

W. T. Cluverius,	Gen. J. A. Chalaron,	Walter H. Rogers,
Gen. Wright Schaumburg,		Dr. Y. R. Lemonnier,
Benj. F. Jonas,		John B. Vinet,
R. D. Screven,		Alden McLellan,
E. L. Bower,		R. H. Brunet,
William Bullitt,		J. T. Alléyn,
F. O. Trepagnier,		Charles A. Beck,
H. W. W. Reynolds,		Gen. John Glynn, Jr.

Alternates.

W. E. Huger,	A. W. Hyatt,	R. A. DeRussy,
R. W. Gillespie,	Adolphe Schreiber,	Thomas R. Roach,
J. U. Landry,	E. T. Manning,	Benj. F. Wiggin,
Charles Vanney,	N. T. N. Robinson,	John McCoy,
S. D. Stockman,	Pierre Lanaux,	Arthur Lambert,
Charles Vautier,	Albert Estopinal,	John B. Ballard.

GEN. LE ROY STAFFORD CAMP, No. 3, U. C. V.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

Delegates.

P. J. Trezevant,	James F. Utz,	R. T. Vinson.
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JEFF. DAVIS CAMP, No. 6, U.C.V.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Delegates.

Gen. Geo. O. Watts,	Thos. Clements,	W. W. Whittington,
Dr. S. N. Rushing,	Ben. Turner,	A. Jarreau.

RUSTON CAMP, No. 7, U. C. V.

RUSTON, LA.

Delegates.

T. W. Poole,	N. Burgess,	W. A. J. Lewis,
T. B. Finlay,	J. T. Baker,	E. M. Graham,
	W. A. Kirkpatrick.	

Alternates.

J. R. Fuller,	J. W. Heard,	John Hamilton.
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VETERAN CONFEDERATE STATES CAVALRY,
CAMP No. 9, U. C. V.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Delegates.

Col. W. G. Vincent,	Hon. J. A. Breaux,	B. R. Forman,
Gen. J. Henry Behan,	J. Pinckney Smith,	Dr. Joseph Jones,
J. C. Denis,		A. W. Crandell.

Alternates.

J. A. Harral,	T. C. Herndon,	G. H. Tichenor,
W. S. Wren,	E. R. Wells,	Columbus H. Allen,
T. W. Castleman,		H. C. Gause.

R. E. LEE CAMP, No. 14, U. C. V.

OPELOUSAS, LA.

Delegates.

L. D. Prescott,	John N. Ogden,	Gen. E. T. Lewis,
Charles W. Du Roy,	Leonce Sandoz,	A. B. Anderson,
	Ben. S. Bloomfield.	

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY CAMP No. 15, U. C. V.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Delegates.

B. F. Eshleman, Chairman.

John B. Richardson,	Wm. A. Randolph,	Eug. May,
W. B. Redmond,	W. Miller Owen,	Chas. A. Harris,
Chas. G. Johnsen,	W. T. Hardie,	E. I. Kursheedt,
Ed. A. Palfrey,		Louis A. Adam.

Alternates.

C. H. C. Brwn,	Wm. A. Collins,	Wm. Palfrey,
Chas. Palfreo	A. J. Leverich,	Charles E. Apps,
C. L. C. Dupuy,	J. Watts Kearney,	Robt. McMillan,
Hy. C. Florence,	H. L. Zebal,	P. O. Fazende.

HENRY ST. PAUL CAMP, No. 16, U. C. V.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Delegates.

Paul Conrad,	James A. Pierce,	John E. Nores.
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Alternates.

Valentine S. Goodin,	Leon Coppens,	Jeremiah Lyons.
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*List of Delegates***BATON ROUGE CAMP, No. 17, U. C. V.**

BATON ROUGE, LA.

Delegates.

F. D. Tunnard,	C. C. McGregor,	W. B. Cooper,
G. C. Mills,	C. A. Roberts.	

IBERVILLE CAMP, No. 18, U. V. C.

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Delegates.

Charles A. Bruslé,	Sebastian Heriat.
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R. L. GIBSON CAMP, No. 33, U. V. C.

EVERGREEN, LA.

Delegates.

Col. W. M. Ewell,	T. D. Wier,	G. B. Genin,
	Isaac C. Johnson.	

MAJOR VICTOR MAURIN CAMP, No. 38, U. V. C.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

Delegates.

R. N. Sims,	C. Mollere,	J. T. Nolan.
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Alternates.

A. D. Vega,	O. Landry,	E. Hidalgo.
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NATCHITOCHE CAMP, No. 40, U. V. C.

NATCHITOCHE, LA.

Delegates.

J. C. Trichell,	J. E. Breda,	J. H. Hill,
	J. N. Johnson.	

Alternates.

J. H. Prudhomme,	Gen. J. H. Cosgrove,	G. L. Trichell,
	J. Alphonse Prudhomme.	

CAMP MOORE CAMP, No. 60, U. C. V.

TANGIPAHOA, LA.

Delegates.

Capt. John Frieler,	R. L. Draughon.
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CALCASIEU CONF'D VET. ASS'N CAMP, No. 62, U. C. V.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Delegates.

J. W. Moore,	John McCormick,	C. L. Richardson,
	W. L. Hutchins.	

Alternates.

G. W. Richardson,	Alcide Landry,	G. W. Ryan,
	W. F. McClanahan,	

AMITE CITY CAMP, No. 78, U. C. V.

AMITE CITY, LA.

Delegates.

E. C. Cooley,	A. P. Richards,	J. M. Craig.
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Alternates.

T. B. Sowell,	Wm. B. Kemp,	S. D. Richardson.
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ISAIAH NORWOOD CAMP, No. 110, U. C. V.

MERRICK, LA.

Delegates.

Capt. J. S. Norwood,	J. F. Collins.
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RICHLAND CAMP, No. 152, U. C. V.

RAYVILLE, LA.

Delegates.

E. McDonald,	E. H. Williams.
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MISSISSIPPI DIVISION.

SYLVESTER GWIN CAMP, GRAND CAMP MISS. No. 18,

BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

Delegates.

Jas. A. Hoskins,	H. Cassidy,	Chas. Hinek,
E. M. Bee,	J. B. Daughtry,	A. E. Moreton,
F. S. Cotton,		J. F. Sessions,

YAZOO CAMP No. 19, GRAND CAMP MISS.

YAZOO CITY, MISS.

Delegates.

S. D. Robertson,	Robt. Campbell,	Jno. Newbery.
	Pat. Riley.	

BEN. HUMPHREY'S CAMP, No. 19, U. C. V.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

Delegates.

T. G. Vining,	F. R. J. Terry,	L. Palmer,
S. H. Aby,	C. Humphries,	O. H. Spence,
W. C. Wilkinson,		R. E. Jones.

Alternates.

T. P. Lockwood,	L. M. Dampeer,	J. W. Hurxthall,
T. F. Tillman,	W. J. Rea,	A. A. Boyd.

NATCHEZ CAMP, No. 20, U. C. V.

NATCHEZ, MISS.

Delegates.

Theo. L. Bauer,	J. B. O'Brien,	Jno. Connor,
Maj. John Rawle,	Robt Scudamore,	F. J. V. LeCand.

Alternates.

Jas. Pipes,	W. B. Irvine,	E. L. Hopkins,
M. J. Greany,	B. D. Guice,	A. D. Carpenter.

HATTIESBURG CAMP No. 21, U. C. V.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

J. J. Bradford,	E. H. Harris.
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J. J. WHITNEY CAMP No. 22, U. C. V.

FAYETTE, MISS.

Delegates.

J. J. Whitney,	F. H. Cully,	R. M. J. Arnette.
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Alternates.

W. L. Stephen,	Jas. Archer, Jr.	A. J. Melton.
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KITT MOTT CAMP, No. 23, U. C. V.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

Delegates.

Jas. B. Matteson,	Sam. H. Pryor,	W. H. Lofton.
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ROBERT A. SMITH CAMP, No. 24, U. C. V.

JACKSON, MISS.

Delegates.

R. J. Harding, Chairman.

Geo S Green,	Jno. McDonnell,	B. Lemly,
T. D. Pace,	Jno. G. Carraway,	J. F. Moore,
Jno. Hart,		H. Strauss,

WALTHALL CAMP No. 25, U. C. V.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Delegates.

E. H. Dial,	J. W. Broach,	W. F. Brown,
B. V. White,	T. C. Carter,	R. M. Houston,
T. C. Sinclair,	W. T. Colman,	W. L. Goldsmith,
E. E. Spinks,	J. G. Sandusky,	T. P. Brown,
F. M. Jones,	J. C. Andrews,	M. Winner,
J. S. Comfort,	H. M. Street.	

ISHAM HARRISON CAMP, No. 27, U. C. V.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

Delegates.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee,	Col. E. T. Sykes.
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WOODVILLE CAMP, No. 49, U. C. V.

WOODVILLE, MISS.

Delegates.

M. Jacoby,	P. M. Stockett,	Dr. J. F. Therrell.
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Alternates.

G. F. McGehee,	H. S. Van Eaton,	Frank Stuart.
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BEAUVOIR CAMP, No. 120, U. C. V.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISS.

Delegates.

Elliot Henderson,	Dr. W. F. Spence,	F. S. Hewes.
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Alternates.

A. J. Ramsay,	B. Dukeworth,	Chas. E. Smedes.
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JOHN M. STONE CAMP, No. 131, U. C. V.

TUPELO, MISS.

Delegates.

Major Gen. Jno. M. Stone,	J. C. Fenley.
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TENNESSEE DIVISION.

N. B. FORREST CAMP, No. 4, U. C. V.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Delegates.

J. P. Smart,	W. H. Tibbs,	C. A. Lyerly,
F. M. Gardenhier,	M. V. Reed,	G. G. Lillie,
	Thos. J. Howard.	

List of Delegates

FRED. AULT CAMP No. 5, U. C. V.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Delegates.

Frank A. Moses,	J. W. S. Frierson,	D. D. Anderson.
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Alternates.

W. A. Henderson,	C. S. Newman,	J. Y. Johnston.
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CONFEDERATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION CAMP No. 28,
U. C. V.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Delegates.

C. W. Frazer,	A. J. Vaughan,	Gen. G. W. Gordon,
J. H. Mathes,	T. F. Tobin,	H. C. Myers,
	R. P. Snowden.	

Alternates.

S. A. Pepper,	C. A. Douglass,	J. H. Martin,
M. L. Selden,	J. L. Goodloe,	H. L. Bedford.

FRANK CHEATHAM CAMP No. 35, U. C. V.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Delegates.

Jno. P. Hickman,	Jno. B. Talbot,	Ed. Reece,
Frank Anderson,	W. B. Clark,	S. W. Edwards,
H. T. Sinnot,	J. C. Loftin,	W. J. McMurray,
Barney McCabe,	Jno. W. Morton,	Isaac Litton,
P. M. Griffin,	Alex. Bolton.	

JNO. INGRAM CAMP No. 37, U. C. V.

JACKSON, TENN.

Delegates.

R. A. Allison,	J. J. Worrell,	W. F. Henry,
W. F. Blackard,	Wm. Holland,	Jno. W. Gates,
	E. B. McNeil.	

FELIX K. ZOLLIFFER, CAMP No. 46, U. C. V.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Delegates.

John F. Horne,	Charles Ducloux,	R. A. Armstrong,
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Alternates.

Jno. W. Hope,	Jas. C. Luttrell,	Mike J. Condon.
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DIBRELL CAMP No. 55, U. C. V.

LEWISBURG, TENN.

Delegates.

W. P. Irvine,

W. W. Walker,

Sam. C. Orr.

FORBES CAMP No. 77, U. C. V.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Delegates.

Clay Stacker,
D. Meriwether,

C. W. Tyler,
C. H. Bailey,

J. J. Garrott,
J. B. L. Lockert.

SHACKLEFORD FULTON CAMP No. 114, U. C. V.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Delegates.

A. M. Hall,
G. K. Crump,

W. C. Griswell,
J. D. Tillman.

E. N. Crawford,

JNO. L. McEWEN CAMP No. 134, U. C. V.

FRANKLIN, TENN.

Delegates.

T. F. Perkins,
W. J. Petway,

R. N. Richardson,
J. H. Akin,

J. O. Crump,
B. F. Roberts.

RAIN'S BIVOUAC OF TENN. STATE CAMP,

DICKSON, TENN.

Delegates.

S. G. Gleazor,

J. E. Fussell.

HINDMAN BIVOUAC SONS OF SOLDIERS.

Delegates.

Briscoe Hindman,
Paul W. Treanor,

W. D. Gale,
Litton Hickman,

R. P. Webb,
Frank Cheatham,

ROBERT HATTON BIVOUAC TENN. STATE CAMP,

LEBANON, TENN.

Delegates.

Capt. J. R. Lester,

Capt. C. C. H. Burton.

KENTUCKY DIVISION.

PARIS CAMP No. 95, U. C. V.

PARIS, KY.

Delegates.

Capt. A. T. Forsyth,

Jos. M. Jones,

List of Delegates

HARRODSBURG CAMP No. 96, U. C. V.

HARRODSBURG, KY.

Delegates.

Capt. Bush W. Allin,

VERSAILES CAMP No. 97, U. C. V.

VERSAILES, KY.

Delegates.Capt. Jos. G. Bailey,
State Senator. Jas. Blackburn,R. B. Suggett,
Henry L. Martin,

GEORGETOWN CAMP No. 98, U. C. V.

GEORGETOWN, KY.

Delegates.

Capt. A. H. SINCLAIR,

CYNTHIANA CAMP No. 99, U. C. V.

CYNTHIANA, KY.

Delegates.

Capt. A. S. Welch.

LEXINGTON CAMP No. 100, U. C. V.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Delegates.Maj. Gen. Jno. Boyd, A. M. Harrison,
Senator J. C. S. Blackburn,
Gen. Jno. C. Underwood,
Judge J. D. Hunt,S. G. Sharp,
Maj. R. S. Bullock,
Rowley Mann.

LAWRENCEBURG CAMP No. 101, U. C. V.

LAWRENCEBURG, KY.

Delegates.

Capt. P. H. Thomas.

JNO. W. CALDWELL CAMP No. 139, U. C. V.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

Delegates.

Col. Jno. W. Caldwell,

Maj. J. B. Briggs,

BOWLING GREEN CAMP No. 143, U. C. V.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Delegates.

Judge W. L. Dulaney,

Capt. E. L. Hines,

CONFEDERATE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISVILLE, KY., STATE
CAMP .

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Delegates

Gen. Jno. B. Castleman,

TEXAS DIVISIONS.

CAMP ECTOR EX-CONF'D VET'S STATE ASSOCIATION,

COOPER DELTA CO., TEXAS.

Delegates.

D. H. Lane, J. A. Good, L. T. Robinson.

Alternates.

Geo. W. Jones, W. T. Curington, J. F. Lamb.

JEFF. DAVIS CAMP OF TEXAS, STATE ASS'N,

CONCHO CO., TEXAS.

Delegates.

Capt. W. T. Melton, J. W. Ratchford.

J. B. Curry.

BEN. McCULLOCH CAMP No. 29, U. C. V.

CAMERON, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Col. E. J. McIver,	Wm. M. Gill,	J. F. Davis,
Jno. Hopkins,	Piper White,	T. F. Johnson,
Wm. Ditto,	J. L. Stewart,	W. D. Broadnax,
Robt. Culberson,	Park Kerr,	L. P. McCord,
T. A. Robinson,		J. J. Irwin.

STERLING PRICE CAMP No. 31, U. C. V.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Gen. W. H. Gaston,	F. Waltman,	T. B. Trotman,
J. P. Mundy,	Judge R. E. Burk,	Judge D. L. Stewart.
A. T. Watts,	J. C. Story,	H. W. Graber,
E. P. Marshall,	O. P. Bowser,	J. Pink Thomas,
W. H. Taylor,		Gen. W. L. Thompson.

JNO. C. UPTON CAMP No. 43, U. C. V.

HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. M. Smither, J. T. Jarrard, G. W. Farris.

Alternates.

J. T. Hunter, J. M. Abernathy, S. P. Montgomery.

J. E. B. STUART CAMP No. 45, U. C. V.

TERRELL, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. T. Walker, H. L. Parsons, W. L. Verner,
B. F. Coyle, J. B. Porter, J. A. Anthony,
Vic Reinhardt.

Alternates.

J. N. DeGuire, P. G. Nebhut, Joe. C. Campbell,
A. J. Beck, Ernberry Cameron, Geo. Russell,
Jno. Hitt, Robt. Michie.

COL. B. TIMMONS CAMP No. 61, U. C. V.

LA GRANGE, TEXAS.

Delegates.

R. H. Phelps, W. H. Thomas.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON CAMP No. 63, U. C. V.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Mark Downey, David M. Murphy, Miles Barber,
H. R. Sutherland.

Alternates.

Geo. French, Jos. Wright, Jr., J. E. Weymouth.

HOWDY MARTIN CAMP No. 65, U. C. V.

ATHENS, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Wm. Davis, C. E. Waldron, Jno. Miles,
W. T. Eustace.

GRANBURY CAMP No. 67, U. C. V.

GRANBURY, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Walter Glenn, S. H. Smith, Geo. W. Jones,
Lee Rhodes.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CAMP No. 71, U. C. V.

KINGSTON, HUNT CO., TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. F. Puckett, T. B. Spaulding, T. J. Foster.

Alternates.

J. A. Maupin,	J. W. Ellis,	M. L. Peebles,
	D. E. Thomas.	

ABILENE CAMP No. 72, U. C. V.

ABILENE, TEXAS.

H. L. Bentley,	C. Evans,	J. M. Isbell,
J. H. Pickens,	C. P. Warren,	D. W. Wristen.

W. J. HARDEE CAMP No. 73, U. C. V.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Maj. Gen. R. Cobb,	T. N. Skeen,	W. P. Skeen,
A. J. Fleming,		T. H. Wilson.

ROCKWALL CAMP No. 74, U. C. V.

ROCKWALL, TEXAS.

Delegates.

N. C. Edwards,	Joseph Cox,	Albert Walker,
W. B. Bonsall,		H. S. White.

Alternates.

W. L. Brown,	M. S. Austin,	B. G. Coone,
J. S. Hewitt,	R. D. Phillips,	T. M. Wade.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CAMP No. 75, U. C. V.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Jeff Chaisson,	R. R. Ridley.
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JOHN PELHAM CAMP No. 76, U. C. V.

COLEMAN, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Capt. J. J. Callan,	T. W. White,	W. A. Humphrey,
C. W. Thomas,		A. H. O'Keefe.

ERATH AND COMANCHE CAMP No. 85, U. C. V.

DUBLIN, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. B. Turnwell,	Jas. Terry,	W. H. Davis,
Pete Coker,	Wm. Howell,	Isaac Howell,
Jack Bowman,	R. A. Ross,	T. O. Moon,
L. E. Gillett,	J. N. Williams,	G. B. Chancellor,
W. A. Montgomery,		W. M. Clark.

*List of Delegates***BEDFORD FORREST CAMP No. 86, U. C. V.**

SEYMOUR, TEXAS.

Delegates.

L. A. Donnell,

R. J. Browning.

WM. L. MOODY CAMP No. 87, U. C. V.

FAIRFIELD, TEXAS.

Delegates.

G. T. Bradley,

J. T. Steward,

Dr. Jas. I. Bonner,

Dr. W. N. Sneed,

A. T. Watson,

R. L. Smith,

Ira. G. Cobb,

R. E. Steele,

R. F. Chandler,

H. J. Childs.

GRAYSON CO. TEXAS CAMP No. 90, U. C. V.

(Now Mildred Lee)

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Delegates.

G. S. Staples,

A. Fulton,

L. F. Ely,

E. P. Gregg,

J. T. Wilson,

J. C. Edmonds,

W. B. Chiles,

L. L. Mauchs,

Jos. Greer,

R. L. Belsher,

Robt. Walker,

Alternates.

J. L. Randolph,

H. N. Tuck,

M. H. Andrews,

A. M. Asheroft,

J. A. Potts,

S. J. Melton,

J. W. Scott,

I. N. Holder,

J. M. Kelley,

J. M. Culver,

J. C. Umphress.

BOB STONE CAMP No. 93, U. C. V.

MONTAGUE, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Capt. Bob. Bean,

R. D. Rugeley,

W. A. Williams,

Jno. W. Bowers,

W. W. Dillard,

W. L. Gwaltney,

Levy Perryman,

J. C. Bilbo,

A. Coleman,

J. W. L. Kern,

E. G. Bivens.

JOE. JOHNSTON CAMP, No. 94 U. C. V.

MEXIA, TEXAS.

Delegates.

T. J. Gibson,

J. M. Rambo,

W. P. Brown,

S. B. Love,

B. F. Wallace.

Alternates.

C. L. Watson,

J. P. Cook,

R. M. Love,

J. M. Suttle,

Rado Steele,

H. Williams,

C. H. F. Wood,

C. S. Bates,

J. E. Parker,

H. F. Simmons,

L. J. Farrar.

PAT. CLEBURNE CAMP, No. 102, U. C. V.

NARASOTA, TEXAS.

Delegates.

O. A. Norwood.

JOHN B. HOOD CAMP, No. 103, U. C. V.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Geo. A. Wheatley.

MAGRUDER CAMP No. 105, U. C. V.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. Z. H. Scott,	A. H. Wainright,	Thos. Keats,
Vic. Weeks,	Theo. K. Thompson,	C. C. Beavens,
	R. G. Jennett.	

JEFF. DAVIS CAMP, No. 108, U. C. V.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Delegates.

W. J. F. Ross,	A. E. Dubose,	J. C. Loggins,
W. M. McKnight,	R. P. Mackey,	Anson Rainey,
A. M. Dechman,	A. T. Miller,	J. B. Wilson,
Jno. Harrison,	Buck Syles.	

COLLIN CO. TEXAS CAMP, No. 109, U. C. V.

MC KINNEY, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Maj. Gen. W. N. BUSH,	J. M. Pearson,	W. M. Abernathy,
R. D. Allison,	Mc. Smith	J. B. Watkins,
H. C. Herndon,	W. M. BUSH,	W. M. Weaver,
W. S. Cummins,	J. F. Butler,	R. W. Carpenter,
H. M. Rollins,	M. A. Jackson,	T. J. Davie,
Roland Gooch,	H. M. Rollins,	Jno. Murchison,
J. B. King,	R. Murchison,	M. A. Jackson,
Henry Carver,	D. S. Stewart,	J. H. Smith,
R. W. Prater,	J. J. McDonald,	F. H. Welch,
H. M. Beatty,	W. T. Moore.	

W. P. TOWNSEND CAMP, No. 111, U. C. V.

CALVERT, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. W. White	J. P. Mercer,	S. F. Ferguson,
A. M. Rushin,	J. Y. Beasley,	W. R. Riley,
P. B. Waters,	C. W. Leopard,	C. W. Higginbotham,
A. L. Williams,	G. A. Gordon,	J. W. Weaver,

Alternates.

J. P. Greenlees,	D. B. Boreman,	E. G. Hamilton,
C. W. Gordon,		T. L. Lummines.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CAMP No. 116 U. C. V.

HAMILTON, TEXAS.

Delegates.

O. R. Morrison,	A. H. Watson,	F. C. Milner,
Battle Fort,	J. G. Barbes,	W. T. Shaffer,
J. N. Selph,	F. M. Carlton,	W. F. Saxon,

JEFF DAVIS CAMP No. 117, U. C. V.

GOLDTHWAITE, TEXAS.

Delegates.

D. S. Kelly,	D. I. Haralson,	F. M. Taylor,
J. C. Nailor,	I. G. Blackburn,	A. P. Carson,
W. W. Ware,	W. L. Martin,	M. J. Doyle,
J. H. Rutland,	W. Rosamond,	G. H. Fannum,
A. V. Lane,	T. S. Baird,	A. A. Hutchinson.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON CAMP No. 119. U. C. V.

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.

Delegates.

R. D. Gribble,	E. F. Comegys,	J. M. Wright,
O. N. Brisene,	A. Crozier,	J. E. Bridges,
N. B. Pearce,	J. P. Hall,	Dr. C. C. Walker,
J. W. Murphy,	T. D. Conener,	Jack Gillinwaters,
D. J. Kennedy,	P. B. Stover,	E. F. Carter,
W. H. Garmany,	A. Liudenthal,	Wm. Kilgore,
W. F. Miller,	D. J. Wilson,	A. R. Birdwell,
T. J. Roan,	H. L. Boone,	G. P. Foote,
Dr. J. T. Fears,	Jno. T. Walker.	

J. B. ROBERTSON CAMP No. 124, U. C. V.

BRYAN, TEXAS.

Delegates.

H. B. Stoddard,	J. J. Adams,	J. G. Anderson
M. W. Sims,	J. F. Parks,	J. S. Mooring,
S. B. Buchanan,	Jno. M. Corquodale.	

Alternates.

J. W. McAlexander,	W. G. Mitchell,	W. H. Harman.
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SUL ROSS CAMP No. 129, U. C. V.

DENTON, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. R. Burton,	J. M. Weeks,	C. C. Sullivan,
W. B. Brown,	D. A. Fry,	Dr. Brock,
Robert Keith,	Bob. Hardwick,	L. Willis.
	M. Willis.	

JAMES L. HOGG, CAMP No. 133, U. C. V.

CANTON, TEXAS.

Delegates.

W. F. Bradley.

EX-CONF'D ASS'N CORYELL CO. CAMP No. 135, U. C. V.

GATESVILLE, TEXAS.

Delegates.

	J. R. Brown, Chairman,	
Jno Schley,	R. H. Shoaf,	W. L. Card,
J. H. Toliver,	W. J. Toliver,	Joe Levin,
W. S. Hill,	J. M. Sarell,	J. H. Burnham,
J. M. Brown,	Charles Taylor,	W. A. McButs.
C. Brown,	W. W. Cox,	J. P. Cox.

CAMP ROGERS CAMP No. 142, U. C. V.

CALDWELL, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Dr. J. P. Oliver,	G. J. Williams,	H. H. Gilley,
W. L. Womack,	A. J. Norrill,	T. M. Hunt,
J. C. Hale,	J. T. Reeves,	A. J. Horten,
	A. J. Porter.	

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON CAMP No. 144, U. C. V.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Delegates.

D. M. Poor,	Hart Mussey,	W. H. Brooker,
Gen. W. H. Young,	J. V. Spring,	Gen. H. P. Bee,
W. B. Wright,	Archie Chivelier.	

GEO. D. MANION, CAMP No. 145, U. C. V.

KAUFMAN, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Dr. W. A. Mulkey.

List of Delegates

ALVARADO CAMP No. 160, U. C. V.

ALVARADO, TEXAS.

Delegates.

W. L. Martin.

HORACE RANDALL CAMP No. 163, U. C. V.

CARTHAGE, TEXAS.

Delegates.

Capt. J. R. Bond,	E. D. Hall,	B. F. Whitfield,
F. M. Daguell,	L. S. Pruitt,	D. M. Varoter,
W. E. Poke,	J. A. Alsup,	Dan. Chadwick.

HILL COUNTY CAMP No. 166, U. C. V.

HILLSBORO, TEXAS.

Delegates.

W. T. Moore,	P. M. Greenwide,	D. Harris,
E. M. Long,	C. C. Hicks,	Jno. Newsom,
J. P. Connell,	J. S. Robinson,	G. S. Tipps,
R. V. Hicks,	— Sivint,	B. Knox

JEFF. DAVIS CAMP No. 168, U. C. V.

PAINT ROCK, TEXAS.

Delegates.

J. W. Ratchford,	W. T. Meltor,	J. B. Currie,
D. W. Hudson,	R. W. Morris,	W. W. Fowler,
	J. A. Pace.	

TOM GREEN CAMP No. 169, U. C. V.

WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.

Delegates.

E. P. Nicholson,	Jno. Lynons,	Maj. Kinnison,
Dr. Nier,	B. G. Bidwell,	Capt. Rice.

MATT ASHCROFT CAMP No. 170, U. C. V.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEXAS.

Delegates.

R. M. Henderson,	W. F. Henderson,	W. J. Branen,
H. C. Dial,	Wm. Fear,	W. C. Hargrove,
	G. E. Anderson,	

ARKANSAS DIVISION.

EX-CONF'D STATE ASSOCIATION, CONFEDERATE CAMP OF
GARLAND COUNTY, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Delegates.

Gen. Jno. M. Harrell,

BEN. T. DUVAL CAMP No. 146, U. C. V.

FORT SMITH, ARK.

Delegates.

Capt. P. T. Duvaney,

Maj. Gen. Ben T. DuVal,

Charles Surgel,

Alternates.

Winder,

C. F. Bocquin.

INDIAN TERRITORY DIVISION.

JFFF. LEE CAMP No. 68, U. C. V.

MCALESTER, INDIAN, TER.

Delegates.

Capt. R. B. Coleman,

JOHN H. MORGAN CAMP No. 107, U. C. V.

ARDMORE, INDIAN, TER.

Delegates.

Geo. H. Bruce,

Jno. L. Galt,

W. Scott Cook,

W. W. Hyden,

D. J. Kendall.

DIVISION OF THE NORTH WEST.

EX-CONF'D ASS'N CHICAGO CAMP No. 8, U. C. V.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Delegates.

Gen. Jno. C. Underwood,

Col. R. H. Stewart,

Col. F. H. Southmayd,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DIVISION.

WASHINGTON CITY, CONF'D CAMP No. 171, U. C. V.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Delegates.

Major Albert Akers,

DAVIS MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 7, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 58.

The general commanding hereby appoints the following members of the United Confederate Veteran Association, in conformity with the unanimous vote of the convention of delegates assembled at New Orleans on April 8 and 9 "that a committee of one from each State and one from the Indian Territory be appointed, to be known as the "Davis Monument Committee." Members from the other States will be appointed as soon as their camps are enrolled in the organization:

Lieutenant General W. L. Cabell, chairman, Dallas, Texas.

Capt. John L. Galt, Ardmore, I. T.

General John M. Harrell, Hot Springs, Ark.

Major General J. O. Shelby, Adrian, Mo.

Colonel Charles G. Johnson, New Orleans, La.

Colonel J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.

Major General W. H. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.

Major General John Boyd, Lexington, Ky.

Major General John C. Underwood, Chicago, Ill.

General Joseph Hodgson, Mobile, Ala.

General W. L. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.

Major General J. J. Dickison, Ocala, Fla.

Dr. R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C.

Capt. B. H. Teague, Aiken, S. C.

Maj Albert Akers, Washington, D. C.

The committee will meet subject to the call of the chairman.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 23, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 71.

The general commanding hereby makes the following appointment of a member of the Virginia division, in addition to those already appointed in General Orders No. 58, current series, from these headquarters, to serve upon the "Davis Monument Committee," to-wit:

J. Taylor Ellyson, Richmond, Va.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

COMMITTEE ON PENSION FOR MRS. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS. }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 14, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 59.

The general commanding hereby appoints the following members of the United Confederate Veteran Association, as directed by a unanimous vote of the convention of delegates assembled at New Orleans, La., on April 8 and 9, 1892, as a committee "whose duty it shall be to memorialize the governors and legislatures of the States and Territories which comprised the late Confederate States, to grant to Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis a pension during her lifetime." Members from the other States will be appointed as soon as their camps are enrolled in the organization:

General Geo. W. Gordon, chairman, Memphis, Tenn.

Hop. G. W. Bolton, Pineville, La.

Major General N. B. Guy, McAlester, Indian Territory.

Jos. W. Mercer, Kansas City, Mo.

General A. T. Watts, Dallas, Texas.

Major General Ben. T. Duval, Fort Smith, Ark.

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Lexington, Ky.

Jos. F. Johnston, Birmingham, Ala.

Colonel Hugh H. Colquitt, Atlanta, Ga.

Gov. F. P. Fleming, Jacksonville, Fla.

Colonel J. B. Davis, Aiken, S. C.

Hon. Matt. W. Ranson, Garysburg, N. C.

Major General J. M. Stone, Jackson, Miss.

The committee will meet subject to the call of the chairman.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 14, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 60.

The general commanding hereby appoints the following members of the United Confederate Veteran Association, in conformity with the unanimous vote of the convention of delegates assembled at New Orleans, on April 8 and 9; "that a committee of one from each of the thirteen Confederate States, and one each from the Indian Terri-

tory, District of Columbia, and the Division of the Northwest, be appointed "as a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws." Members from the other States will be appointed as soon as their camps are enrolled in the organization:

General J. A. Chalarou, chairman, New Orleans, La.
 Major General John C. Underwood, Chicago, Ill.
 General Wm. L. Thompson, Dallas, Texas.
 Colonel R. B. Coleman, McAlester, Indian Territory.
 Geo. B. Spratt, Kansas City, Mo.
 Colonel Wm. P. Campbell, Little Rock, Ark.
 Colonel Jno. P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn.
 Thos. S. Logwood, Lexington, Ky.
 W. E. Mickle, Mobile, Ala.
 Major R. E. Wilson, Spring Place, Ga.
 Colonel Fred. L. Robertson, Brooksville, Fla.
 F. B. Henderson, Aiken, S. C.
 Colonel E. D. Hall, Wilmington, N. C.
 Colonel E. T. Sykes, Columbus, Miss.
 Maj Albert Akers, Washington, D. C.

The committee will meet subject to the call of the chairman.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

COMMITTEE ON PENSION FOR MRS. DAVIS AND ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
 NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 13, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 74.

The general commanding hereby makes the following appointment of members of the Virginia Division, in addition to those already appointed in General Orders Nos. 59 and 60, current series, from these headquarters, to wit:

To serve on the committee to memorialize the Governors and Legislatures of the States and Territories which Comprised the late Confederate States, to pension Mrs. V. Jefferson Davis:

Gen. Alex. W. Archer, Richmond, Va.

To serve on Committee on Constitution and By-Laws:

Gen. E. M. Henry, Norfolk, Va.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

HISTORICAL COMMITTEE AND ON SOUTHERN SCHOOL HISTORY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 13 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 75.

The general commanding hereby appoints the following committee; as directed by a unanimous vote of the convention of delegates assembled at New Orleans, La., on April 8 and 9, 1892, as a "Historical Committee, and on Southern School History" to formulate a plan to secure a true and reliable history of the late civil war, and to select a proper and truthful history of the United States to recommend for use in the public and private schools of the South:

Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, chairman; Sewanee, Tenn.

Prof. J. N. Stubbs, Woods' Crossroads, Gloucester Co., Va.

Prof. Alonzo Hill, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee, Starkville, Miss.

Major Gen. Ellison Capers, Columbia, S. C.

Col. H. L. Bentley, Abilene, Texas.

Prof. J. W. Nicholson, Baton Rouge, La.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

COMMITTEE TO AID MAIMED AND HELPLESS CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 20, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 76.

The general commanding hereby makes the following appointments in conformity with a resolution unanimously passed by the late convention of United Confederate Veterans held at New Orleans,

La., April 8 and 9, 1892, as a committee whose duty it shall be to memorialize the governors and legislatures of the several States and Territories which Comprised the late Confederate States, (which have not already done so) requesting that adequate provision be made for maimed and helpless Confederate Veterans and their widows, to-wit:

Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, chairman; Columbia, S. C.

Hon. Jno. W. Daniel, Richmond, Va.

Ex-Gov. Rob't Lowry, Jackson, Miss.

Ex-Gov. L. S. Ross, College Station Texas.

Ex-Gov. Jas. B. Eagle, Little Rock, Ark.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

DATE NEXT REUNION.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 11, 1892. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 62.

The general commanding announces that under the resolution passed at the late reunion in New Orleans, leaving the date of the next annual meeting and reunion, which is to be held in the city of Birmingham, Ala., to the general commanding and the two department commanders; they have unanimously agreed upon Wednesday and Thursday, July 19 and 20, 1893, which date has been submitted to our host at Birmingham and acquiesced in.

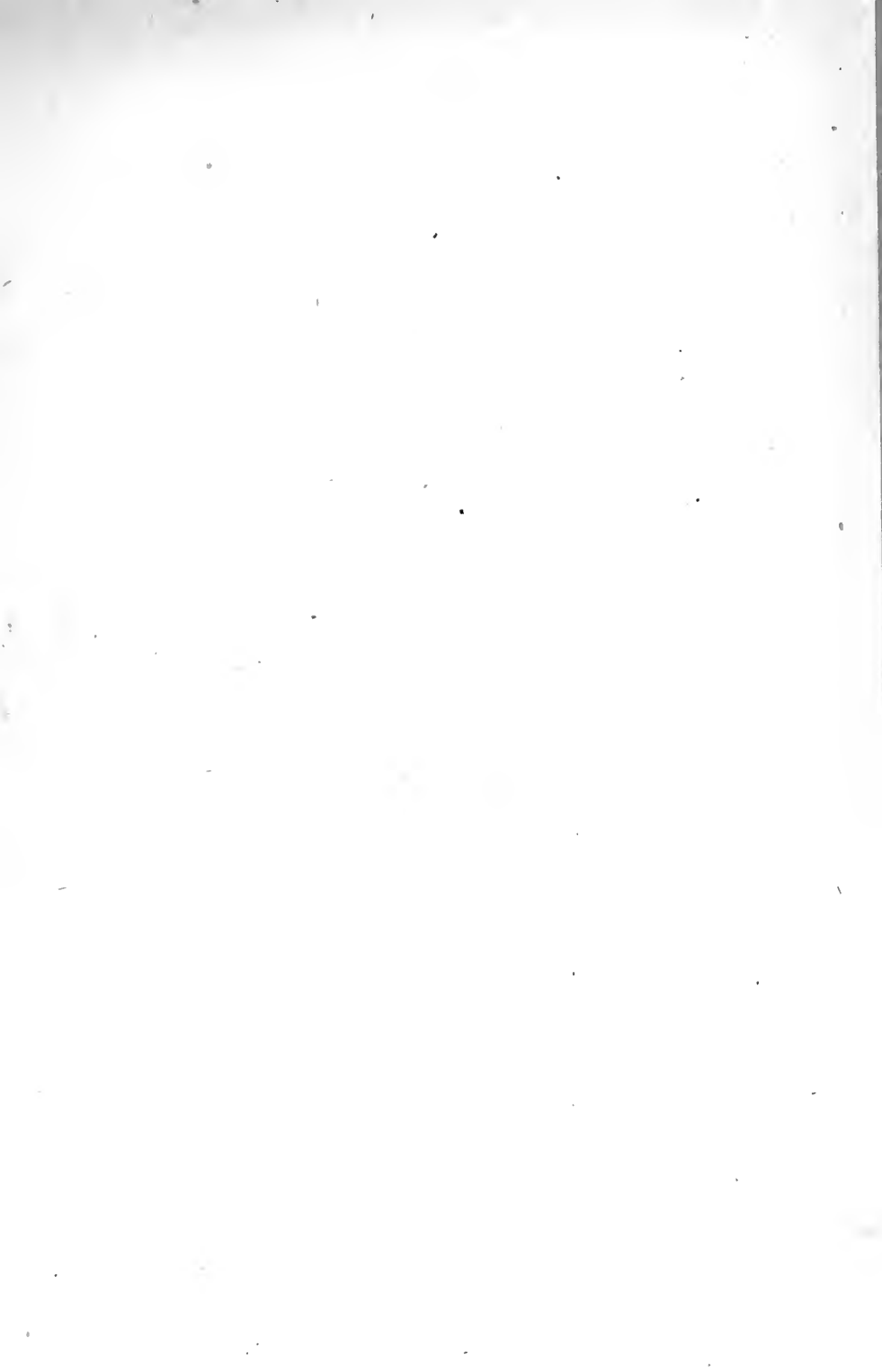
By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.





PRICE 50 CENTS

MINUTES

OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL
MEETING AND REUNION
OF THE :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

United Confederate Veterans

HELD AT BIRMINGHAM,
ALABAMA, on WEDNESDAY
AND THURSDAY, APRIL
25th AND 26th, 1894 :: :: ::



J. B. GORDON
General Commanding

GEO. MOORMAN
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff

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Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. H. TAYLOR,
General Passenger Agent,
Washington, D. C.

G. B. ALLEN,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

MINUTES

OF THE

Fourth Annual Meeting and Reunion

OF THE

United Confederate Veterans

HELD AT

Birmingham, Alabama,

On Wednesday and Thursday, April 25 and 26,

1894

JOHN B. GORDON, General Commanding

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff

NOTICE.

The files in the office do not contain the original papers for the Reunion held in Birmingham, Ala., in 1894, and in Houston, Texas, in 1895. I have made diligent search, but have not been able to find them.

Recognizing that there should be no break in the published records of our Order, I went (by direction of the Commander-in-Chief) to the city of Birmingham recently to copy from the local papers the accounts of the proceedings as printed at the time; and the result is now presented to the Camps.

I take this occasion to express my thanks to the editorial and business management of both *The Age-Herald* and *News*. Every courtesy was extended to me to accomplish my purpose, and every facility given. I am deeply grateful,

WM. E. MICKLE,
Adjutant General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 12, 1906.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Fourth Annual Meeting and Reunion
OF THE
United Confederate Veterans,
HELD AT
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA,
Wednesday and Thursday, April 25th and 26th, 1894.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, Wednesday, April 25th, 1894.

The time for the calling to order of the Fourth Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans was set for nine o'clock. Long before this hour arrived thousands had effected entrance into the wigwam, and by the time the hour mentioned had arrived fully ten thousand people had found seats, while there were still others who could not gain admission. Upon the stage were seated General J. B. Gordon and staff, all the Governors present and prominent ex-Confederates and other personages of note.

A few minutes after nine o'clock, just outside of the wigwam, salutes were fired by cannon, and Gramb's Reunion Band played "Dixie." The moment the first chord of this soul-stirring air was touched hats went up, flags were waived, handkerchiefs shaken and yells of joy from enthusiastic Confederates and sympathizers in a common cause filled the air.

When the first tune of the Reunion was ended, Maj. Gen.

Fred. S. Ferguson felled the gavel upon the table, and the meeting of the Fourth Annual Reunion of Confederate Veterans was called to order.

General Ferguson stated that in the name of everybody, he extended to the old soldiers a soldier's welcome, and asked that they take the best that they found in the tent. After extending this welcome, he asked the audience to rise; and the opening prayer was offered by Assistant Chaplain-General J. Wm. Jones, D. D., in the absence of the Chaplain-General.

Dr. Jones, in calling the blessings upon this meeting, said in a fervent manner:

"Heavenly Father! we ask that Thy blessings be upon us to-day as we are gathered together in this Reunion. We thank Thee that Thy blessings were over us in battle, and we thank Thee that Thy blessings are over us here to-day. We thank Thee that, while many have fallen out of our ranks, so many of us remain to bless Thy name to-day. We thank Thee that in the days that tried men's souls, we had men of courage to fight for our cause. We thank Thee that there still remain the principles of justice and truth that we fought for. We thank Thee that those principles have been preserved, and that the Sons of Veterans to-day maintain the principles of their fathers. Hear us and answer us, and be with us in our Reunion, and grant that The God of Abraham, and of Isaac and of Jacob, and the God of Jackson, and of Johnston, and of Lee be with us in the days that are to come. We ask this all in Jesus' name. Amen."

After prayer, General Ferguson introduced to the vast audience his Excellency, Gov. Thos. G. Jones, who for Alabama extended the visiting Confederate Veterans a cordial welcome to the confines of Alabama, and assured them that during their stay they would be met with hospitality characteristic of true soldiers. He said:

"Generals, Citizens and Countrymen: The proud honor has fallen to my lot in behalf of Alabama to welcome you to her soil. But what is the power of words compared to the deep feeling that wells up in our hearts as we contemplate the grandeur and significance of this meeting! There was never a time when the soil of Alabama did not throb when the feet of a soldier pressed it. God bless the soldier in his old age! Some have asked if it would not have been better if these Veterans who survived had fallen in the paths of bravery while fighting for justice and right, and avoided the temptations and trials of a later time; but if the career of the Confederate soldier was grand in war, it has not surpassed his career in times of peace. But the soldier in peace has been equal to the soldier in war.

"We have not met here to-day in a spirit of apology or in a spirit of condemnation. Every man who went into battle with a clean hand and came out with a clean hand, went in as a brave man and came out as a brave man, is our countryman.

"It seems but a dream, those thirty years, when the shadow of Appomattox fell like a pall upon this land. We look into the eyes to-day of men who followed the great commander who fell at Shiloh; we look into the eyes of men who heard the immortal words: *See Jackson standing like a stone wall*. And as countrymen we meet here to-day in memory of a lost cause.

"Your exercises are to be crowded, and I will not detain you longer. I know I endorse the true sentiment of every man in Birmingham and in Alabama when I say—Welcome! Thrice welcome!! God bless the Confederate Veterans."

Mayor Fox was then introduced by General Ferguson to extend to the visiting people a hearty, cordial and warm welcome to Birmingham—a city now, but unknown when the old soldiers who are now assembled here were fighting for what they thought to be right.

Mayor Fox, in extending to the Veterans Birmingham's welcome and appreciation of their presence, said:

"Ladies, Commander-in-Chief and Members of the Confederate Veterans' Association: "It is, indeed, a most pleasant duty devolving upon me as the executive head of our municipality, that of extending in the name of our people a cordial welcome to the Veterans of the Confederacy who honor us with their presence to-day. Your coming has been looked forward to by our citizens as a distinguished honor to this young city of the mountains, which, in its pluck and enterprise, gives evidence of that undaunted spirit which war's reverses and privations could not diminish in a courageous people.

"From out the din and smoke of disastrous battle came the Veterans to retrieve in peaceful fields the wrecked fortunes of our Southland. Through heroic struggling they reared institutions that reflect the genius of master minds, and have enchaind the admiration of the civilized world by their rapid and progressive strides to a grand and lasting prosperity.

"Birmingham is one of the outgrowths of this spirit and these labors of the Veterans. The brain of a Veteran projected the city, the brawn of Veterans built it, and in dire calamity their patriotism preserved it; and to-day we want the Veterans to feel that they own the city free from all incumbrance.

"Our people are with you in sentiment and sympathy, and in the rekindling of the memories of the great struggle through which you passed, join with you in the tributes of a loving people to the heroes whose lives paid the penalty of devotion to principle, and add thereto our assurances of affection for the gallant men, many of whom meet us here

to-day, spared by a kindly fate to redeem their country and their homes from the gloom and unhappiness of despair.

"Again, I bid you a hearty and loving welcome to our city, homes and firesides." [CHEERS.]

GENERAL GORDON.

Wild yells went up when General Gordon's name was pronounced by General Ferguson. Banners were flung to the breeze as Lee Camp of Richmond, Va., entered the hall at this moment, with two drummer boys at their head. The din and applause was such that for full five minutes General Gordon could not speak. He said:

"My Confederate Brothers and Confederate Sisters: It is my pleasure to respond to the hearty welcome just given us by this grand old State. I wish to assure the Governor of Alabama that the followers of those immortal men to whom he has referred are ready to meet with him in his cordial memory of those immortal dead. Yes; here are the men who followed Lee and Jackson and Johnston, and all the leaders who have made the pages of American history what they are.

"In one sense, my brethren, I am not the man to respond to a welcome from Alabama, for in that sense I am an Alabamian myself, and feel that it would be more proper for me to stand with her Governor and extend to the brave men of other States her welcome rather than to receive it; and, on the other hand, I am perhaps of all living men the proper one to make this response, because no living man is more indebted to Alabama than I am. It was among the mountains of Alabama that I first heard the voices that called us to battle. It was an Alabama regiment which I led, or rather which led me, into that bloody fray, and made principles when it swept over the frowning breastworks and left death upon the fields. We all have a right to feel thankful and be proud of all Alabama to-day. We can lay our tributes at her feet for her welcome. Alabama's name is enough to endear her to our hearts. In the first place, she is composed of seven letters, which is a lucky number. Four of the letters are the first letter of the alphabet. You may look at her from the front or behind, and she still stands at the head of the list; and if Alabama should have any trouble in selecting a governor we will furnish her all the candidates she wants. [LAUGHTER.]

"The iron of her mountains, the rich soil of her black belt, and the timber of her sunny coast, place her in the front ranks of our Southland.

"Since our last meeting many of our comrades have fallen from the ranks into that last sleep of rest. Kirby Smith has gone, and that sturdy Roman, Jubal Early, has followed him; Vance and Colquitt, soldiers and statesmen, have joined the Confederate ranks beyond the grave.

"In conclusion, I wish to return the thanks of all these brave men to this great State, whose hospitality is as limitless as the air around us."

General Gordon sat down amid loud cheers, and the band played the Bonnie Blue Flag. He then took the chair as Commander-in-Chief, and announced that the Fourth Annual Reunion was ready for business.

General Watts, of Texas, arose and presented General Gordon with a gavel as a testimonial of respect from the Trans-Mississippi Department.

In accepting it, General Gordon said:

"That the wood of which the gavel was made was no more indestructible than the sentiments of the donors who followed the fortunes of war."

Maj. Gen. Geo. Moorman, Adjutant General, then began calling the roll of Camps, when he was interrupted by the adoption of a resolution, calling for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, consisting of one from each State and from the District of Columbia and Indian Territory.

The Chair at once appointed the committee.

A motion was then made that a committee be appointed by the Chair to which shall be referred all resolutions unread, saving the caption. An amendment was offered that all resolutions be read in full to the Convention, before going to the committee. The amendment was voted down, and the resolution adopted. The Chair appointed the Committee, with Col. J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, as chairman.

Owing to the confusion and noise, it was decided, on motion, that all business be dispensed with until sergeants-at-arms had been stationed at the posts in the wigwam to keep order. Camp Hardee, of Birmingham, furnished these officers at once.

Gen. John C. Underwood, of Chicago, was recognized by the Chair. General Underwood called attention to the Confederate Monument erected in Chicago at a cost of \$100,000.00, and concerning which the United States Senate has now under consideration the dedication of four cannon and balls captured during the late war.

[At the rear of the wigwam had been placed a cast of the bronze statue from the original in Chicago. At a signal, Miss A. P. Hill unveiled the statue, and the band played "Dixie." Everybody yelled, threw up their hats, rapped canes and waived handkerchiefs.]

He then explained the situation of this grand monument erected at a considerable cost to the memory of the Confederate dead in the cemetery at Chicago. Continuing, he paid General Cabell and daughter high tribute for the manner in which they had faithfully worked for this monument.

General Cabell arose, and said he hoped the Camps would contribute liberally to this monument. He alluded in passionate terms to a monument more lasting still. "I warrant the Trans-Mississippi Department will come up all right. I will start the ball rolling at \$10.00 myself. Let the Sons and Daughters of the South help us in this work."

General Underwood stated that the pedestal of the Chicago statue was made of old Georgia granite.

Donations to the monument were subscribed at a rapid rate, and great confusion resulted. "We must have silence," said General Gordon; and, on motion, it was decided to discontinue taking subscriptions.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was presented and adopted.

A motion to adjourn to 2 o'clock was offered, but voted down.

General Stephen D. Lee, chairman, then read report of the Historical Committee as follows:

(This report was printed in pamphlet form shortly after the adjournment of the Convention, and mailed to each of the Camps—Wm. E. Mickle, Adjutant General.)

When General Lee finished reading the report, amid thunders of applause, Dr. J. Wm. Jones arose, and made an enthusiastic speech with the view of having true histories of the South written. He offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the present Committee on History be continued, with power to fill vacancies in the members, and with instructions to recommend such other histories as may from time to time be published and shall come up to the high standard we have adopted; and that the committee shall do everything in its power to encourage the preparation of suitable histories, and especially to encourage their publication by the building up of Southern publishing houses, which shall be able and willing to publish such histories."

The Convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 25, 1894.

Before the business of the afternoon session was taken up, Dr. W. J. McMurray, of Nashville, presented General Gordon with a cane, made from straight hickory out of a Tennessee hickory thicket. It was cut, dressed and put in shape by a one-legged soldier, and was presented by a one-armed one, with a soldier's wish for success and happiness. General Gordon returned suitable thanks.

Senator James H. Berry, of Arkansas, was kept at home by official duties, and could not make the address that was expected. General Clement A. Evans, of Georgia, was called, and made an excellent address, which set fire to the hearts of the "old boys," and of which the following is a synopsis:

"You will remember that the young men in the days gone by, leaving their homes in the various States, rushed to the front, with and without arms, and were united for a series of years, protracted by reason of our valor, until at last we came to separate in sorrow, separated by reason of defeat; but every true Southern man feeling that in the separation there was no breach for brotherhood, and in defeat there was no dishonor for the soldier.

"The Confederacy has been the thought of most of you, of most of the people of our great section. Though extinct as a political power, still the sacred sentiment of patriotism which inspired it lives. I do not think any circumstances can arise which will kill that feeling in Southern hearts. We are true as men to all the principles of our government; we are loyal to every part of the Constitution; we are believers in the popular form of government, such as we have to-day under our present Constitution; we are true to every impulse of good government—but our trueness does not interfere with our rights as Confederates. When Southern men cease to be true to the principles that our fathers asserted, when they cease to love their States, when Southern men cease to love our lovely Southern women, and Southern women cease to be lovely, when these things come to pass, then this Confederate sentiment will die, and liberty will find its grave.

"There is no nation on the earth that has left such a heritage to the world as this nation. It arose unstained by a crime, and died without having lost its purity or stamped dishonor upon its name. Other nations have died, and not one single note of their music is to be heard, but "Dixie" is heard in every land, upon every tongue."

The speaker was loftiest in his assertions of love for the old Confederate soldier; he said that he had a heart big enough to include them all. It was impossible to tell how much he did love his comrades. He would be delighted to give each of them a warm grasp of the hand, and show to each the warm beatings of his heart. They were growing fewer and fewer as the years went by, yet the sentiment that bound them together gathered fresh strength as time passed on.

It was proper and fitting that the Confederate soldier should see that true and correct histories of the war should be prepared, that the young people of the South should know the true attitude of their fathers, and not grow to look upon them as traitors, or as men engaged in an effort to disrupt the government. The books that they read should be prepared with a view of vindicating the part their fathers took in the mighty struggle. There was a glory about the lost cause which emblazoned it in a new light. The principles for which the war was waged still live, and mankind has been made better for the recognition of them.

There were many moist eyes throughout the vast crowd when the speaker made reference to the love existing between himself and General J. B. Gordon; and when that soul-stirring instance from Holy Writ wherein the souls of David and Jonathan portray their depth of feeling for each other.

This gives but a faint conception of the grandeur and power of this magnificent address. It was made to the "Men of the Sixties;" and the enthusiastic way in which it was received showed that they appreciated and treasured every word.

General Gordon, deeply moved, made suitable reply.

General A. P. Stewart was introduced, and made an extended talk upon the proposed Chattanooga and Chickamauga Military Park. He spoke at length upon the manner in which Congress had dealt with the matter, and urged the appointment of commissioners from each State to visit these fields, and mark the places of battles and commands. He urged these Veterans to go to Chattanooga, and visit these fields during the present Reunion.

The Convention then adjourned to Thursday morning, April 26, at 9:30 o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, Thursday, April 26th, 1894.

At 9:40 o'clock the gavel fell, and General Gordon announced that the session would be opened with prayer by Assistant Chaplain-General J. Wm. Jones, D.D., who said:

"We invoke thy presence, Oh God! for we would not engage in anything that we could not ask thy blessing. We thank Thee for this pleasant Reunion; we thank Thee for the privilege of taking old comrades by the hand, and for the pleasant intercourse we experience here to-day. We pray Thee that nothing may occur to mar the pleasure of this meeting. God bless the Confederate Veterans; God bless their widows and orphans; God bless all that has been done to take care of them in their need, and all that may be done; God grant that the record made by the Veterans in the war, and the still greater record they have made in peace, may be blessed.

"God grant that we may return to our homes better prepared to praise Thy name. Hear us, and answer us; pardon, sanctify and save us; we beg for Jesus' sake. Amen."

A gentleman from South Carolina stated that there was a Federal soldier in the audience who, by careful nursing, saved the life of a brave Confederate; and he moved that this gentleman be brought to the platform. The motion was unanimously adopted; and Mr. Milstead, of Ohio, was escorted to the platform.

Colonel J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, read the report of what was being done towards erecting the Jefferson Davis Monument.

General Cabell asked that all Camps take an interest in this monumental undertaking, headed by General Underwood, and see that the money that had been subscribed be sent at once to the treasurer at Richmond.

General W. H. Jackson, in an eloquent manner introduced General Miller, the Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Alabama. Furthering his eloquent speech, he spoke of the manner in which General J. B. Gordon saved the life of General Francis C. Barlow.

Commander Miller presented to General Gordon in the manner typical of an American soldier a cane cut from the place which is now known as "Bartow's Hill."

General Gordon, in accepting the cane, said:

"General Miller, it would be idle for me to attempt to express in words what I feel upon this presentation. I can only say that in that war there did never come into my breast or into the breasts of any of these

brave men here to-day a single feeling of animosity, but that they were inspired by that one word duty—only *duty*. And now looking back over that war, I can say, and I know I express the sentiment of all these Veterans, that it matters not what flag a soldier followed, it matters not what uniform he wore, since he was there through a conviction of duty and consciousness of the call of his country had inspired him, and he was willing to lay down his life at the call of duty. As such we welcome you here to-day. I welcome you as a one-time foe, but now a friend; and I stand to pledge to you the loyalty of as brave a people as the sun ever shone upon. And now, sir, in behalf of this brotherhood, I bid you most hearty welcome.”

At this juncture, some one found a pocket-book, and handed it to General Gordon, who said: “Another Trophy of Honesty.”

General Underwood stated that the Committee on Constitution were ready to make a report. After one or two sections had been read, a motion was made to postpone action till the next meeting.

General Underwood said that the work of the committee was hard, and he knew what it takes to get through with such business. He insisted that the admendments be adopted.

General Waul advocated a postponement.

General W. H. Jackson spoke upon the adoption of the report.

Numbers of protests against adoption came from the Louisiana Division.

A motion was made, and defeated, to consider the report by sections.

The motion to adopt the Constitution as a whole unread was adopted almost unanimously, the Louisiana members still voting loudly “No.”

A motion was made that a committee be appointed to select officers for the coming year, which was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported favorably upon marking the lines occupied by Southern troops on every battlefield in which they participated. Approved.

They recommended that the Chair be instructed to appoint, if he see fit, a committee of three to send greetings of the United Confederate Veterans to the Grand Army of the Republic, and invite them to hold their next Reunion at Atlanta, Ga., as Atlanta has invited them to do so. This brought forth a heated discussion. Chaplain-General J. Wm. Jones was opposed most decidedly to

this step. F. H. Bushell, of South Carolina, said that there should not be such display of animosity. E. C. Gordon, a brother of General J. B. Gordon, begged for harmony and urged that no bitterness be manifested. W. H. Burgoyne, of North Carolina, begged that the resolution be adopted. The recommendation of the Resolution Committee was then put, and adopted.

General W. H. Jackson, from the committee to nominate officers for the coming year, submitted the following:

Commander-in-Chief, J. B. Gordon.

Commander Army Northern Virginia Department, General Fitzhugh Lee.

Commander of Army Tennessee Department, General Stephen D. Lee.

Commander of Trans-Mississippi Department, General W. L. Cabell.

And all were unanimously elected.

General Gordon, with tears in his eyes, said:

"Comrades, I have no language at my command capable of conveying to you the sentiment which wells up in my heart at this honor you have given me. It had been my purpose to retire from this office and leave it to some one worthier than myself. [Voices: Couldn't be found.] I accept the honor, comrades, with all the love and loyalty to you and your cause that ever throbbled a Southern heart. I want to say one or two things before I take my seat. I won't detain you long. [Voices: Go on; go on.]

"In my opinion, and this opinion is based upon long thought and investigation of history and inquiry, there never existed in the history of the world, and there may never exist in the history of the world an army that from a standpoint of courage and in other particulars, equalled the Confederate Army. Whether led by great leaders or not, whether thirsty or hungry or haggard, they marched into the gloom with a courage unparalleled in the history of all the ages that have passed. That reminds me of an occasion when a one-legged old Confederate Veteran had been discharged on account of the loss of his leg. He went into a prayer-meeting where Brother Brown was leading in prayer; and in the course of that prayer Brother Brown said: 'Heavenly Father, we pray Thee to give us more courage in this strife that is now going on; give us more manhood!' Then, this old soldier cried out, unable to contain himself any longer: 'Hold on, Brother Brown, hold on there; you are all wrong. Pray for more ammunition and provisions; we have manhood and courage enough.' [LAUGHTER AND CHEERS.]

"Every man of that Army was a hero, and willing to march to the front and win victories, whether he had a leader or not. May God care for and protect each of these Confederates to the day of his death. The man who marched into the front of battle made the leaders and the generals. God go with you when you leave here, and remain with you

through the days that are to be yours. May his bright skies cover you, and his sunlight gladden your old hearts through those days."

All the others elected made speeches of appreciation.

On motion of General S. D. Lee, it was decided to select the place for holding the Fifth Annual Reunion.

General John W. A. Sanford nominated Houston, Texas.

Mr. Kittrell presented the invitation, bearing the great seal of the city of Houston.

Colonel W. L. Calhoun asked the Veterans to honor Atlanta with their presence.

Colonel J. Taylor Ellyson begged that Richmond might have the pleasure of welcoming the United Confederate Veterans, and he was seconded by Mr. Inglesby, of South Carolina.

A long discussion followed, when Colonel Ellyson withdrew Richmond in favor of Houston; and that city was unanimously selected.

General Underwood then advanced to General Cabell and presented him with a handsome medal, inscribed "To General W. L. Cabell, J. C. U.," saying:

"General Cabell, I offer you this medal because of your services to our people, and as an expression of the appreciation in which you are held."

General Cabell, completely overcome, replied: "General, I don't know what to say. In the war, I was never taken by surprise. A man never got through my pickets without a fight; but now I am like the old woman in the Camp meeting—"I am too full to be heard." "

The Tennessee Division then presented General Gordon with a sash, to be worn in the parade, for which he thanked them. "Put it on. Put it on," came from all parts of the house. Whereupon, he said: "All right. Anything to please the boys," and immediately put it on.

Mr. H. C. Fairman presented General Mike J. Bulger to the Convention, the oldest Confederate in the State of Alabama, who was over 90. He manifested the deepest emotion, and said in a very feeble voice: "Comrades, this is the happiest day of my life. To be honored this way in my declining years is an honor which will never die."

General Gordon presented William Gaunt, the Negro who nursed General Albert Sidney Johnston when wounded, and cared for him when he was ill.

The Commander-in-Chief adjourned the Fourth Annual Reunion Convention *sine die*.

APPENDIX.

A D D R E S S
OF
GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE,
ON
THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE MONUMENT TO
THE CONFEDERATE DEAD AT BIRMINGHAM,
ALA., APRIL 26, 1894.

MY FRIENDS: We have assembled here to-day to discharge a glorious and solemn duty—to lay the corner-stone of a monument, which shall commemorate the valor of the living and the dead. We have met to keep alive the memories of our comrades who fell in battle—that vast army of heroes and patriots—and to renew the ties of friendship between the gray-haired survivors, who were their comrades in the four years' struggle from 1861 to 1865. When we praise them, we glorify ourselves; when we speak of their invincible courage, of their heroic sacrifices, we feel a thrill of pride that we shared the same privations and the same perils. We moved in the same line of battle, and braved the same showers of shrapnell and minie balls; we charged the same breastworks; we heard the echoes of the same artillery and the rattle of the same musketry. The bullet that took one of them whistled by us when it took him, and from our throats went the same "rebel yell" that bade defiance to our foes. We shared or went without the same scanty rations, endured the same fatiguing march, the same chilling rain. We did all that they did, except it was theirs to die for their country.

Loyalty to the past is a duty. Feeling that we were right, we staked all on the uncertain chances of battle, and we lost. We were overpowered, and we had to submit to the result; but we cannot be otherwise than proud of the history we made while a nation. We are here to-day, not to praise the victorious, but to claim imperishable renown for the vanquished.

When we look backward from the zenith of life we see things with a clearer vision. We see many causes that brought on the

struggle. Slavery, the indirect cause of the war, the North is as much responsible for as the South. As to the doctrine of "States' Rights"—the right of a sovereign State to withdraw from the Union the question is decided forever against us. If we are not convinced, we are quieted; we accept the inevitable with such grace as we can, but we cannot blot it from our recollections. We cannot yield the belief in the principles we inherited from our revolutionary forefathers. We fought for what they did, but they had better luck. War was forced on us. Constitutional and sacred guarantees agreed on in the Union of sovereign States were trampled under foot, under the theory promulgated by Mr. Seward, and accepted by the North, of a "higher law than the Constitution." We were invaded, and were forced to defend our hearthstones and our property and the inherited right of local self-government bequeathed us by our forefathers. We need no justification for our conduct. It is a universal law that a man should defend his own. We did that, and that only. We would have deserved to be trampled on if we had not resisted. See, how gloriously we did it; look at our record. Never did a nation contend against such odds. I defy contradiction. Read for yourselves the war records now being honestly published by our government.

My young fellow-countrymen, young gentlemen, young ladies, listen to me—you, who have lived since the war and have only heard of it from others, learn now what this monument, the corner-stone of which is now to be laid, is intended to commemorate. Look at those gray-haired Veterans. Who are they? I will tell you. They are some of the survivors of an army of 600,000 men, who fought and kept back from our Southern soil an invading army of 2,864,272 men (not including three and six months volunteers); or, with the odds of 2,264,272 men more than they had to confront them. To these great odds must be added 600 vessels of war blockading our coasts and occupying our rivers, manned by 35,000 sailors, preventing our getting supplies of arms, provisions, clothing, medicines and necessities of all kinds. In this unequal contest, the Confederate Army did not lay down its arms until it was completely overpowered, and had only 100,000 effective fighting men for duty in the field left of that army of 600,000 men, while the

Federals had over 1,000,000 men for duty, or ten men for every Confederate soldier, and all our arsenals, munitions of war and supplies exhausted or captured.

Before the end of the conflict the Confederate Army had lost over one-half of the 600,000 men, or 325,000 men on the death-roll. It had fought over our beloved Southland almost foot by foot, on nearly two thousand battle-fields. It had inflicted a death-roll on the enemy of 359,528 men, 275,000 of whom lie buried beneath our Southern soil. Comrades of the gray, we made a record unsurpassed in the annals of war or history.

Let us go a little more into details. In the bloodiest of European wars, statistics show that the number killed or mortally wounded on the battle-field has not exceeded three per cent. of the soldiers actually engaged, while in the great American War between the States, the Federals lost five per cent. and the Confederates ten per cent. We see that the American soldier stands ahead of the European soldier, and that in heroic aspect. So long as the Confederate banner floated to the breeze, the Confederate soldier stands at the head in the history of the world. The more the facts connected with the war are brought out, the more honor is reflected on the valor, endurance of hardships and fortitude of the soldiers of the Confederacy.

Tell me we did not believe our cause a just one! No people could have made such a fight, could have stood up so long against such odds, had they not been actuated by a firm and unwavering adherence to the principles of self-government, and a determination to maintain inalienable rights which they had inherited from their forefathers.

This is said in no boastful spirit, but to show what a gallant resistance was made by the South, actuated by a lofty patriotism, before the flag was furled forever. We who participated can hardly believe the incredible figures. Our own children, when they comprehend them, will stare in wonder, and say, "Impossible!" If, on every monument we have erected in the South, only these figures are put, the numbers composing the Federal Army and the few Confederates who opposed them, it would need nothing else. But every Confederate accepted the result of the war as final and in good faith;

and we rejoice that the men who fought so well on both sides, believing they were right, are again reunited under the flag of their forefathers, which covers our common country.

My comrades, when we see desolation everywhere; when we feel dismayed at our broken fortunes and disappointed hopes; when we know life means for us only toil, poverty and privations until the end—go and read that record. When we feel that we have made poor crops, and mortgages and debts have pressed upon us; when we feel utterly discouraged and cast down—go and read our record. You will rejoice that there is a country where honor is first, not wealth; where patriotic endeavor and duty are everything, riches only a secondary consideration. Thank God! there are such men—those who have been, and those who are now. I uncover my head with reverence in honor of our comrades, living and dead, who bore the proud title of Confederate soldiers. I rejoice that we raise this monument to the memory of such heroes. It is an irresistible impulse of homage to their voluntary immolation on the altar of their country. It is to perpetuate their stainless name and untarnished honor. It is that our children may thrill with the thought that they are descended from such a race.

As we lay this corner-stone and leave others to finish our work, so may the blood of our martyrs be the seed of such a race in the future. May they take up our life-work of loyalty to our reunited country as we lay it down, and crown it with success worthy of their forefathers. What higher praise can a man have than is conveyed in the word CONFEDERATE SOLDIER? Palsied be the tongue that would cast a slur upon his memory; and recreant is the son who does not glory in such a sire!

REPORT

OF THE

Quarter-Master General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 25, 1894.

General J. B. Gordon, Commanding United Confederate Veterans:

MY DEAR GENERAL—It becomes my very pleasant duty to submit to you and to our fellow-comrades my report as Quarter-Master General of the United Confederate Veterans. Therefore, I will very respectfully state, since my last report made to you at our most delightful meeting held in the city of New Orleans, April 8 and 9, 1892, the duties of this Department have been largely increased by reason of the large accession of Camps to our ranks.

During the past year I worked up and secured special transportation rates for two meetings (both of which were postponed, and, as I believe, for good reasons), during which time I communicated with all the Camps, both by letter and circular notice—first, announcing rate for the proposed meeting on July 19 and 20, and again for the proposed change and meeting of a later date; also in regard to the proposed Chicago excursion. The fact that some of the competing lines this side of the Ohio River did not look upon the proposed excursion with favor and the additional fact that the Southern Passenger Association would only give a five-day limit on Reunion tickets, greatly embarrassed the proposed excursion, and led to much correspondence.

As the custodian of our society badge, I wish to state, since my last report and up to the first of January, 1894, I have furnished to the various Camps 538 gold-plated and 441 solid gold badges. Many of the Camps have ordered badges in the past sixty days, but I have notified them of the proposed change in the design, and advised that they withhold their orders until after this meeting.

The question of protecting our society badge for the exclusive use of members belonging to the United Confederate Veterans has long been a subject of much concern to this Department. Immediately upon the adoption of the present design at our second Reunion held in Jackson, Miss., I began to try and have the badge covered by copyright, but found it could not be obtained. At the meeting in New Orleans in April, 1892, Comrade W. T. Cluverius submitted a resolution that the badge be exchanged by reducing it in size one-sixteenth of an inch, and that the letters U. C. V. be inscribed upon the face, and that the same be covered by copyright. The resolution went to the Committee on Resolutions, upon which they reported recommending that the Quarter-Master General be directed to have the letters U. C. V. added to the badge, provided the same could thereby be protected by copyright; otherwise, no change should be made. The report of the committee was adopted by the Convention.

On my return home from the New Orleans meeting, I again applied to the Congressional Librarian to have the badge with the proposed change covered by copyright, but was informed it could not be protected through that department. I then took the matter up with the Commissioner of Patents, and also wrote the congressman from my district to aid me in the matter. After a most thorough investigation and long correspondence I learned it could not be covered by patent. Some months later I was informed by the party whom I got to manufacture the badges that he thought he could have it patented, and that if so he would assign it to me for the exclusive use of the United Confederate Veterans, provided I would give him the exclusive manufacture of the badges for the United Confederate Veterans, to which I agreed, conditioned that none were to be furnished any one except upon an order from the Quarter-Master General of the United Confederate Veterans, and that he should make them in competition, both in price and quality, with any other manufacturers. After some months he informed me he could not get it patented. Having exhausted all possible hope of getting the present design protected, I went to work to get up something I thought would be acceptable and could be patented for our exclusive use. I called to my aid the artistic genius of N. B. Forrest Camp,

Major L. T. Dickinson; and now take pleasure in submitting two original designs, one for the exclusive use of the United Confederate Veterans and one for the exclusive use of the United Confederate Veterans' Auxiliary Association, both of which are available for protection by patent.

The latter badge I designed in anticipation of the action of the Convention, in perfecting some practicable and acceptable basis for admitting the descendants of worthy Confederate Veterans to our Association, that they may aid us in carrying on the great work we have before us, of transmitting to rising generations the truth of history, the heroic deeds and valor of their ancestors, to relieving the distress of our worthy comrades and rescuing from oblivion the names of our heroic dead. I can furnish either of the new designs, covered by patent for the exclusive use of our members and auxiliaries, made up of first-class material and workmanship, at fifty cents for the gold-plated and a dollar each for the gold. The margin in the badges at those prices will pay for handling, and meet the expenses of this Department.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the passenger agents of the various transportation lines in the South for courtesies extended this Department—our comrades and friends.

With great respect, I am, yours very truly and fraternally,

J. F. SHIPP,

Quarter-Master General United Confederate Veterans.



I

Picket's History of Alabama,
Baldwin's Flush Times,
Meek's (A. B.) Poems of the South,
Meek's Red Eagle,
Meek's Romantic Passages.

WANT

Baldwin's Party Leaders,
Claiborne's Life Sam Dale,
Ramsay's History South Carolina,
Confederate Money,
Paroles, Furloughs, Books,
Newspapers, Music.

TO

Gen'l Dick Taylor's Destruction and Reconstruction,
Histories of any State,
Histories of any Country,
Books about the Civil War,
Old Maps or Pictures,
Autographs of any Noted
Man or Woman.

BUY

Clement's Mustang Gray, Bernard Lile. or the Rivals,
Thorpe's Mysteries of the Backwoods,
Thorpe's Tom Ochiltree.
Magazines as follows: Southern Bivouac, Land We Love,
DeBow's Review, Southern Historical Society Papers,
Literary Messenger, Niles' Register.

FOR CASH

Old Books and Magazines of all Kinds.
"Literary Junk" of every nature.

WRITE, WITH STAMP, TO

WM. E. MICKLE

BOOKSELLER

Mobile,

Alabama

REPORT

OF THE

United Confederate Veteran Historical Committee

WHICH WAS

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT THE



FOURTH ANNUAL REUNION

HELD AT

Birmingham, Ala., April 25 and 26, 1894

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding
GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff

NEW ORLEANS
Schumert & Warfield, Ltd., 414-418 Camp St.



REPORT
OF THE
United Confederate Veteran Historical Committee
WHICH WAS
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HELD AT
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., APRIL 25th and 26th, 1894

A motion was made that the meeting adjourn until 2 o'clock, but it was lost, and Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Chairman of the Historical Committee, was recognized by the chair, and read the Report of the Committee, which is as follows:

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 25, 1894.

Gen. George Moorman, Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans:

Dear Sir—The committee known as the Historical Committee and on southern school history submits report as follows: —

It was organized under the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug 13, 1892

GENERAL ORDERS No. 75.

The General Commanding hereby appoints the following committee, as directed by the unanimous vote of the convention of delegates assembled at New Orleans, La., on April 8 and 9, 1892, as a "Historical Committee and on Southern School History," to formulate a plan to secure a true and reliable history of the late Civil War, and to select proper and truthful histories of the United States to recommend for use in the public and private schools of the South.

Lieut.-Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Chairman, Sewanee, Tenn.

Prof. J. N. Stubbs, Woods Cross Roads, Gloucester County, Va.

Prof. Alonzo Hill, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee, Starkville, Miss.

Maj.-Gen. Ellison Capers, Columbia, S. C.

Col. H. L. Bentley, Abilene, Tex.

Prof. J. W. Nicholson, Baton Rouge, La.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.

GEORGE MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Since the publication of the order two of the committee "have crossed over the river"—one, our beloved, heroic and pure chairman, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, the last of the full generals of the Confederacy, the other, Prof. Alonzo Hill, equally as true and pure a soldier, who entered the war as a private and fought throughout the four years' struggle. The death of these two comrades emphasizes the importance of the work of this committee. Soon all of us will follow them in obedience to the great law of nature.

General order No. 118 designates as new members of the committee:

Prof. W. R. Garrett, Nashville, Tenn., vice General Smith, deceased.

Gen. Clement A. Evans, Atlanta, Ga., vice Prof. Alonzo Hill, deceased, and Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee is named as chairman of the committee.

Your committee, after carefully investigating the matter, are of the opinion that justice to the South imperatively demands a different presentation of narrative of facts for the truth of history of our common country. It is painfully evident that while the South, from the settlement of the first colony in Virginia to the present moment, has been a most important factor in making the history of the United States, in increasing its area, in fighting its battles and in controlling and governing, it has left the writing of its history to Northern historians, many of whom have shown sectional bias and prejudice in favor of the North, and none of whom have fairly presented the sentiments and motives of the South. From the earliest settlement of this country for near 250 years there has been a gradual divergence and development of two civilizations, causing continual friction, and finally culminating in the greatest war of modern times. Common interest held the colonies and States together for a time, but the ties of union gradually diverged, as one section grew and overbalanced in numbers and wealth, and the constitutional rights and guarantees of the weaker section, inherited in the written constitution, which was adopted after a successful union and revolution were trampled under foot and finally brushed away by a successful war.

In the progress of the country, whether colonial, revolutionary, civil or military, these two elements of conflicting or opposing civilizations were ever present, generating partisan and sectional prejudices.

The South in all this time has no written history of her own. While prominent in making history, she has carelessly permitted the histories of the United States (general and school) to be written by Northern men, who would scarcely have been human had they not stamped the prejudices of their civilization and given undue prominence to what was done by their section, to the omission and corresponding fair statement of what was done by the South, from

the earliest colonial settlements to the close of the Revolutionary War, and since that time (under fiercer prejudice and struggle in the two contending civilizations) to the war between the States; and in the record of that war, and the readjustment after the defeat of the South. The written histories of the latter periods are so unfair, so sectional and untrue, that it fails in the essence of history—impartiality.

Your committee is deeply impressed with the fact that justice has not been done the South in the written histories now extant, and with rare exceptions, which exceptions your committee proposes to note, those used in the public and private schools. Some of these histories published since the war have been very offensive and denunciatory of the whole South, coloring and misstating the facts to such an extent as to have excluded them even from the schools of the North. Many seeking introduction into the South are carefully toned down (and even show an effort to be fair in speaking of our leaders, soldiers and people, but through everything, to the critical reader and thinker, is the glaring fault of that sectional and partial bias, which magnifies the North and minifies or omits or disparages what was done by the South. This is especially so in the treatment of the causes leading to the war between the States, and of the war itself, and of the period after the war. The whole story is unfair to such an extent that the South cannot permit the record to stand as it is. Our self-respect as a people, conscious of the fact of inherited constitutional rights, purity of intent and patriotic endeavor, demands that we give our version of that history in which, as a people, we have played such an important part in making. We owe it to our country and to our children that we at least do this much. The culmination of sectional bias was in the war between the States. To permit the historians of the North to give their version of that great war without a parallel presentation of facts relating to our understanding of the causes, our motives, our aspirations, would not be becoming of a nation that perished in its infancy in the most heroic struggle of any age. Its overthrow, too, was marked by an honesty in accepting the results without a parallel in history. The love of country is demonstrated by this fact, and a determination to abide by the result, in the consciousness that the United States is our country, and a determination to add to its glory and extend its power.

Fortunately there are great epochs or facts in the growth of the colonies and of the United States, which assure justice to the South in any calm and impartial narrative of the events which must make up history. The spirit of the Southern colonies to the revolution was broad and liberal, taking an active part in the general defense against the Indians and in the French wars. The first battle of the

revolution was fought on Southern soil, and the signal for resistance came from the South. The most critical and pressing period of the Revolutionary War was carried on in the South, and in face of continued disaster. The devastation of war was nearly all on her soil. A Southern colony furnished most men to the revolutionary armies, and a Southern State finds a place in her soil for the bones of more of the revolutionary soldiers than any other State. A Southern State was the first to organize an independent State government. The uniting of the thirteen revolting colonies under the articles of Confederation was only made possible by the self-sacrifice of Virginia, who, to allay the fears of the smaller commonwealths, gave up her large northwest territory to common ownership—did not sell it. The Federal convention which gave us that greatest of all documents ever drawn by the hand of man was presided over by a Southern man, and owed most of its success to the brains of Southern members, and finally, when the ship of State was launched, with singular unanimity, a Southern hand was called to the helm.

With the exception of Alaska, no acquisition of territory has been made except through the efforts of Southern statesmen, in opposition to those of the North. It was Jefferson, who, by the purchase of Louisiana, extended the domain of the United States to the Rocky Mountains, notwithstanding the violent opposition and threats of secession which came from the Northeast. Oregon, Florida, California and Texas purchases and annexation extended her domain to the Pacific, when Southern men occupied the Presidential chair, at a time when the North, blind to the future glory of the republic, could only fix its gaze upon the fetish of slave extension. In every war the national honor has been practically upheld by the South. In the cause of the national government in 1812, New England responded with the Hartford convention, looking to the dismemberment of the union.

In nothing has the South suffered so much as at the hands of the writers of school history, as in the treatment of the subject of State sovereignty, nullification, slavery and secession. Since the success of Northern resources over Southern arms in the Civil War, it has been the practice of Northern writers to isolate the period of the war and either uphold the specific acts of the South in withdrawing from the union, as a political crime, using as a term of reproach the term rebellion, or to infer from the fact that Southern independence was not maintained, that secession was morally wrong. The facts of American history must be made to speak for themselves, however, and the true history robs the reproach of its sting when it shows that the foundations of our present government were laid in secession, the States moving in the matter, virtually seceding from the "perpetual union" under the articles of Confederation,

that the structure of American independence was upreared in rebellion, that subsequently every section of the country has at some time threatened to secede, that the whole country and not the South alone was responsible for slavery, the system prevailing in the North as long as it was found profitable. That the slave trade was made possible only by New England vessels manned by New England crews.

The true cause of the war between the States was the dignified withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union, to avoid the continued breaches of domestic tranquility, guaranteed but not consummated by the constitution, and not the high moral purpose of the North to destroy slavery, which followed incidentally as a war measure. As to the war itself and the results of the war, the children of the future would be astonished that a people fought so hard and so long with so little to fight for, judging from what they gather from histories now in use by writers from the North. They are utterly destitute of information as to events leading to the war. Their accounts of the numbers engaged, courage displayed, sacrifices endured, hardships encountered, and barbarities practiced upon an almost defenseless people whose arms-bearing population was in the army, are incorrect in every way.

A people who, for four long years, fought over almost every foot of their territory, on over 2,000 battle fields, with the odds of 2,864,272 enlisted men against their 600,000 enlisted men and their coasts blockaded and rivers filled with gunboats, with 600 vessels of war manned by 35,000 sailors, and who protracted the struggle until one-half of their soldiers were dead from the casualties of war, had something to fight for. They fought for the great principle of local self-government, and the privilege of managing their own affairs, and the protection of their homes and firesides.

While the South would detract not an iota from the patriotic motive and endeavor of those opposing them, she intends that the truth of history shall be written by a sympathetic and friendly pen, to give her credit for what their ancestors did, and for what was done by the South in the war between the States. Also to chronicle the results of that war and its effects upon the South and upon our common country. We therefore report and recommend:

A GENERAL HISTORY.

The order of the association creating this committee requires us "to formulate a plan for securing a true and reliable history of the late Civil War." In attempting to formulate this plan, the committee has been led to examine the whole field of history. We find, as has been heretofore set forth in this report, that justice to the South requires that the entire field of history be explored and its neglected facts be faithfully gathered and portrayed. We need a

"renaissance" of history throughout the South. We have looked around for the best agency to effect this object.

What will be the most efficient agency? It must be a universal agency, a continuing agency, an influential agency. It must be an agency that can stimulate historical research; create historical taste; produce not only one work, but many works; employ not only one mind, but many minds; make the work assume various shapes, not only in the form of standard histories and school histories, but also State histories, magazine articles, historical essays, popular sketches, local history, etc. It is unfortunately true that our people have neglected history. They have not only neglected to write, but they have neglected to read what is written. Historical taste and historical literature must assume various phases. There is a deplorable lack of knowledge of State history and of local history. Here is a mine rich in unexplored history and poetry. We need workers in the field. Very few, even of our educated citizens have devoted much attention to the histories of their respective States. This history, when developed, will touch the popular heart. No one mind can explore this wide field, and no one work can cover the ground. We need a separate history for each State.

Besides, we do not wish to limit our work to the present time. Can we not kindle a flame which will not burn out with the life of our generation?

There is but one agency which can compass all the purposes, and can add to these another of great value—that agency is our leading Southern universities. They have the means, the prestige, the appliances, the undying life. They could put work into immediate operation, and continue it forever. We therefore suggest that the association recommend the following plan: Every university in the South to establish a chair of American history; that this chair be not overloaded with additional work, but its occupant be allowed leisure and be provided with appliances for historical investigation and authorship; that the occupant of this chair be selected with special reference to his fitness for historical authorship, and also for inspiring students with a spirit of original historical investigation; that the chair of American history should include a comprehensive course, embracing not only a history of the United States, but also a history of the entire American continent and should be taught in a manner to suit matured minds, and to lead them to original investigation. The inauguration of such a course in our Southern universities, leading to a full comprehension of the history, geography, and relations of the various members of the American continent, would give the coming generation of Southern youth a broad knowledge which would bring to the South a benefit which need not be enlarged on.

2. That the association recommend to the Legislature of the several Southern States to provide, in the public school course, for teaching the history of the native States one year, and also for teaching the history of the United States one year, and for the establishment and support of a chair of "American History" in the State university, or in some suitable State institution; and also for encouraging the preparation of State school histories.

3. That the association recommend that all private schools and academies make provision for teaching the history of the native State one year, and the history of the United States one year.

4. That the association appoint suitable committees to memorialize the several Legislatures and authorities of universities and schools and to request the co-operation of State historical societies, State literary societies, the press, etc.

SCHOOL HISTORIES.

1. The importance of placing and teaching impartial and accurate histories of the United States in all our schools cannot be overestimated nor exaggerated. With this end in view, at the former meeting of this committee, the following resolution was adopted:

"To select such of existing school histories as are truthful and just in their statements in reference to the causes and facts of the late war, and recommend the same for use in all our schools in order of preference, if possible and practical."

2. In pursuance of this resolution your committee has grouped all existing histories under three heads: (1) Those written and published in the North pronouncedly unfair to the South, her institutions and her part in history; (2) those written and published in the North apparently fair in their treatment of Southern questions; (3) those written and published in the South.

GROUP 1.

These works were for the most part issued in the first ten or fifteen years following the close of the late war, and reflect in full the sentiment then generally prevailing over the Northern section of our country. Dictated by prejudice and prompted by the evil passions that time had not then softened, they need not be considered by the committee.

GROUP 2—NORTHERN HISTORIES APPARENTLY FAIR.

A number of the books belonging to group 1 have been either (a) revised and emasculated in their effort to curry favor with the text-book patrons of both sections, or (b) separate editions made for Northern and Southern Schools. To these have been added a num-

ber of works published in recent years, which, avoiding any positive statement derogatory to the South, studiously suppress every fact of American history upon which the justice of the Southern cause and purity of motive of Southern political leaders are based. (c) Histories written and published at the North in which an honest effort is made to do justice to the South. While some of these histories contain many excellent features, they ignore many facts which the South, as a section, takes a patriotic pride in, and they fail to present the distinctive features of Southern civilization with force and fidelity, or to give due prominence to the work done by the South as a factor in the union. We are gratified to note that several of these histories have been revised so as to exclude objectionable expressions and to include facts of history favorable to the South which have heretofore been ignored, and we hope that the time is not far distant when writers of history from either section will take pride and pleasure in presenting with cordiality and enthusiasm the distinctive work of each section as a factor of our common country.

We believe that the records of the nation contain many neglected facts of history which, when clearly presented, will not only justify the motives and purposes of the South as a section, but will tend to promote kindly feeling between the sections and to instill sentiments of patriotism and mutual respect. For such reasons, we are unwilling that facts of history of which the South has just right to be proud, shall be omitted in the instruction of our children.

GROUP 3—SOUTHERN HISTORIES.

This group constitutes a small number of published works, which have been examined with reference to the following points.

1. Is the historic value impaired by inaccuracy, or by an overdrawn, exaggerated narrative of events, in which self-glorification takes the place of calm statement of the whole truth, which alone is necessary to support the position of the South in national affairs?

2. Do they compare in typographical appearance with other attractive histories?

3. Are they practical teaching text-books?

4. In illustrations, do they give equal prominence to events and individuals of the South as to those of the North?

5. In the treatment of the American revolution, do they do full justice to the men of the South in the field and forum, and do they make the point that the war was for independence and self-government, and that the Southern people were animated by these principles in the last war?

6. Are the questions of sovereignty and slavery dispassionately treated?

7. Do they touch fully the importance and in most cases predominant part taken by Southern men in the revolution; in the constitutional convention; in shaping the affairs of the government; in extending the domain of the United States to our present limits; in maintaining our national honor and credit abroad, and in properly presenting the characteristics of Southern life and civilization?

8. Do they denominate the last war a "rebellion" instead of a conflict between the States?

9. In giving a truthful narration of the events of the Civil War, the unparallel patriotism manifested by the Southern people in accepting its results, and the courage and perseverance displayed by them in building up their shattered homes and ruined estates?

In the opinion of this committee these are some of the most important features necessary to an accurate and impartial history of the United States. We are gratified to find that Southern people are beginning to awaken to the importance of writing their own history, that a few Southern authors have prepared works for use in the schools, which more or less embody the features above enumerated, viz.:

"Hansell's Histories," written by Prof. H. E. Chambers, of Louisiana.

"History of the American People," written by J. H. Shinn, of Arkansas.

"History of the United States," written by A. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

"History of the United States," written by George F. Holmes, of Virginia.

"History of the United States," written by Robert R. Harrison, of Virginia.

"History of the United States," written by Blackburn & McDonald, Maryland.

"Grammar School History of the United States," written by L. A. Field, of Georgia.

"History of the United States," by J. T. Terry, of Georgia.

Your committee cordially commend the zeal of the above authors for the work already undertaken and done in the cause for which this committee was created, induced as we believe by the pure incentive of presenting truthful history and doing justice to the South, and we commend their books as suitable for use in our schools.

We also recommend the following as suitable to be used as supplementary reader in our schools:

"The Civil War," by Mrs. Ann E. Snyder, of Tennessee.

In conclusion your committee is gratified to know that other school histories are in preparation by Southern authors which give promise of great excellence, and indicate that the best thought of the country is being enlisted in this important cause; and we recommend that the association provide the proper organization for carrying into effect the recommendations of this committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servants,

S. D. LEE, *Chairman*,
J. N. STUBBS,
W. R. GARRETT,
J. W. NICHOLSON,
Committee.

When General Lee had finished his report amid thunders of applause, Dr. J. William Jones arose and made an enthusiastic speech upon the view of having true histories of the South written. He moved the adoption of the report with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the present committee on history be continued, with power to fill vacancies in the members and with instructions to recommend such other histories as may from time to time be published, and shall come up to the high standard we have adopted, and that the committee shall do everything in its power to encourage the preparation of suitable histories and especially to encourage their publication by the building up of Southern publishing houses which shall be able and willing to publish such histories.

The motion received a second and was carried unanimously.

GEORGE MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

(OFFICIAL.)



PRICE 50 CENTS

MINUTES

*of the FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
and REUNION of the*

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS



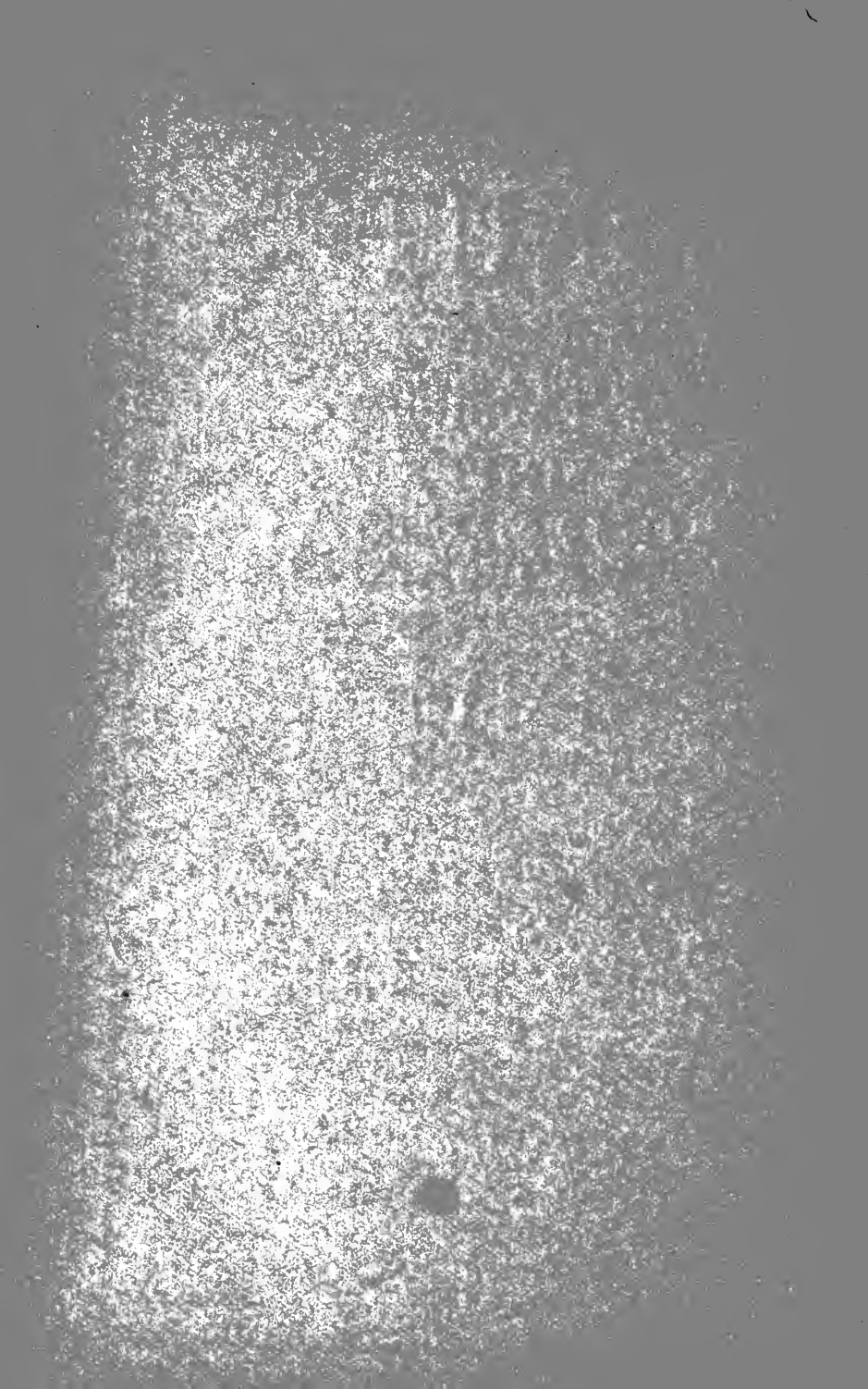
**HELD at HOUSTON, TEXAS, on
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
MAY twenty-second, twenty-third
and twenty-fourth, one thousand
eight hundred and ninety-five**

J. B. GORDON

General Commanding

GEO. MOORMAN

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff



MINUTES
of the
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
and REUNION
of the
UNITED
CONFEDERATE
VETERANS
held at
HOUSTON, TEXAS
on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY *and* FRIDAY, MAY
TWENTY-SECOND, TWENTY-THIRD *and*
TWENTY-FOURTH, ONE THOU-
SAND, EIGHT HUNDRED
and NINETY-FIVE



JOHN B. GORDON
General Commanding

GEO. MOORMAN
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff

NOTICE.

The files in the office do not contain the original papers for the Reunion held in Birmingham, Ala., in 1894, and in Houston, Texas, in 1895. I have made diligent search, but have not been able to find them.

Recognizing that there should be no break in the published records of our Order, I went (by direction of the Commander-in-Chief) to the city of Birmingham in the latter part of 1906 to copy from the local papers the accounts of the proceedings as printed at the time; and shortly thereafter sent to the camps a fairly good account of the proceedings.

I am indebted to the consideration and courtesy of Lieut. Gen C. Irvine Walker, commanding the A. W. V. Dept., for the use of his Confederate scrap-book, from which the following account of the Houston Reunion is made up. I am deeply grateful,

WM. E. MICKLE,
Adjutant General.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Fifth Annual Meeting and Reunion

OF THE

United Confederate Veterans,

HELD AT

HOUSTON, TEXAS,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 22, 23 and 24, 1895.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1895.

At exactly 11 o'clock General Jno. B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief, ascended the platform at the Winnie Davis Auditorium, and faced the 8,000 Confederate delegates and spectators, who had been there about two hours listening to the strains of music from Herb's Light Guard Band. His appearance was greeted with enthusiastic applause; and a few minutes later, when Governor Culbertson came up and shook hands with him, he too was given a warm reception in the shape of hearty greetings from thousands of throats. Miss Winnie Davis soon after came upon the platform and received her quota of cheers.

After ten minutes of this greeting to their Commander and their old battle flags, acknowledged on the part of General Gordon by bowing right and left, and by the color-bearers by waving their

precious relics back and forth, quiet was restored. General Gordon then called on Chaplain-General J. Wm. Jones, D. D., who with uplifted hands, the vast audience standing, prayed as follows:

"Oh, God, our God! our help in days gone by, our hope for years to come: God of Abraham, God of Isaac and Jacob; God of Israel and the nations; God of Jefferson Davis, of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and all those brave men who led us in the days of danger; be with us as with glad and grateful hearts we come to another Reunion. We return thanks to Thee that in the dark days of 1861-1865, Thou gave us such men as were our leaders and those who followed them, thanks that though so many of them fell and are falling, so many are able to be with us to-day. We thank Thee that since the cause for which they battled was lost, yet Thou hast been with them since, bringing them peace and happiness and prosperity. Bless us; bless our land and country; bless those who rule over us in nation and in states; send us prosperous seasons that our land may smile in plenty. Bless the old veterans, whether here or elsewhere; bless their families; and grant that friends may be raised up for them everywhere. Bless us all, and finally save us for Christ the Redeemer's sake. Amen."

President W. D. Cleveland, on the part of the United Confederate Veterans' Relief Association, welcomed the visitors briefly, as follows:

"Comrades, Friends and Citizens—

"This is the greatest privilege of my life, the greatest occasion in the history of our city, to welcome with glad hearts and open arms a body of men and soldiers, loved and honored by our country for the record of a glorious and well-filled past, a past of inspiration to every Southerner, a past to transmit with all reverence to the ages that are to follow. Our plans, my comrades, are for your pleasure and happiness. If that is accomplished our reward is sufficient. We are met to-day in happy peace, under the blessings of a benign Providence, under the bright skies of our Sunny South, in cheerful acceptance of our heritage of defeat, with no word of complaint or criticism. Under the conquered flag we are come together again to honor the cause for which it waved.

'For tho' conquered, we adore it;
Love the cold, dead hands that bore it;
Weep for those that fell before it.'

"It gives me especial pleasure in the name of the Houston Association of United Confederate Veterans to throw wide the doors of our hearts and homes for your entrance.

"This important event is the realization of our brightest hopes, that we are given an equal opportunity with our sister States to attest our loyalty and devotion in hearty embrace after years of separation from those we loved, with whom we fought and lived. We are therefore justly proud of the achievement of our city in winning the coveted possession of this host of heroes." (Applause.)

Mr. Cleveland then introduced Governor Culberson, who welcomed the Veterans to Texas in the following well-chosen words:

"The American colonists, fleeing from multiplied wrongs of Monarchy, established themselves along the Atlantic Coast, and early became the dominant forces of the continent. They planted there the seed of that revolutionary political faith which developed into our remarkable form of government. The original and commanding proportions of that splendid structure are the marvel of mankind and its corner-stone, laid thus in a wilderness, and since encircling the earth with its influence, is the fundamental principle of local self-government. Deep-rooted in the affections of the people, and essential to the creation and enjoyment of liberty in a representative democracy, its enemies determined that this characteristic of American institutions should neither grow nor be extended. In resistance to British assaults upon it, Jefferson sounded the noblest call to arms since the birth of freedom, and amid the clash of embattled armies, the foundation of its perpetuity was laid in our organic charter. Nor was the march of the cardinal principles of the revolution wholly arrested elsewhere. Battling for it, rare and noble spirits won imperishable renown in Poland. France, in a revolution dishonored by many cruelties, but founded in just cause, discrowned her King, and rebuked the despotism of centuries. Across the English channel, that lofty sentiment was maturing for which Emmet offered up his young life, ennobling that heroic and unended struggle for liberty which has been alike the affliction and the glory of his countrymen.

"With the victories of Washington, and in association with this growth of constitutional government, by common consent of American civilization, grew the unhappy domestic institution of African slavery. In its incipency and for years afterwards, it was shared and defended by all whatever may have been their motive, whether friendship for the institution or an overshadowing purpose to establish the Union, a majority of Northern with a minority of Southern States, engrafted upon the National Constitution a recognition of slavery and provided adequate safeguards for its protection. Recognized and guarded by fundamental law, entrenched behind the doctrine of local self-government, and wrought into the very tissues of Southern civilization, it may be that its early extinction lay only in revolution, yet with the lapse of time its evils were observed by the humanity and statesmanship of all sections. Jefferson hesi-

tated not to denounce it, but compared the solution of the problem to the fearful alternative of holding or unloosening a ferocious beast. Under these surroundings, the system continued to be encouraged and extended. With superior marine equipments and trading talents, the North assiduously prosecuted the slave trade until the native increase of slave population in the South rendered it unprofitable. The inauguration and growth of manufactures in the North, demanding skilled white labor, more favorable climatic conditions and greater demand for slave labor gradually concentrated the slaves in the South, and they were woven imperceptibly and inexorably into the warp and woof of its social and industrial life. Freed from the conservative and steadying influence of pecuniary interest by the sale of its slave, the North exhibited an awakened and quickened conscience as to the moral enormity of slavery, and with increasing bitterness sought its destruction. It was characterized as moral leprosy and its abolition demanded. The Constitution of the fathers because it recognized and protected it, was denounced and execrated, and its provisions evaded or openly disregarded; fanatical invasions of States to incite slave insurrection were abetted and applauded; the organic principle of local self-government for the States was denied; the share of the South in the statesmanship and martial glory of the revolution was derided and Southern character and manners held up to ridicule and contumely; and when union ceased to be tolerable upon the theory of affection and consent of the governed, invading armies were mobilized to coerce original and independent sovereignties which had proclaimed that philosophy of government and made it immortal. In contradistinction to this the South in the great controversy stood upon the single and broad contention that the national constitution should be preserved, and that the States should be left in their own time to solve other than federal problems. This brief and general statement of historic truths is not made in a spirit of offense or crimination. As part of the continuing argument to posterity, they are dispassionately recalled as evidence of the provocation and justice of your course, for, while willingly ascribing to Northern soldiers equal integrity of purpose, neither lack of enthusiasm nor political cowardice should deter one of Southern lineage from declaring that for participation in that titanic struggle, no apologies need be made to this or future generations. Thus challenged to the arbitrement of the sword, no answer but acceptance could be made. The author of the Declaration of Independence, the founder of liberty on this continent, the victor in the battles of the revolution, the framer of the Constitution of the national republic, and the foremost champion of the reserved rights of the States, the South could not forget the past or submit to the destruction of its constitutional guarantees and hostile invasion of its territory. The progress and result of the mighty contest which ensued are known of all

men. Remembering the masterful and intrepid attack, whether considered with reference to resolute grasp of great questions by the civil administration under the leadership of that illustrious man whose daughters honor us with their presence, or the brilliant operations of the land and naval forces, the defense of the South, in vigor and heroism is without a parallel. Out of scant material and resources a strong and powerful government was constructed, and to the end was administered by statesmen worthy the gigantic struggle in which they were engaged. Less than a dozen war ships, commanded by the equals of Decatur and Nelson, successfully patrolled and expelled the Union merchant marine from American waters. In military conceptions as bold and comprehensive as those of Napoleon or Wellington, and in charges more brilliant than those of Murat or Cardigan the armies astonished and electrified the world. Every land was dazzled with their deeds, and the universe emblazoned with their glory. Brave as Spartans and as knightly as the old cavaliers, 'somewhere in eternity within some golden palace walls where old imperial banners float and Launcelots keep guard and Arthurs reign and all the patriot heroes dwell,' they will abide with brothers.

"Now that the passions of the great civil strife sleep in patriotic oblivion, and only its loftier impulses are treasured, it is appropriate that the survivors of the Confederacy should meet in fraternal reunion. This great State is honored by your coming, and it is the proudest of my official acts, in her name to welcome you cordially to her soil and the hospitalities of her people. It is fitting that the brave should meet here in a noble city named for Houston, within cannon-sound of the battlefield of San Jacinto, in a State that has measured glory with the ancients and upon whose every hearthstone the fires of patriotism still burn crowned with the glories of battle and decked with the flowers of peace.

" 'When the golden sunset
Fades into the distant west
Rays of its parting splendor
Fall on your place of rest;
Then to the silent churchyard
Love's footsteps shall fondly stray
To pray for the souls of heroes
Who fought for the South and the Gray.' "

The conclusion of the Governor's speech was followed by prolonged cheering. After it had subsided, Mr. Cleveland introduced Hon. John T. Brown, Mayor of Houston, who spoke as follows:

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the United Confederate Veterans—

"I bid you welcome to our city—welcome to the hearts and homes of our people, who greet you with out-stretched arms and genuine joy. In thus bidding you welcome, I voice the sentiments of our people, who are anxious to honor the men who in the discharge of what they esteemed their duty laid upon its altar their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, and are entitled to our gratitude for the trials they endured and the dangers they have braved.

"We wanted your old comrades to see you once more, feeling that many would not be able to go east of the Mississippi River to do so, and for this purpose a delegation composed of our Governor and representative citizens of our State and city was sent to Birmingham to tender you an invitation to hold your reunion of 1895 in Houston. You accepted our invitation for which I now thank you, and say the promises made them through Judge Kittrell will be fully and faithfully performed.

"We are anxious you should see your old comrades as they live, and show you that they have made good husbands, good fathers, and good, useful citizens of the United States. You meet here to-day as brothers, and as brothers you greet those who have opposed you, and mingle as brave men should, whether you followed Gordon through the thickets of the Wilderness, were led by Pat Cleburne through the blood-stained lines about Franklin, or rode with Sheridan or marched with Grant.

"I bid you welcome again—yes; thrice welcome to Houston, and invoke the choicest blessings upon your heads."

When the applause which followed the Mayor's address died away, President Cleveland said the next speaker was too well known to need an introduction to any Confederate veteran, and he would leave him to make himself known.

General Gordon's rising was the signal for a repetition of the great wave of enthusiasm which had rolled over the house at his first appearance. The old wild "rebel yell" again rent the air, flags were waived, hats were thrown up, and every other means adopted that could possibly be used to give expression to the love and admiration retained by the old soldiers for the hero of the Wilderness. The old Commander faced the great audience for many minutes before

the demonstration subsided sufficiently for him to be heard. When quiet had come again, General Gordon spoke as follows:

GENERAL GORDON'S SPEECH.

"Governor, Mr. Mayor, Comrades and My Fellow Countrymen—

"It is my official duty and high privilege to respond in behalf of my comrades to this gracious welcome and tender of munificent hospitality by the city of Houston and State of Texas. When I have said that they are characteristic of this city and State, my language is capable of no stronger expression. What higher tribute could be paid to this great people than to say that their hospitality is worthy of Texas? Around the name and history of Texas are gathered associations glorious and hallowed; and in her future career are centered high hopes of richest contributions to the future of the Republic.

"In fifty years of statehood she has risen to a commanding position among her sisters, and the imagination can scarcely keep pace with her assured progress in the fifty years to come. With a genial climate and imperial domain; with a soil not only exhaustless in its fertility, but which, like responsive charity answers with more lavish abundance as the demands upon it become more exacting; with a history rich in the memories of her Alamo, her Goliad, her San Jacinto, as well as in the deeds of her Houston, her Austin, her Travis and her Lamar, with a proud heritage of valor and heroism bequeathed by her intrepid sons in the mighty conflict of the sixties; with some of the best blood of the Republic in the veins of her people, whose indomitable energy and lofty spirit are equalled only by their princely hospitality; with all these splendid endowments by nature, by history and by the characteristics of her sons and daughters—what optimistic prophet would predict for her a career so glorious as to be beyond her reasonable ambition?

"The assembling of these war-scarred veterans in this war-scarred state recalls a striking contrast in their war histories. Sixty years ago Texas won her fight for independence. Thirty years ago these Confederates lost their fight for separate nationality; but Texas victorious was not more glorious and grand than were these brave men around me in their overwhelming defeat. Texas victorious won her way to statehood and a place in the front rank of States. These Confederates, crushed and disbanded as soldiers, addressed themselves to the duties of citizens with a conservatism so conspicuous, a patriotism so true and broad, a fidelity to the decisions of battle so unquestioned and sincere as to challenge the confidence and esteem of patriots in every section of the Union.

"This leads me to recall three remarkable achievements by these Confederates in peace, which impartial history will pronounce a fitting climax to their splendid record in war.

"The first is the reconstruction, mainly through your instrumentality, of the labor system of our entire section. You returned from a long, exhausting and unsuccessful struggle to find the agricultural labor of your States not only disorganized, but as a system (to the management and control of which you were born and trained) it was utterly destroyed, yet you heroically undertook the task of its reorganization under a new system and of adapting yourselves to that new order. The success of your efforts is the noblest commentary upon your wisdom and justice. With no power to control that hitherto servile labor and no money to pay it, you successfully guided it to a plane of self-support, and to vastly increased product of the South's great staple.

"The second is your astounding success in securing, in spite of the radical revolution in the conditions around you and in so short a period, financial independence for your families and industrial prosperity for your section. You returned from the war poor, tens of thousands penniless, many shot and maimed, and yet bravely and uncomplainingly laboring, with aid from no source save from God and your own self-reliant manhood, you have fought your way to competence, provided for your disabled comrades until scarcely a Confederate soldier can be found deprived of the comforts of life. At the same time your combined efforts have carried these Southern States to a height of material advancement from which you may now calmly look back over a land which but thirty years ago was a wide waste of desolation and ashes; and around you over a country now happy in its rebuilt homes and redeemed farms, radiant in the light of industrial resurrection, of assured prosperity and enduring material independence.

"The third achievement is the passionless, unostentatious and peaceful manner in which you laid aside the trappings and discipline of the camp for the modest garb of the citizen and silent restraints of civil government. For this marvellous exhibition of self-command under supremest trials; for this complete burial of all sectional bitterness; for the gradual but certain transmuting of your valor and devotion, exhibited in defense of the flag that fell into unchallenged loyalty to the flag that triumphed—for all these evidences of the loftiest attributes of citizenship, you will yet find your reward in the universal plaudits of your countrymen, as it is already secured in the power, progress and cherished freedom of our reunited Republic.

"Go forward, my comrades; and by self-denial, by wise economy and well-directed energy, continue the material development of this Heaven-blessed section, until abundance shall be found in every home and the whole land shall rejoice in your industrial triumphs. Go forward in the cultivation of a national fraternity, giving no

heed to imprudent or thoughtless efforts to stimulate sectional animosities in any quarter.

"I rejoice in the privilege of bearing to you fraternal greetings from the great body of brave men who confronted you in battle. It has been my fortune recently to mingle with those men in every section. Be assured, my Confederate comrades, that the overwhelming majority of the Grand Army of the Republic, composed of soldiers who were brave in battle and are generous in peace, courageous, knightly and true, bear towards you neither lingering bitterness nor sentiment of distrust. Whatever of untimely passion, which may here and there exist from any cause, will be of short duration and comparatively harmless. In the presence of your continued conservatism and in view of the higher and nobler sentiment of the country, it will vanish like vapors before the morning sun.

"But I must not consume more of the time of this most important convention. I close as I began, by assuring the governor of this great State, the Mayor of this metropolian city, and the generous and patriotic people of both, that the United Confederate Veterans are profoundly grateful for this superb reception and bountiful hospitality." (Thunderous applause).

At the close of General Gordon's address, the band played "Dixie," and the auditorium resounded with loud and long cheers. The following appointments were then made.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.—W. W. Wadsworth, Alabama; Gen. R. G. Shover, Arkansas; R. M. Cowan, Georgia; Gen. John Boyd, Kentucky; W. L. Lyman, Louisiana; Capt. Frank Phillips, Florida; Gen. Geo. H. Stewart, Maryland; Col. Goldsmith, Mississippi; Col. H. A. Newman, Missouri; Capt. B. H. Teague, South Carolina; Saml. Thomas, North Carolina; R. H. Dudley, Tennessee; Col. I. Taylor, Ellyson, Virginia; J. D. Shaw, Texas; Gen. John L. Galt, Indian Territory.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.—H. F. Bridewell, Alabama; B. F. Crowley, Arkansas; Col. W. S. Calhoun, Georgia; Gen. John Boyd, Kentucky; Gen. John Glynn, Louisiana; J. E. Enslow, Jr., Florida; Gen. Geo. H. Stewart, Maryland; Col. W. D. Holden, Mississippi; Gen. Joe Shelby, Missouri; Capt. James G. Holmes, South Carolina; Samuel Thomas, North Carolina; Col. J. H. Holman, Tennessee; Col. J. Taylor Stratton, Virginia; I. F. Campbell, Texas; Col. R. B. Coleman, Indian Territory.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—J. T. Garner, Alabama; Paul Fauchin, Arkansas; D. M. Broadham, Missouri; P. M. Griffith, Tennessee;

R. M. Howard, Georgia; John Ahrens, South Carolina; Samuel Thomas, North Carolina; J. C. Pippin, Florida; B. S. Benford, Virginia; M. A. Armstrong, Mississippi; Geo. Ellis, Texas; J. C. Withers, Oklahoma; A. A. Maginnis, Louisiana; A. J. Youngblood, Indian Territory; John W. Fortch, Maryland.

General Gordon then called for the Report of the Historical Committee. When General Stephen D. Lee, the Chairman, came to the front of the stage, he received an enthusiastic greeting from the veterans, many of whom had been with him during the war. He then presented the Report, which is as follows:

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.

Major General George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans:

DEAR SIR:—Your committee, known as the "Historical Committee and on Southern School History," appointed August 13, 1892, made report at the reunion of the veterans at Birmingham, Ala., April 25 and 26, 1894, which report was unanimously adopted and the committee continued with enlarged powers to fill vacancies, and to recommend histories, and to encourage their adoption.

Subsequent to this action of the convention, what was known here as "the new constitution" was adopted, which virtually did away with the committee and its work, and inaugurated a new system of action, in gathering authentic "data" for preparing an impartial history of the war between the States. Almost immediately after the adjournment of the veterans in April, the general commanding suspended the new constitution and ordered delay of procedure, until such time as he could examine it and decide definitely as to its adoption or official promulgation. This action was not taken until January, when said constitution was set aside, and what was known as the "old constitution" continued in force. The official proceedings of the convention have not yet been published, and the official report of the Historical Committee made at Birmingham has been officially printed and promulgated only within the last month. Hence, there has of necessity been a delay of action of almost a year on the part of your committee, as they were not authorized to proceed until the matter of the constitution was officially disposed of. Their report has now been printed and promulgated, a copy having been sent to each camp of our organization and otherwise made public.

So really all that can be properly done now, is to review and put in operation all the suggestions made in the first report, with

such new recommendations as the committee deem necessary under the developments of the last year.

The report made at Birmingham clearly pointed out the necessity of prompt action by this organization in taking steps for a complete "*renaissance*" of history throughout the South; that justice to the South demands that the entire field of history be explored, and its neglected facts be carefully gathered and portrayed; that the vindication of the South must come from the pens of Southern writers; that these writers must be inspired by an active and outspoken public sentiment; that the apparent listlessness and indigence with which the South has submitted to the misrepresentations and omissions of those who have essayed to write American history has been little less than criminal; that a growing sentiment in the South now demands for our children and for the world a vindication of the Southern people, and a refutation of the slanders, the misrepresentations and the imputations which they have so long and patiently borne.

Macaulay, the historian, says: "A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestry will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants."

No people ever had a more glorious record than the people of the South, from the first settlement of the colonists in Virginia (thirteen years before the landing of the Pilgrims in the Mayflower) to the present time. The first victory for popular rights in America was won by a Southern colony. In 1619, more than one year before the settlement of Massachusetts, the colonists of Virginia demanded from the London Company the right of local self-government. This right was accorded. In June, 1619, Sir George Yeardley, Governor of Virginia, issued his summons for the election of burgesses; for which great act, as well as for his instrumentality in securing this right for the colony, he has been justly styled, "The Father of Representative Government in America."

The Virginia House of Burgesses, the first legislative assembly in the Western Hemisphere, was convened July 30, 1619, and not only framed the model for future legislation in America, but also shaped the future colonial policy of England.

The second victory was won when, in accordance with the petition of this first legislative assembly, the London Company, on the 24th day of July, 1621, passed the memorable ordinance granting to the colony of Virginia the first written constitution.

It was in a Southern colony, in 1676, that the 4th day of July was first rendered memorable in American annals, just one hundred years before the Declaration of Independence, when Bacon led the first armed resistance to British oppression.

It was in a Southern colony, in May, 1765, that the "forest-born Demosthenes" offered the famous resolutions which, enforced

by his sublime eloquence and adopted by the Virginia House of Burgesses, kindled the flame of the revolution.

It was in the Southern colony of North Carolina, May 16, 1771, that the battle of Alamance preceded the Revolution.

It was in the Southern colony of North Carolina, May 15, 1775, that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence preceded more than one year the national declaration.

The spirit of the Southern colonies in the revolution and of the Southern people in the war between the States was national and liberal and patriotic. It is necessary for the student of history to "realize what an important part the South and her people have played in emancipating the country from foreign domination, and in building up the national government, and in achieving the true glory of the American Union; her part in the American Revolution was most conspicuous; not only did she fly to the support of the New England States when assailed, but she gave to the country the majority of the leaders in those trying times. Then afterwards, her sons were always prominent in services for the Union. They chiefly fought the Mexican War. While under the sway of the South every foot of the territory acquired by the country was added to the national domain, save the costly icebergs of Alaska. It was during an essentially Southern administration that a revenue system was proposed by a Southern Secretary of the Treasury, that was so important a factor in that unexampled prosperity of the whole country that prevailed from 1846 to the beginning of the Civil War; and all through our history, the names of Southern leaders are numerous and illustrious in the army and navy and in civil life. "The South is satisfied with the record, if impartially presented, as to their motives and aspirations in going into the Civil War and the part they played in that war in defending the heritage of their ancestors."

Our former report says: "In nothing has the South suffered so much at the hands of the writers of school history as in the treatment of the subjects of State sovereignty, nullification, slavery and secession. Since the success of Northern resources over Southern arms in the Civil War, it has been the practice of Northern writers to isolate the period of the war, and either uphold the specific acts of the South in withdrawing from the Union as a political crime, using as a term of reproach the term of rebellion, or to infer from the fact that Southern independence was not maintained, that secession was morally wrong. The facts of American history rob the reproach of its sting when it shows that the foundation of our present government was laid in secession, the States moving in the matter, virtually seceding from the 'perpetual union' under the articles of confederation; that the structure of American independence was upheaved in rebellion; that subsequently every section of the country has at some time threatened to secede."

In reference to the question of nullification, it was not one of the Southern States that alone proposed it; but it originated in the North, where many of the States, by legislative enactment, nullified the Constitution of the United States, especially with respect to the fugitive slave law, that the whole country, and not the South alone, was responsible for slavery, the system prevailing in the North as long as it was found profitable; that the slave trade was made possible only by New England vessels, manned by New England crews.

The true cause of the war between the States was the dignified withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union to avoid the continued breaches of that domestic tranquility guaranteed, but not consummated, by the Constitution, and not the high moral purpose of the North to destroy slavery, which followed incidentally as a war measure.

As to the war itself and the results of the war, the children of the future would be astonished that a people fought so hard and so long with so little to fight for, judging from what they gather from histories now in use, prepared by writers from the North. They are utterly destitute of information as to events leading to the war. Their accounts of the numbers engaged, courage displayed, sacrifices endured, hardships encountered, and barbarity practiced upon an almost defenseless people whose arms-bearing population was in the army, are incorrect in every way.

A people, who for four long years, fought over almost every foot of their territory, on over 2,000 battlefields, with the odds of 2,864,272 enlisted men against their 600,000 enlisted men, and their coast blockaded, and rivers filled with gunboats, with 600 vessels of war, manned by 35,000 sailors, and who protracted the struggle until over one-half of their soldiers were dead from the casualties of war, had something to fight for. They fought for the great principle of local self-government, and the privilege of managing their own affairs, and for the protection of their homes and firesides.

While the South would not detract an iota from the patriotic motive and endeavor of those opposing them, she intends that the truth of history shall be written by a sympathetic and friendly pen, to give her credit for what our ancestors did, and for what was done by the South in the war between the States. Also to chronicle the results of that war and its effects upon the South and upon our common country.

The facts are that while the South has always been prominent in making history, she has left the writing of history mainly to New England historians, whose chief defect is "lack of Catholic sympathy for all other sections of the country." While all have "possessed the advantages of learning and literary skill that have distinguished them as writers so preeminently, they have also had the faults of their people, one of which is an extravagant estimate of the import-

ance of their own small group of States, that dwarfs all other States in the Union, hence their "pictures have too often been like photographs in which the objects nearest the camera are out of all proportion with other parts of the picture."

They especially treat the South as a section, almost as a foreign country, and while omitting the glaring faults of their own ancestors and their own section, they specialize the faults of the early Virginia colonists and the Southern colonists generally. They speak of slavery as a crime for which the South is solely responsible, and ignore the historical fact that England and New England are as much responsible for it as their brothers of the South; that it was forced, not only on New England, but on the South, by Great Britain, and in spite of the protests of Virginia and other Southern colonies. They ignore the fact, too, that but for the compromise adopted during the Revolutionary period, recognizing slavery and its continued existence, our independence as a nation could not have been achieved, or our Union maintained; that slavery was the South's misfortune, the whole country's fault; that the violation of these compromises and of laws to enforce them, with the rapid development and increase of population and new States, brought dangers and perplexities, producing intemperance, passions and prejudices among a high-spirited people which culminated in the war.

A true history is now desired. The war between the States and its issues are things of the past and are committed to history. The duty of patriotic citizens, in every part of our common country, is to strive with citizens of every other section to promote the progress and glory of our grand country in working out its destiny. Secession and slavery are decided forever against the South. It makes no matter now who was to blame, and how plainly the right of a sovereign State to withdraw from the Union is established by legal right, or by the construction of our highest court the matter is finally settled. When Jefferson and Madison construed our Constitution in one way, and Washington and Hamilton in another, surely there was ground for their descendants to honestly differ in construing the Constitution.

Now, the facts of history must be made to speak for themselves, and equal and exact justice must be done everywhere. The flag of our country is not the peculiar heritage of any section or part of this Union. Each of its many sections can claim its part and its proper share of the honors. Let us be honest everywhere. Let us tell the truth, even to the record of the war between the States and the causes leading to it, and the facts after the war. There is honor and glory enough for all—for North, for South, for East, for West. The South and its descendants to this present time are willing to abide by the true record impartially put into history.

Your committee is pleased to report that a growing interest in this matter of a true history of the United States is apparent at the South, as also at the North; that the time has at last arrived when truth can be told, listened to, and digested without the passions and prejudices of the past.

The histories written by Northern historians in the first ten or fifteen years following the close of the war, dictated by prejudice and prompted by the evil passions of that period (and generally used in the schools) are unfit for use, and lack all the breadth, liberality and sympathy so essential to true history, and although some of them have been toned down, they are not yet fair and accurate in the statements of facts.

Many of these histories have an edition for use in Northern schools and another of the same history for use in Southern schools toned down and made to pander as is supposed to Southern sentiment.

What is needed is a history equally fitted for use North and South, and divested of all passion and prejudice incident to the war period. Until a more liberal tone is indicated by Northern historians, it is best that their books be kept out of Southern schools.

The veterans of the Northern and Southern armies now look now invoking a spirit of truth, concession, and fairness, in review at the issues for which they fought more dispassionately, and there are many pointers indicating a more liberal and fairer view of the motives and aspirations of the two sections in the great struggle.

It is, therefore, important that the Southern people be aroused and take steps to have a correct history written, a history which will vindicate them from the one-sided indictment found in many of the histories now extant. The love of a common country is ing the causes which led to the war, and in discussing the conduct of the war and its result. It is conceded that both sections had right on their side as they construed the Constitution, and certainly the valor displayed is evidence that they were sincere and believed they were right. The movement is assuming the best and most permanent form, and the demand is growing for truth, not self-adulation and disparagement of the other side, not crimination and recrimination. The public sentiment is well tempered and patriotic, as attested by the tone of the press, by the increase in the number of historical articles in magazines and periodicals, and in publications of such books as "The South, Constitution and Resulting Union," by Reverend Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia. The Northern tone is much more liberal. The government is continuously publishing official reports and other material throwing light on all matters of difference.

Yet, with all this, the South was conquered in the war, and if Southern veterans who are living, and their descendants, do not

look to their own vindication by sympathetic pens, the record of history will contain many errors and false indictments against the South, which have originated with Northern writers with that partiality for their section which is evident from their coloring of history from the landing of the first colonists in Virginia to the present time. Most of this awaking of interest in the desire for a true history of the United States is due to the action of the Confederate veterans, the judicious and liberal tone of their proceedings directed to vindication and to manly assertion of broad sentiments, and the consciousness of high patriotic motives and intent in defending principles they knew to be right.

And, after failing in manly and heroic conflict to sustain those principles, in restoring their allegiance to one common country, feeling it to be their country, feeling that their ancestors did a prominent and large part in building and developing it. While some of us may conscientiously think it is not the Union of States first formed, that it is a new, more centralized, stronger Union, and not the one our fathers established; yet such as it is, it is now the best government in the world, it is our government, and it has our admiration and love.

The love of a common country which should animate every patriotic citizen demands a fair and impartial history to transmit to our descendants a proper respect and regard for a common ancestry.

Notwithstanding the delay in the promulgation of the recommendations of the committee, still several States have already taken active measures to carry out the suggestions of the report. In Tennessee and Virginia the State divisions of the United Confederate Veterans, the State Teachers' Associations and other organizations have endorsed the report and are moving to put it into practical operation. The joint committee on education in the Legislature of Tennessee, in a strong report, make the following recommendation: "That an additional appropriation of \$5,000 per annum be appropriated to the Peabody Normal College, which shall be used as follows: Two thousand dollars for the general expenses of the college, and \$3,000 for the support of the chair of American history, to be applied to the salary of the occupant of the chair and to the expenses of original investigation and accumulation and care of historical material and the purchase of manuscripts and books; said chair to be devoted to the history of the United States and of the American continent, and to give especial attention to the history of Tennessee." Your committee feel assured that all of our Southern States will follow suit.

Your committee recommend a continuance of the same policy as marked out in our first report, and a more complete organization of sub-committees for each State to press active work. The policy should be maintained which is now beginning to bear fruit, that

policy being to begin at the foundation by stimulating public sentiment to bring to the work of formulating history many minds, to reach the educational institutions and the youth of the country through our Southern universities. This is a deeper, surer and more permanent mode of vindicating the South than relying upon the employment of one or more writers to act as special attorneys to plead the cause at the bar of history.

Your committee, therefore, renew and reiterate their recommendations made in the first report made at Birmingham, namely:

A GENERAL HISTORY.

The order of the association creating this committee requires us "to formulate a plan for securing a true and reliable history of the late Civil War." In attempting to formulate this plan, the committee has been led to examine the whole field of history. We find, as has been heretofore set forth in this report, that justice to the South requires that the entire field of history be explored and its neglected facts be faithfully gathered and portrayed. We need a "*renaissance*" of history throughout the South. We have looked around for the best agency to effect this object.

What will be the most efficient agency? It must be a universal agency, a continuing agency, an influential agency. It must be an agency that can stimulate historical research; create historical taste; produce not only one work, but many works; employ not only one mind, but many minds; make the work assume various shapes, not only in the form of standard histories and school histories, but also State histories, magazine articles, historical essays, popular sketches, local history, etc. It is unfortunately true that our people have neglected history. They have not only neglected to write, but they have neglected to read what is written. Historical taste and historical literature must assume various phases. There is a deplorable lack of knowledge of State history and of local history. Here is a mine rich in unexplored history and poetry. We need workers in the field. Very few even of our educated citizens have devoted much attention to the histories of their respective States. This history, when developed, will touch the popular heart. No one mind can explore this wide field, and no one work can cover the ground. We need a separate history for each State.

Besides, we do not wish to limit our work to the present time. Can we not kindle a flame which will not burn out with the life of our generation?

There is but one agency which can compass all the purposes, and can add to these another of great value—that agency is our leading Southern universities. They have the means, the prestige, the appliances, the undying life. They could put work into immediate operation, and continue it forever. We therefore suggest that

the association recommend the following plan: Every university in the South to establish a chair of American history; that this chair be not overloaded with additional work, but its occupant be allowed leisure and be provided with appliances for historical investigation and authorship; that the occupant of this chair be selected with special reference to his fitness for historical authorship, and also for inspiring students with a spirit of original historical investigation; that the chair of American history should include a comprehensive course, embracing not only a history of the United States, but also the history of the entire American continent, and should be taught in a manner to suit matured minds, and to lead them to original investigation. The inauguration of such a course in our Southern universities, leading to a full comprehension of the history, geography, and relations of the various members of the American continent, would give the coming generation of Southern youth a broad knowledge which would bring to the South a benefit which need not be enlarged on.

1. That the association recommend to the Legislatures of the several Southern States to provide, in the public school course, for teaching the history of the native State one year, and also for teaching the history of the United States one year, and for the establishment and support of a chair of "American History" in the State University, or in some suitable State institution; and also for encouraging the preparation of State school histories.

2. That the association recommend that all private schools and academies make provision for teaching the history of the native State one year, and the history of the United States one year.

3. That the association appoint suitable committees to memorialize the several Legislatures and authorities of universities and schools and to request the co-operation of State historical societies, State literary societies, the press, etc.

SCHOOL HISTORIES.

1. The importance of placing and teaching impartial and accurate histories of the United States in all our schools cannot be overestimated nor exaggerated. With this end in view, at the former meeting of this committee, the following resolution was adopted:

"To select such of existing school histories as are truthful and just in their statements in reference to the causes and facts of the late war, and recommend the same for use in all our schools in order of preference, if possible and practical."

2. In pursuance of this resolution, your committee has grouped all existing histories under three heads: (1) Those written and published in the North pronouncedly unfair to the South, her institutions and her part in history; (2) Those written and published

in the North apparently fair in their treatment of Southern questions; (3) Those written and published in the South.

GROUP I.

These works were for the most part issued in the first ten or fifteen years following the close of the late war, and reflect in full the sentiment then generally prevailing over the Northern section of our country. Dictated by prejudice and prompted by the evil passions that time had not then softened, they need not be considered by the committee.

GROUP 2—NORTHERN HISTORIES APPARENTLY FAIR.

A number of the books belonging to group I have been either (a) revised and emasculated in their effort to curry favor with the text book patrons of both sections, or (b) separate editions made for Northern and Southern schools. To these have been added a number of works published in recent years, which, avoiding any positive statement derogatory to the South, studiously suppress every fact of American history upon which the justice of the Southern cause and purity of motive of Southern political leaders are based. (c) Histories written and published at the North in which an honest effort is made to do justice to the South. While some of these histories contain many excellent features, they ignore many facts which the South, as a section, takes a patriotic pride in, and they fail to present the distinctive features of Southern civilization with force and fidelity, or to give due prominence to the work done by the South as a factor in the Union. We are gratified to note that several of these histories have been revised so as to exclude objectionable expressions and to include facts of history favorable to the South, which have heretofore been ignored, and we hope that the time is not far distant when writers of history from either section will take pride and pleasure in presenting with cordiality and enthusiasm the distinctive work of each section as a factor of our common country.

We believe that the records of the nation contain many neglected facts of history which, when clearly presented, will not only justify the motives and purposes of the South as a section, but will tend to promote kindly feeling between the sections and to instill sentiments of patriotism and mutual respect. For such reasons, we are unwilling that facts of history of which the South has just right to be proud shall be omitted in the instruction of our children.

GROUP 3—SOUTHERN HISTORIES.

This group constitutes a small number of published works, which have been examined with reference to the following points:

1. Is the historic value impaired by inaccuracy, or by an overdrawn, exaggerated narrative of events, in which self-glorification

takes the place of calm statement of the whole truth, which alone is necessary to support the position of the South in national affairs?

2. Do they compare in typographical appearance with other attractive histories?

3. Are they practical teaching text-books?

4. In illustrations, do they give equal prominence to events and individuals of the South as to those of the North?

5. In the treatment of the American revolution, do they do full justice to the men of the South in the field and forum, and do they make the point that the war was for independence and self-government, and that the Southern people were animated by these principles in the last war?

6. Are the questions of sovereignty and slavery dispassionately treated?

7. Do they touch fully the importance and in most cases predominant part taken by Southern men in the revolution; in the constitutional convention; in shaping the affairs of the government; in extending the domain of the United States to our present limits; in maintaining our national honor and credit abroad, and in properly presenting the characteristics of Southern life and civilization?

8. Do they denominate the last war a "rebellion," instead of a conflict between the States?

9. In giving a truthful narration of the events of the Civil War, the unparalleled patriotism manifested by the Southern people in accepting its results, and the courage and perseverance displayed by them in building up their shattered homes and ruined estates?

In the opinion of this committee, these are some of the most important features necessary to an accurate and impartial history of the United States. We are gratified to find that Southern people are beginning to awaken to the importance of writing their own history, that a few Southern authors have prepared works for use in the schools, which more or less embody the features above enumerated, viz:

"Hansell's Histories," written by Prof. H. E. Chambers of Louisiana.

"History of the American People," written by J. H. Shinn, of Arkansas.

"History of the United States," written by A. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

"History of the United States," written by George F. Holmes, of Virginia.

"History of the United States," written by Robert R. Harrison, of Virginia.

"History of the United States," written by Blackburn & McDonald, of Maryland.

"Grammar School History of the United States," written by L. A. Field, of Georgia.

"History of the United States," by J. T. Terry, of Georgia.

Your committee cordially commend the zeal of the above authors for the work already undertaken and done in the cause for which this committee was created, induced, as we believe, by the pure incentive of presenting truthful history and doing justice to the South, and we commend their books as suitable for use in our schools.

We also recommend the following as suitable to be used as supplementary reader in our schools:

"The Civil War," by Mrs. Ann E. Snyder, of Tennessee.

In conclusion, your committee is gratified to know that other school histories are in preparation by Southern authors which give promise of great excellence, and indicate that the best thought of the country is being enlisted in this important cause; and we recommend that the association provide the proper organization for carrying into effect the recommendations of this committee.

Your committee also recommend that each and every camp in this organization make it an immediate duty to have prepared before all the members "cross over the river," a correct roll of every company raised in every county, giving names on original roll, those killed in battle, and in what battle, those wounded, those who died from wounds and diseases, and those who got through the war; that State organizations urge this duty on their respective Legislatures through efficient committees to lay the recommendations of this committee before their respective State Legislatures, and ask appropriations to carry them into effect.

Your committee with pleasure recommend "Confederate Veteran," published by Comrade S. A. Cunningham, at Nashville, Tennessee, which has virtually become the organ of this great association. It is doing valuable work in clearing up hidden facts of history connected with the great struggle. It would be a fortunate event if a larger subscription list would enable its publishers to enlarge its pages and make it the medium of more extended publications connected with the war and the causes leading to the war.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our people the great importance of avoiding, as far as possible, the purchasing and disseminating of books and literature which are unkind and unfair to the South, which belittle our achievements, impugn our motives, and malign the characters of our illustrious leaders. An example of this kind of literature is the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which, while a work of exceptional merit in many particulars, abounds in such a distortion of historical facts in reference to the South as could have em-

anated only from ignorance or malignity. A yet more flagrant example of this kind is a reprint, in part, of that encyclopædia, known as the R. S. Peale reprint, now being advertised in Southern newspapers.

It is with much pleasure that your committee can report the growing interest in having the history of the South, properly, truthfully and impartially written. We believe there are Southern authors now preparing histories; and as your committee was directed and empowered to add to the list of histories for our Southern schools, your committee now recommends that the history of the United States by Mrs. Susan P. Lee, of Lexington, Va., be added to said lists, as filling the requirements of histories that should be used in our schools. It has been brought to the attention of your committee that the Grand Camp of Virginia has asked that the United Confederate Veteran Association take steps in having a "History of the Confederate War, Its Causes, Character and Consequences," published; now your committee endorse the idea that such a history should be written, and invite any party who desires to undertake the task to do so, and let each history, as it is written, stand or fall on its own merit. Your committee find it quite impossible to examine manuscripts and pass on the merits or demerits of any particular author, but as in the past, as to school histories, throw open the field to authors of the history of the Confederate War, its causes, character and consequences.

We would call especial attention to a recent work of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, entitled, "The South, Constitution and the Resulting Union." It is one of the best books that has been written or published since the war. It is catholic, broad and patriotic, and at the same time clear, terse and condensed, presenting only those salient points of American history with which every citizen of this great Republic should be familiar. Without doing injustice to any section of the country, it does immortal honor to the genius of our soldiery and the patriotism of our people; and we recommend its general use in the families and schools of the South.

In conclusion, we would respectfully recommend that Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the patriot, statesman, philosopher and educator, be invited to deliver an address at our next annual reunion on the subject of slavery, nullification and secession, with special reference to the attitudes of the people, North and South, to these three leading questions of American history.

In conclusion, your committee recommend the enlargement of this committee to (15) fifteen, so as to embrace a member from each

of the Southern States, and thus insure a larger number for the transaction of business.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. D. LEE, *Chairman.*

J. W. NICHOLSON,

J. W. STUBBS,

W. R. GARRETT,

H. L. BENTLEY,

Committee.

During the reading of the report, Miss Winnie Davis, accompanied by a number of Houston ladies, came upon the platform, and after having been introduced by General Gordon as "Our Daughters," received a perfect ovation in the way of hearty cheers.

Judge J. H. Reagan came forward a minute later and was also heartily cheered.

A motion to adjourn to 7 o'clock this evening was adopted, no one to be admitted hereafter who was not an accredited delegate; and the band played "The Bonnie Blue Flag."

General Gordon was besieged by the veterans, and indulged in a long, continuous round of hand-shaking. Miss Winnie was also given a reception on the platform by the ladies; and in response to loud calls, came forward and addressed the veterans as follows: "I am here to see you all, and shake hands with every one of you. It is the greatest joy of my life to do so, but I cannot do it unless you follow the rules, and preserve order and decorum. I know you do not want to make it difficult for me to shake you by the hand, and that you will preserve order. Now, won't you do this."

Quiet was then restored and the handshaking resumed.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS,**EVENING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1895.**

The Convention was called to order by General Gordon at 7:30 o'clock.

As the Committee on Credentials were not prepared to report, a motion to adopt and print the report of the Historical Committee, presented at the morning session, was made. One delegate raised objection that he had not read it, but soon withdrew his opposition, and the motion was unanimously carried.

A fight had been expected over this report, as it was understood that representatives of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, which the report condemned as unfair to the South, were prepared to make a defense. Nothing was, however, heard from them.

On motion of Dr. J. Wm. Jones, Chaplain General, the report of the Special Committee on the Davis Monument was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Gen. W. L. Cabell, chairman of that committee, called upon all the sub-committees that had not already reported to do so before the time named.

A Louisiana veteran moved that W. P. Hardeman be invited to a seat upon the stage.

General Gordon: "The Chair will not put that motion, but will invite General Hardeman to the stage without a motion. If General Hardeman is present, he will please come forward." "Old Gotch" was not in the hall; and General Gordon continued: "All general officers present are invited to seats upon the stage."

The Committee on Credentials submitted a partial report, which was read by Col. J. D. Shaw, as follows:

"Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief United Confederate Veterans:

"Your Committee on Credentials have examined the official lists in the Adjutant General's office, and find in good standing 433 Camps, entitled to 1,366 votes.

"The committee have not completed their labors, and desire further time, in order to make a supplemental report.

"They beg leave to recommend, in order to facilitate the business of the convention, that the delegates be seated by States after the present session."

The report was adopted, and the committee given further time.

Col. John P. Hickman, of Frank Cheatham Camp No. 35, Nashville, Tenn., offered the following:

"Whereas, The adoption of the Constitution by the Birmingham Convention having been suspended by order of the Commanding General; and

"Whereas, The reason for said action being a misunderstanding of the full purport and meaning of the Constitution adopted as aforesaid, coupled with the protests of the Camps; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the action in adopting said Constitution be annulled and declared void; and be it further

"Resolved, That the whole matter of a Constitution be referred to a committee to be appointed by the chairman, with one member from each State composing the late Confederate States."

Speaking to the resolution, Colonel Hickman said the United Confederate Veterans had been in rather a tangle on the constitutional question, and were now virtually without one.

General Gordon called General Stephen D. Lee to the chair, and addressed the convention. He said he wanted to offer a word of explanation in reference to his action in suspending the operation of the Constitution adopted at Birmingham. It was adopted at the last hour, almost the last minute, of the meeting, hurriedly and without proper consideration. Such an instrument, the fundamental law of such an organization, ought to be discussed thoroughly and understood by all. Very few understood this Constitution when it was adopted. After the Birmingham meeting he had received innumerable objections to the Constitution from all over the country, and he felt compelled in response thereto to suspend action under it until this meeting could revise it, or, at least, look carefully into its provisions. It was now in the hands of the association, to do with it as seemed best. Others might understand the Birmingham Constitution, but to him it was an absolute blank—he could not understand it. Many of the leading men of the association had objected to its adoption, but it was carried through; and now the question was presented as to what should be done with it. The settling of this question was the first thing devolving upon the meeting. He moved that the resolutions be adopted, and that a Committee on Constitution be appointed, consisting of one member from each State, the Indian Territory and the Northern Division.

General Cabell endorsed what the Commander-in-Chief had said, and declared that the Birmingham Constitution was calculated to break up the best organization on earth. He wanted the action of the Commander-in-Chief sustained.

A member asked that the defects in the Constitution be pointed out.

Colonel Hickman said one was that it did away with the Historical Committee, which many members considered a most useful thing.

General Gordon also pointed out several defects.

The resolution was adopted; and General Gordon, who had resumed the chair, appointed the following committee: Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Mississippi, Chairman; Col. Wm. E. Mickle, Alabama; John M. Harold, Arkansas; Gen. Clement A. Evans, Georgia; Col. Frank Phillips, Florida; Gen. John L. Galt, Indian Territory; Col. J. A. Chalaron, Louisiana; Gen. Joe Shelby, Missouri; E. D. Hall, North Carolina; Gen. B. H. Teague, South Carolina; Col. Jno. P. Hickman, Tennessee; Gen. A. T. Watts, Texas; Col. J. Taylor Ellyson, Virginia.

General Lee announced that there would be a meeting of the committee at his rooms at the Capitol Hotel on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

Col. J. A. Chalaron, Chairman of the Birmingham Constitution Committee, in controversion of the statement made that the report of that committee had never been read, desired to submit it. It was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

A motion was adopted requiring all resolutions to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without being read.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee said that the Houston Committee of Arrangements had prepared a programme for the entertainment of the veterans at that hour, in deference to which the meeting ought to adjourn.

Announcement was made that the Committee on Resolutions would meet at the Auditorium at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The convention then adjourned to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895.

The Convention was called to order by General Gordon at 10:30 o'clock, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. J. Wm. Jones, Chaplain-General.

Mrs. Chapman, daughter of General Leonidas Polk, and the daughters of Gens. D. H. Hill and A. P. Hill, were invited to the stage, but were absent from the hall.

General Lee, from the Committee on Constitution, reported that a constitution had been agreed upon by the Committee. It was practically the same as the Jackson Constitution, and much shorter than the later ones. It continued in force the Committee on History, which the Birmingham Constitution dissolved. It divided the organization into three Departments—the Trans-Mississippi Department, the Army of Northern Virginia Department, and the Army of Tennessee Department. It provided that there should not be a common Memorial Day, but that Camps should observe such days as best suited their sections.

Some of the Texas delegates objected to the provision in the new Constitution which made five divisions in Texas, with five Major Generals.

General Lee explained that this division was made on account of the immense territory of the State, and the difficulty of getting together from all parts of the State. There would be but one full Major General, the others being merely brevet Major Generals.

Gen. John M. Claiborne moved to strike out the section that gave Texas five Major Generals.

After some discussion, the motion of General Claiborne was tabled, and the Constitution as reported by the committee was unanimously adopted, with applause.

The Committee on Credentials made a supplementary report, showing the vote in the Convention to be distributed as follows:

Louisiana	176
Tennessee	89
Florida	36
Alabama	191
Mississippi	123
Texas	654

South Carolina	86
Indian Territory	15
Missouri	67
Kentucky	67
Washington (D. C.)	11
Indiana	2
Virginia	64
North Carolina	21
Georgia	70
Maryland	2
Oklahoma	2
West Virginia	2
New York	1
Arkansas	57

Gen. W. L. Cabell, from the Committee on the Davis Monument Fund, made the following report:

"HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 22, 1895.

"Your Committee on the Jefferson Davis Monument would respectfully report that despite the financial depression of the past twelve months, progress has been made in the raising of funds for the proposed monument to Jefferson Davis; and we submit herewith the report of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, of Richmond, Va., which gives in detail the work of the association during the year, and we beg leave to submit the same as part of our report. We cannot too earnestly urge upon the camps the importance of promptly responding to the appeals of this Association, and of giving their earnest support to this work. It is very important that the monument to President Davis should be erected in the very near future; and we should earnestly invoke the hearty co-operation of the Confederate Veterans of the South in this movement to honor the memory of Jefferson Davis.

"Respectfully submitted,

"W. L. CABELL,

"Chairman Jefferson Davis Monumental Committee."

Col. J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, presented the following:

"The Jefferson Davis Monument Association would respectfully report that in consequence of the severe financial stringency prevailing during the past year in all parts of the country and which was especially sever in the Southern States, no effort has been made by us until the past two or three months to secure funds to erect a memorial in honor of President Jefferson Davis. During the past three months, however, the Association has been making active efforts to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the Confederate organizations of

the South in the movement to erect at the capital of the Confederate States a monument to commemorate the virtues and patriotism of our honored President.

"It was determined by the Association to ask that there should be a concerted movement throughout the Southern States to have a collection on the third of June, the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Davis. The responses to the request have been very general; and the Association has received many cordial assurances of the determination of the Camps to respond generously to the appeal for funds for this monument.

"It has been decided to lay the corner-stone of the monument during the spring of 1896, and it is the earnest wish of the Confederate organizations, and, indeed, of all the citizens of Richmond, to make this a great occasion. We are encouraged to believe that with earnest and united effort, the funds necessary for this monument may be secured in the near future. It is greatly to be desired that this testimonial of the love of our people for our great Civil leader should be completed during the coming year; and this result can be easily accomplished if we can have the hearty co-operation of all who love the Confederate cause.

"Inclosed herewith the report of the treasurer, giving in detail the condition of the finances of the Association, and showing a balance on hand May first of \$12,551.18.

"All of which is respectfully submitted,

"J. TAYLOR ELLYSON,

"President."

"To the President and Board of Directors of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, Richmond, Va., May 1, 1895:

"GENTLEMEN—Below I beg leave to submit my annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the Association for the fiscal year ending May 1, 1895:

RECEIPTS.

1894.

May 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$11,318.99
" 1.	J. Taylor Ellyson	260.00
" 4.	W. L. Calhoun, treasurer John Ingram Biovouac, Jackson, Tenn.....	174.95
" 4.	John W. Gates, treasurer	23.97
June 14.	J. Taylor Ellyson, Mrs. C. D. K. Mears, treasurer L. M. Association, Wilmington..	100.00
" 25.	Citizens of Savannah, by F. L. Rebovar	345.80
Aug. 8.	C. F. Nelson, secretary and treasurer, Wi- nona, Miss.	12.05

RECEIPTS.

1895.			
April 1.	Mrs. Sarah L. Cato25
" 6.	S. A. Cunningham		4.00
" 6.	S. A. Cunningham, on account Little Rock Davis Fund	162.62	
" 6.	Lizzie Bonner		2.00
" 27.	W. A. Montgomery, Commander Camp No. 26, Edwards, Miss.	24.25	
	Interest on bank account to Jan. 1, 1895.....	252.64	
Total			\$12,681.52

DISBURSEMENTS.

1894.			
May 1.	J. Taylor Ellyson	\$	22.30
" 16.	Dispatch Co.		2.50
Oct. 13.	S. A. Cunningham		105.54
1895.			
May 1.	Balance on hand		12,551.18
Total			\$12,651.52

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. ELLET,

Treasurer.

Col. Ellyson said \$1,000 had been secured since the report had been prepared; and assurances had been given that several thousands further would be sent in by June 3.

Gen. Cabell made a rousing speech for the monument fund. He had called upon all the camps in the Trans-Mississippi Department to meet, and take collections for the monument fund. He asked that each member give what he could—not to fail to give because he could not give largely, but to give what he could, so that the monument would be builded by the whole Southern people. He called upon the wives and sons and daughters of the veterans to do their share in contributing to this fund.

Chaplain J. Wm. Jones, of the University of Virginia, warmly seconded the motion to adopt the report; and heartily endorsed the appeal of his gallant old friend Gen. Cabell.

He said that so far as Jefferson Davis was concerned, he needed no monument. The man who as soldier illustrated bright pages of American history, and saved the day at Buena Vista by his cool bravery, and marvelous skill—who as statesman graced the Senate of

the United States when there were "giants in the land," and was the peer of the "great triumvirate," Clay, Calhoun and Webster—who was a peerless orator—who was the greatest Secretary of War the country ever had, and left many changes which are now blessing the service—who was a patriot true and tried—and who was a high-toned Christian gentleman without fear and without reproach: this man has indeed "erected a monument more lasting than bronze," and needs no granite or marble to perpetuate his memory. He is no longer "the uncrowned King of his people," but they have crowned him with loving hearts, and he lives forever in their affections.

But we owe it to ourselves, and to the great principles of Constitutional freedom for which we fought and of which Jefferson Davis was the embodiment, that we should rear this monument to teach our children that we were true to duty in the day of trial.

I know not why it is that our president has heaped upon him the bitterest abuse and most malignant slanders of our enemies, that he seems to have been singled out for their especial hatred. I heard Gen. Lee say once, "I do not know why they should be so bitter against Mr. Davis. He only did what he could to establish the independence of the South, and the rest of us tried to do the same. If he is guilty of any crime, the rest of us are equally guilty."

We owe it to ourselves and to posterity, that we should build this monument in the old capitol of the Confederacy, and let it proclaim to future generations that our beloved Chief was no "rebel" and no "traitor," but as pure a patriot as the world ever saw.

Now, I know that I am sometimes called "an unreconstructed rebel," but I emphatically deny that either I or you were ever "rebels" at all. George Washington and his compatriots were "rebels," because they fought against properly constituted authority, but we were not "rebels" because we fought to uphold the constitution of our fathers, and since we furled our glorious battleflags, packed our blackened guns (nearly all of them wrested from the enemy in battle), stacked our bright muskets, and gave our paroles, there have been no more law-abiding, peaceable, better citizens of the State and of the United States on this continent than these old Confederate soldiers.

Our honored Commander-in-Chief, the gallant chivalric Gordon, one of Lee's trusted soldiers, but voiced the sentiment of the people of our Southland, when he stood up on the floor of the Senate, and pledged us to stand by the government in suppressing rebellion in Chicago. And when our "lame lion," the peerless orator, Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, offered his resolutions endorsing the President in enforcing the law, he but echoed the sentiments of his Confederate comrades.

Yes; we are loyal citizens of these United States, ready to unite with our brethren of every section to make our common country

the grandest, the freest, the most prosperous that the sun shines upon. Why should we not be proud of "old glory"? Why should we not march under its folds and glory in its luster? It was designed from the Coat-of-Arms of our Washington. "The Star Spangled Banner" was written by a Southern man, while Southern troops were winning glorious victories on Southern soil. Our Taylor, our Scott, our Jefferson Davis, our J. E. Johnston, our Robert Edward Lee, our Magruder, our Albert Sidney Johnston, our Stonewall Jackson, our Beauregard and others of that brilliant galaxy of Southern officers bore it on the most glorious fields of Mexico, and planted it on the walls of the Montezumas. It is true that we fought against it for four years, when it represented what was abhorrent to our views of constitutional freedom; but it is our flag still and we can join with heart and soul in singing:

"The Star-Spangled Banner!
Oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave."

But while this is true, let it be distinctly understood that we are not going around with our fingers in our mouths, whimpering and whining and asking pardon, and promising to do so no more. No, sirs; with head erect, we look the world squarely in the eyes, and say: "We thought we were right in the brave old days, when to do battle was sacred duty; but now, in the light of subsequent events, we *know* we were right; and with malice toward none and charity for all, we are asking pardon of no living man." Let us embody these sentiments in a noble monument to our grand old leader.

We have already in the capital of the Confederacy monuments to grand old Stonewall Jackson, and gallant A. P. Hill, and peerless Robert Lee, and the true hero of the war, the private soldier of the Confederacy. Let us now cap it all with this monument, and make it worthy of Jefferson Davis and the cause he loved so well.

That noble report on history presented on yesterday by that gallant, glorious soldier and stainless gentleman, Stephen D. Lee, embodies principles that we ought to carry home with us and put in practice. Let us utilize the enthusiasm of this hour and put in granite and bronze the life-speaking embodiment of these principles. I have traveled 1428 miles to come here, and I would readily travel 14,000 miles to witness the scene here on yesterday when we hailed and greeted the "Daughter of the Confederacy," and she acknowledged it with that queenly grace which made us crown her queen of our hearts. God bless her!

But I shall count it a higher privilege still if I may carry back

home the assurance that the Veterans of our Southland will unite hearts and hands in honoring themselves by rearing the monument.

Dr. Jones continued in this strain, and amid the cheers of his comrades and cries of "Go on"; and proceeded to engineer a subscription for the monument, which amounted to over \$10,000. He proposed that the camps be called upon to state what they could promise to raise for the fund; and responses were made as follows:

Camp No. 2, New Orleans.....	\$145.00
Camp LeRoy Stafford, Shreveport, La.....	500.00
Camp N. B. Forrest, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	500.00
Camp Jeff Davis, Alexandria, La.....	100.00
Camp Ruston, Ruston, La.....	150.00
Camp Veteran Conf. States Cavalry, New Orleans.....	250.00
Camp Raphael Semmes, Mobile.....	250.00
Camp R. E. Lee, Opelousas, La.	100.00
Camp Ben Humphreys, Crystal Springs, Miss.....	25.00
Camp Kit Mott, Holly Springs, Miss.....	50.00
Camp Walthall, Meridian, Miss.....	25.00
Camp W. A. Montgomery, Edwards, Miss.....	100.00
Camp Ben McCulloch, Cameron, Tex.....	100.00
Camp Ben McCulloch, Decatur, Tex.....	50.00
Camp Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.....	100.00
Camp R. L. Gibson, Evergreen, La.....	25.00
Camp Jos. E. Johnston, Dalton, Ga.....	25.00
Camp Victor Maurin, Donaldsonville, La.....	25.00
Camp W. J. Hardee, Birmingham, Ala.....	100.00
Camp Mouton, Mansfield, La.....	50.00
Camp John C. Upton, Huntsville, Tex.....	50.00
Camp Palestine, Palestine, Tex.....	100.00
Camp Fred Ault, Knoxville, Tenn.....	300.00
Camp J. E. B. Stuart, Terrell, Tex.....	50.00
Camp Albert Sidney Johnston, Tyler, Tex.....	50.00
Camp Moore, Tangipahoa, La.	50.00
Camp Calcasieu, Lake Charles, La.....	50.00
Camp Jos. E. Johnston, Corpus Christi, Tex.....	187.00
Camp Howsly Martin, Athens, Tex.....	50.00
Camp Granbury, Granbury, Tex.....	50.00
Camp Albert Sidney Johnston, Paris, Tex.....	175.00

Camp Albert Sidney Johnston, Kingston, Tex.....	25.00
Camp Albert Sidney Johnston, Beaumont, Tex.....	25.00
Camp Rockwall, Rockwall, Tex.....	50.00
Camp John Pelham, Coleman, Tex.....	50.00
Camp Wm. S. Moody, Fairfield, Tex.....	50.00
Camp Pat Cleburne, Cleburne, Tex.....	80.00
Camp Cabell, Bentonville, Ark.....	25.00
Camp Bob Stone, Montague, Tex.....	25.00
Camp Joe Johnston, Mexia, Tex.....	175.00
Camp Hannibal H. Boone, ——— Tex.....	100.00
Camp John B. Hood, Texas.....	100.00
Camp Magruder, Texas.....	200.00
Camp R. Q. Mills, Texas.....	25.00
Camp Jno. H. Morgan, Ind. Ter.....	50.00
Camp Winnie Davis, Texas.....	25.00
Camp Collin County, Texas	500.00
Camp W. P. Townsend, Texas.....	75.00
Camp Albert Sidney Johnston, Texas.....	50.00
Camp Albert Sidney Johnston, Texas.....	10.00
Camp Jeff Davis, Texas.....	25.00
Camp Stonewall Jackson, Texas.....	100.00
Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Texas.....	100.00
Camp Bell County Ex-Confeds., Texas	100.00
Camp Cabell, Texas.....	30.00
Camp Robert E. Lee, Texas.....	20.00
Camp John G. Walker, Texas.....	10.00
Camp Geo. E. Pickett, Virginia.....	100.00
Camp Ex-Confederates Coryell Co., Texas	50.00
Camp Tom Green, Texas.....	10.00
Camp F. R. Lubboch, Texas.....	5.00
Camp Crockett, Texas.....	100.00
Camp Rogers, Texas.....	50.00
Camp Albert Sidney Johnston, Texas.....	100.00
Camp Geo. D. Mamon, Texas.....	50.00
Camp C. M. Winkler, Texas.....	100.00
Camp John C. G. Key, Texas.....	50.00
Camp R. E. Lee, Texas.....	100.00
Camp Bessemer, Alabama.....	25.00
Camp Alvarado, Texas.....	25.00

Camp Horace Randall, Texas.....	50.00
Camp Sul. Ross, Texas.....	50.00
Camp Hill County, Texas.....	50.00
Camp Jeff Davis, Texas.....	10.00
Camp Sul. Ross, Texas.....	25.00
Camp Henry W. Allen, Louisiana.....	50.00
Camp Braxton Bragg, Louisiana.....	50.00
Camp Pat Cleburne, Texas.....	100.00
Camp Buchel, Texas.....	50.00
Camp Arcadia, Louisiana.....	50.00
Camp R. E. Lee, Texas.....	25.00
Camp W. A. Percy, Mississippi.....	25.00
Camp Washington, Texas.....	50.00
Camp General Turner Ashby, Virginia.....	50.00
Camp Emmett Lynch, Texas.....	10.00
Camp Charles M. Shelley, Alabama.....	25.00
Camp Col. James Walker, Texas.....	25.00
Camp Feliciana, Louisiana.....	25.00
Camp McGregor, McGregor, Tex.	10.00
Camp I. W. Garrett, Marion, Ala.....	25.00
Camp Catawba, Rock Hill, S. C.....	25.00
Camp Jno. A. Wharton, Alvin, Tex.....	25.00
Camp Aiken-Smith, Roanoke, Ala.	25.00
Camp Ras. Redwine, Henderson, Tex.	25.00
Camp Willis L. Lang, Marlin, Tex.....	50.00
Camp Palmetto Guard, Charleston, S. C.....	250.00
Camp Ruffin, Troy, Ala.....	20.00
Camp Ike Turner, Livingston, Tex.....	25.00
Camp W. P. Rogers, San Saba, Tex.....	10.00
Camp T. J. Bullock, Lowndesboro, Ala.....	25.00
Camp Dick Anderson, Sumter, S. C.....	75.00
Camp Jamison, Guthrie, Okla.....	25.00
Camp Gordon, Waynesboro, Ga.....	25.00
Camp J. E. Johnston, Wooster, Ark.....	25.00
Camp Confed. Surv. Assn., Augusta, Ga.	200.00
Camp Sam Dill, New Lewisville, Ark.....	25.00
Camp John Bowie Strange, Charlottesville, Va.....	100.00
Camp Caddo Mills, Caddo Mills, Tex.....	10.00
Camp J. Ed. Murray, Pine Bluff, Ark.	30.00

Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga.....	100.00
Camp Mountain Remnant, Burnet, Tex.....	25.00
Camp Confed. Surv., Madisonville, Ky.....	100.00
Camp Rien, Ridgeway, S. C.....	5.00
Camp Drurry J. Brown, Hazlehurst, Miss.	25.00
Camp Jack McClure, Rising Star, Tex.....	25.00
Camp John Pelham, Comanche, Tex.....	25.00
Camp Walton, Beeville, Tex.....	50.00
Camp R. M. Hinson, Bastrop, La.....	100.00
Camp Gen. Frank Gardner, Lafayette, La.....	25.00
Camp Magnolia, Woodville, Tex.....	25.00
Camp Hardeman, Yoakum, Tex.....	25.00
Camp P. C. Woods, San Marcos, Tex.....	50.00
Camp Jones County, Anson, Tex.....	5.00
Camp Raguet, Nacogdoches, Tex.....	50.00
Camp San Felipe, Sealy, Tex.....	20.00
Camp G. T. Beauregard, Crowley, La.....	25.00
Camp Marion, Marion, S. C.....	50.00
Camp Jno. C. Burks, Clarksville, Tex.....	50.00
Camp Manor, Manor, Tex.....	25.00

Col H. A. Newman said that when the call was made for camps to pledge contributions, Missouri had not responded. The reason was that the State had not been organized into the Association until a month ago, and that the veterans there had just raised \$115,000 to build a Confederate Soldiers' Home, and were now supporting 130 veterans. However, Missouri would raise as much money for the monument as any other State.

Several battleflags were displayed upon the stage at this juncture, and created great enthusiasm. One was carried by a one-armed veteran. It was the battleflag of the Third Georgia Regiment, and the bearer was J. W. Bagby, who had carried it during the war until he lost an arm in 1864 at Yellow Tavern, where J. E. B. Stuart fell. Gen. Gordon called attention to an old tattered and faded flag that hung upon the presiding officer's table. He said he had the honor to present to the meeting a flag with as dear memories about its folds as ever clung to any banner on earth. Its color had faded, but the memory of the man over whose command it floated would never fade. It was the flag that was carried by the regiment that led the charge and saved the day at Buena Vista, commanded by

Jefferson Davis! This flag was carried on his coffin from New Orleans to Richmond, when his remains were taken to the latter place.

This little talk and the waving of the flag was greeted with tremendous cheering and applause.

On motion, it was decided to go into the matter of choosing the meeting place for next year.

GENERAL WISE'S SPEECH.

Gen. Peyton F. Wise took the stand, and placed Richmond, Va., in nomination in the following speech:

"General, Grand Commander of United Confederate Veterans, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen of Houston:

"After a weary journey of 1400 miles, I rejoice to be at last upon the soil of Texas. I rejoice that although I am here for the first time, and at the end of so long an interval from my mother State, I am yet as much at home here as there. I rejoice most of all that I am a veteran among veterans of the best army that ever trod the earth. My wife, who is a veteran too in every fibre of her, except her years, put my badge on, and smoothed the wrinkles out of my Lee Camp uniform and bade me come hither upon the plea that these encampments must in a sense soon cease, and that the number of those who attend them must be fewer and fewer as the years roll by until they all become a tale that has been told. Not so, I told her, with a little tear over the constancy, the fortitude, the devotion, the pluck of the women. I stand here to-day in the midst of ranks that never were or will be broken by the loss of a single soldier, true to his cause and his home. All the clods of all the valleys, with all their rest-breathing daisies, nay, Ossa piled upon Pilion of superincumbent burial, could never keep away from his roll-call and his biouvac a single brave heart that ever stood for honor upon the field of honor. Lee and Jackson, the Johnstons and Hood, Stuart and Forrest, are just as real as the splendid soldier who wields yonder baton to-day. The choir that raised the 'rebel yell' never lost a note. All its music in highest register goes sounding down the ages because it is the paean of glory. The Confederate flag was never folded, was never weary, although the patriot Ryan told us so, because it always symbolled and will always symbol immortal liberties, whose fitting home is its stars. It will float forever upon every heaven-kissing breeze.

"I am at home here because I am the brother of every man who went to immortal glory at the bidding of him who once led Hood's fighting brigade; of every man, of all those who offered the sterling price of unwearying constancy and devotion for the safety and honor of the common heritage; of every man who doffed the priestly gar-

ment, and rallied around him the Creole and the Anglo-Saxon, the children of the civil and the common law alike, to be in serried ranks in the very van of liberty; of every Mississippian who followed the lead of that Lee who in war emulated the highest glories of a name which seems always to have been associated with what is best and truest in arms, and has survived in peace to illustrate that the gentleness of woman is always the associate of the bravest heart; of every man who never became restless in the doing of his heart-work, if only because Fighting Joe Wheeler was in the lead, and would never stay while the soil of his country was encumbered by a foe; of every man who ever dozed under a palmetto tree, to be more alert when Hampton rescued from the red field of carnage the white plume of Stuart, and kept it always stainless in his heart and upon his head; of every man of the land of Macon who found a new inspiration in the name of one of the noblest Romans of them all—that D. H. Hill upon whose countenance dwelt in comliest fashion the light and smile of battle, because the tar-heel pathway was the road to duty; of every country man of him who made the field of Shiloh a tale to be told forever, because the ablest tactician, the most princely form, sat upon his horse in the very foremost of the fight, calmly sat, with a smile upon his face, dealing triumph to his men till the last reflux of his heart's blood surged upon his spurs, whose watch wherever it may be to-day, whether in worthy or unworthy hands, will tell the time of day only to the highest manhood, the most Christian knight; of every follower of him who was and is the hero of the common people, and an example of the fact that in the Forrests as in the courts are to be found the Napoleons with a star; and of every comrade of to-day who hangs upon the lips of him who was the bow of promise to every man in the Southern army who feared that danger might come too close to Lee, and who has lived to show how a man surcharged with the most loving memories of a post filled with the glories and the liberties of his section, may be the most orderly, the most faithful, the most devoted servant of the whole country. God bless Gordon and keep long his scarred face that holy women might kiss as the seal of a heavenly consecration! And, finally, you are my brothers, and Virginia is your own, who ever saw the gleam of the best and bluest and truest saber that ever flashed athwart the sky of war, who fattened her soil with your blood, and made her illustrious forever by your immortal valor. Amen, and amen!

"I come to invite you to make your next encampment in our city; to sound the bugle call of another and different 'On to Richmond'; to those who have a right to be there, with or without invitation, because they shed their blood to save, not to win her. Her official bodies, her Council and her Chamber of Commerce, greet you through us, and bid you to come and stand upon her hills and

by her flowing river; to see how the city of your love, which is your very own, the chosen seat of your Confederacy, has fared as a trust in their hands; how they have built her up in forms of beauty and things of life to be worthy of your renewed adoption. Her women, not less true because some men have faint-hearted fallen by the wayside and no longer care for the goal, not less sweet because they no longer feed upon the sorghum of those times, not less gorgeously appareled because they no longer attire themselves in the home-spun and the make-shifts of the good old days, but always wearing the true colors and their hearts upon their sleeves, whether balloon or skin-tight, ask you with all their might and main and with all their dear hearts, to come. Fifty thousand of your dead who sleep in Hollywood and Oakwood, who are the children of every State in the Confederacy, ask to have you commune with them to catch the inspiration which will make the new South, it may be, in fairer flowers, in more fields, in fatter cattle, upon larger hills, in busier hum of more varied industries, but continue the Old South always in all that tends to the high manhood, and make to the real glory.

"The very stones of her streets cry aloud to be trodden again by those who traversed them on their way to her battle-fronts—to every field where charged to victory the Army of Northern Virginia, and where swelled upon the air the chimes of the 'rebel yell.'

"Her monuments majestically summon you to come. In her eastern section, upon the hill of the church, where broke from Henry's frenzied lips the cry of 'Liberty or Death,' stands in human form the echo of that cry—the private soldier of the Confederate States, the soldier that multiplied, whether hungry and tentless or fed and sheltered, whether travel-stained and weary or fresh from slumber upon the bosom of his mother earth, made the best army that the world ever knew. The earth cannot contain his glory, because it ascends to heaven, and because he is unique, the one soldier that earth ever produced who was general as well as soldier. He stands they say upon Pompey's Pillar. Not so! He was no selfish conquerer. His lofty column is his own, standing upon his own soil, made of stones dug from the bowels of his own hills, and fashioned by his own people. The rags, thank God, have dropped from his limbs. He is as jaunty and trim as the smartest blue coat of them.all. The lean and hungry look has fled from his face. The inspired artist has obeyed Christ's injunction to feed his lambs. His back is to the Chickahominy, because the enemy is no longer there. His face is turned towards the city because he wants to watch the business of his people, to see if it be fairly and squarely done. His musket is not as bright as of yore. It has been bronzed to keep it always ready to be the impregnable defense of the liberties of his people.

"Here in the central station, in the chief seat, is the best piece

of monumental art in all the world. Its crowning feature is he who, although surrounded by the best statesmen of the revolutionary era, and although sitting upon a war horse that sniffeth the battle from afar, is yet majestic and dignified, himself pointing the way of peace and war, and, above all, that freedom is the surest foundation of progress and happiness. Aye, he is the father of his country. Hardby, the gift of the mothers of the Anglo-Saxon people to the best representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race that ever trod this globe, stands he of the Cromwell mold, he the Old Testament Christian, the sword of the Lord and of Gideon upon him, ready as ever to smite hip and thigh; and he shall stand there forever, a Stonewall to memorialize the way in which Virginia and her sisters should be defended.

"There, upon a splendid boulevard, more beautiful than the Elysian Fields which lead to Napoleon's arch of triumph, or than the lindens which shade the statue of Frederick the Great, stands a martial figure, ever alert to catch the last order of Jackson, which rang out like a clarion just before he crossed over the river to rest under the shade of the trees—'Let A. P. Hill prepare for action.'

"Yonder in the West, in the regions of the setting sun, with magnificent poise of figure and face as of soul, fit as always to lead the hosts of earth, rides Lee, riding toward the jocund day that stands tiptoe upon the peaks of Paradise—when he shall be better still, fit to marshal the very hosts of heaven.

"Anon will rise the simulacrum of the bold and fearless rider, the fiercest paladin and the gentlest gentleman, the man with the verve of the whirlwind, whether he be kept a dainty slipper from the mud, or held the commonweal of a nation upon the couch of his lance, the smile of utmost joy on his face, whether he listened to the strains of Swinny's banjo or charged better than the Six Hundred at Balaklava, the very presentiment, let it be of our darling J. E. B. Stuart.

"But there is a monument which shall be, but which God save the mark, is yet unbuilt, which most of all, orders you to come. Did I say yet to be built? Again, I say, God save the mark! By the riverside of Hendrick Hudson's flowing river, just away from the busiest hum of the most multitudinous city, just on the skirts of a progress, seemingly the most splendid while it is the most selfish, rises apace an erection, the free gift, without gleaming from the public store, of a free people, lifted above their progress, stealing away from their hum, to be grateful to the savior of the people's union. An illustrious soldier and president is to be canonized in the affections of a people every way composite, and the expression of that affection is to be a heaven-kissing monument. Let Grant's monument rise, the higher the better, the sooner the more fitting. He deserved it. He was not composite; he was genuine, unadul-

terated, unlimited Saxon pluck and pertinacity, fighting always in the splendid way in which God gave him to fight for the thing he believed in and loved. He deserved it even from us, if only because in the moment of his triumph, he mounted no triumphal car, but said, 'Let us have peace,' and acted it. But for him and dead Lincoln, God knows what would have become of the Union, even after the war!

"But shall his monument arise quicker than our monument—the monument of us, the homogeneous—us, the best expression of the all-subduing, the Anglo-Saxon race—us, the most capable because the most inspired; us, the most obligated because the most blessed; us, who love our public men because we make them and they are part of us; us, who are inspired by their examples, because like the South wind upon a bank of violets, which steals and gives them odor, we teach them what to inspire.

"What, then, is our monument, and by the name of what one of us shall it be called, although it be the monument of everyone of us? It shall be a monument to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, in the capital of the Confederate States of America; and the prime duty of this grand encampment in the Spring of 1896, when men's hearts are budding like the flowers and turning to love, to lay its corner-stone in Richmond. Who, then, was Jefferson Davis? Born in the North of us in the land which Virginia gave to the United States, he lived in the South of us. He knew us, on every side of us, in every part of us. Inspiring and inspired by us, impregnated by us and filling us in turn, he became the very type and father of us. He had known every joy which can fill the human heart. Blessed in his store, thrice blessed in his home, he led that happiest of all lives, the life of a cultured country gentleman. First found in public, he was leading his Mississippians to immortal fame upon the plains of Buena Vista. He became in turn representative, senator, cabinet officer, president, his name blown about the world as the chief of established order, as the leader of a new essay of the Anglo-Saxon race, in freer government; as the Commander-in-Chief of an army the like of which for valor and fortitude the world had never seen. By and by the shadows came. At the very pinnacle of his freedom, the gyves were put upon his wrists. At the moment when at Fortress Monroe he had learned to mount with the eagle and to look with eagle's eyes upon the sun, the sun went down, and a bull's-eye lantern scorched his very eyeballs. In the very nick of his truth to his people, to liberty and to law, he was dubbed a traitor and commended to brand and penalty as a felon. He was the vicar of your manacles, of your tortured eyesight, of your imputed treason and felony. He bore his suffering with all the pluck of Confederate armies, with all the grace and sweetness and dignity of Lee. He was worthy of you.

But there were righteous judges in those days; the charger slunk away, ashamed to pollute his presence, and his suffering ended. Once more he is the inmate of a country home, once more blessed by the woman who exalts and who consoles, in the person of his noble wife, in the person of his noble daughter, who has become the daughter of everyone of us because she was born in our Confederacy, because she was his daughter, and because she is one of the noblest of all noble women. There he lived in peace and dignity and honor, still worthy of us until he was gathered to our other dead, and was brought to be buried on the banks of that river which brought the first of the Saxons to our shore, and which murmurs its sweet requiem to one of the best and last of them. It is his monument that shall be our monument, whose corner-stone you shall lay in 1896. Will you, can you refuse? I think not."

Col. Pickett, of Tennessee, on behalf of the delegates from that State, seconded the nomination of Richmond.

Major T. G. Barker, of Charleston, S. C., came forward, saying that the people of Charleston asked the honor of entertaining the veterans at their next meeting. He introduced Dr. T. Gregg Simmons, mayor *pro tem.* of Charleston, who presented an official invitation from the Council of that city, as follows:

"CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,
 "Office of Clerk of Council,
 "May 17, 1895.

"*Whereas*, the United Confederate Veterans are about to hold their annual reunion in Houston, Texas, and

"*Whereas*, it is highly desirable that their next reunion should be held in the City of Charleston, which, by reason of its historic interest, must prove attractive to the veterans; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the City Council of Charleston hereby extends a cordial invitation to the United Confederate Veterans to hold their annual reunion in this city, assuring them a hearty welcome to our homes and hospitality;

"*Resolved*, That an engrossed copy of these proceedings be furnished to the delegates who will go from this city, with the request that the same be submitted to the veterans for their consideration at the approaching assembly.

"I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of preamble and resolutions adopted by the City Council, May 14, 1895.

(SEAL)

"W. W. SIMONS,
 "Clerk of Council."

Major J. A. Smythe, President of the Charleston Cotton Exchange, was then introduced. He said he represented the Cotton

Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Business Club, and all the commercial organizations of the city, and he bore from them all a cordial invitation to the veterans to assembly in their city. They were business men, but their welcome was no less warm and sincere on that account. The welcome there would not be more sincere than in the sister cities, for hospitality was especially a Southern trait, but it would be so cordial that there could be no doubt of its sincerity. Charleston, he declared, was a city of the Old South, with nothing of the New South about it; and there were many points of historic interest about the city that would come very near the hearts of those who wore the gray.

Major Barker again took the stand, and read the following communication:

"FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

"My dear Barker:

"As I cannot have the pleasure of meeting our friends in Houston, and as you have been kind enough to act as my proxy, I beg you to fill two commissions for me. The first is to express my great regret at my inability to be present at the Reunion; and the second is that you will in my name ask that the next meeting be held in Charleston. Ask Gen. Maxey, Judge Culberson, Senator Mills, Judge Reagan, and indeed every Confederate veteran soldier you see to use his influence in behalf of Charleston. I will meet our friends there, and aid in giving them a royal welcome. Nothing would gratify me more than to meet again some of our comrades of the immortal Texas Brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia; and it is a great disappointment to me that I cannot do so at Houston. So bring them and all Texas to Charleston next year. Give my best wishes to my old comrades; and believe me to be,

"Sincerely yours,

"WADE HAMPTON."

Major Barker said he had nothing but the kindest feelings for Richmond. He had left his home in Charleston in May, 1861, and spent four years in the defense of Richmond. He referred with great eloquence to the part played by South Carolina in the war and the events leading up to it, to the devotion of the City of Charleston to the cause of liberty, to Fort Sumter and Moultrie, and the many glories surrounding their history; to the splendid legion which Hampton led to so many glorious triumphs on the battlefield, and declared that all these united in making Charleston a peculiarly fit place for a meeting of this association of grand old heroes.

Major Barker, who went side by side with Hampton from the firing of the first gun to the folding of the flags at Appomattox, made a most excellent impression, and the close of his speech was followed by great applause.

Capt. Thos. A. Hugenin, the last commander at Fort Sumter waved from the platform the flag which floated above its historic battlements from April 13, 1861, to the evacuation of Charleston in February, 1865.

Gen. Geo. H. Laws, of Florida, whose fame as a soldier was known to every veteran in the hall, seconded the nomination of Charleston in a graceful and eloquent speech.

Gen. Lee who was in the chair, said he took pleasure in presenting to the convention one of the most daring and dashing leaders of cavalry, who had fought under the Southern Cross, Gen. Jo. Shelby, of Missouri.

When the stalwart frame of the old raider came to the front, the house broke into cheers that lasted several minutes.

Gen. Shelby called attention to the fact that Missouri had been in the deal from the first and all the way through, and though the present "shuffle was pretty tough," she would try not to get lost. He merely rose, he said, to introduce Mayor Davis, of Kansas City, who desired to invite the veterans to hold their next meeting in that municipality.

Mr. Davis said that having been born in 1861, the year the war began, he felt some embarrassment in speaking to an audience of veterans, but he felt fortified for the effort when he remembered that he came from a State that had furnished gallant old Jo. Shelby, and others of the bravest of the Confederate soldiers. He came to invite the Association to hold its next Reunion in Kansas City, the metropolis of Missouri, the centre of the universe. If anybody doubted that it was really the centre of the universe, let him come to Kansas City, and he would be shown that the sky comes down at the same distance all around the city." Kansas City not only desired to entertain the veterans, but she was amply able to do so. Her splendid hotel facilities insured her capacity to comfortably house all who might come; and her hustling groceries and overflowing warehouses proved her ability to feed the revived armies of the Confederacy. He described in glowing terms the chivalry

of the men and beauty of Kansas City, and declared that for hospitality the citizens of that giant young municipality were unsurpassed by any people on earth. He had heard some people say that Missouri was too far North; and in answer to this, replied that there were as many, if not more, survivors of the army which wore the tattered gray in Missouri as in any other State. Continuing, he drew one of the most telling word pictures imaginable, on behalf of Missouri and Kansas City; and if a vote had been taken immediately after the last word had died from his lips, no other city would have been in it with Kansas City.

Gen. Clement A. Evans, of Georgia, put Atlanta in nomination. He referred in terms of tender eloquence to the other cities that were asking the coveted prize of entertaining this fast-diminishing company of chivalrous heroes—to South Carolina's claim upon the patriotic gratitude of the South, to the cherished place held by Virginia in the hearts of the Confederates, and of the pleasure it would be to all to assemble once more in Richmond, the capital of the dead but stainless nation they had loved so well. Gen. Evans referred in a pleasant way to the claims put forward by Kansas City, and said that her eloquent young mayor had disposed of her chances of success when he said the city was in the centre of the universe. "Scientists tell us that the centre of the universe is the hottest place in it; and the veterans don't want to go where it is quite as hot as that." He told of Georgia's devotion to the Confederate cause, of the suffering of her people, cheerfully borne for duty's sake; of the ruin and desolation left on every hand after Sherman's fiery march to the sea; of the flower of Georgia's chivalry that had died upon so many fields of valor and blood; of the knightly men still living who would like to greet their old comrades with genuine Atlanta welcome and real Georgia hospitality.

Col. W. L. Calhoun, of Atlanta, followed Gen. Evans in behalf of his home city, and spoke as follows:

JUDGE CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

"Comrades:

"Within the past few days, for the first time many of us who have come from distant states of the South have stood upon the soil of Texas and realized her greatness and her unlimited possibilities. With an area of territory far greater than that of any

State in the Union, countless resources, and inhabited by a brave, energetic and intelligent people, it is impossible to conceive of the splendor and magnificence of her future. In the constellation representing the American Union the Lone Star of Texas shines with surpassing brilliancy. From the day of the battle cry of San Jacinto, 'Remember the Alamo!' down to the splendid heroism of Hood's Texas Brigade on the bloody fields of Virginia, the bravery and patriotism of her sons have not been paralleled. It is an honor to my own State that connected with this brigade was the Eighteenth Georgia Regiment, which from long association with the Texans was called the Third Texas. Sons of the South from everywhere have come to this beautiful city to meet together once more as comrades and brothers, to extend to each other the right hand of fellowship, and, as survivors of the manliest struggle of ancient or modern times, to tell the world that we were not traitors, but fought for principles which are not dead, and which must live if the American government is preserved. I cannot forbear on this occasion from speaking of the President of the Confederacy, who in his great work, *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, so clearly demonstrated this truth. No man was so abused; no man suffered for the cause of the South as he, and none ever endured such trials with such patience and heroism. I believe that when in the future the truthful historian comes to measure up the great leaders of the South, Jefferson Davis will be accorded a high place in the temple of fame, and posterity will regard him as a statesman, soldier and patriot worthy of any time and any people. The splendid Reunion which we have had here is now drawing to a close, but we shall meet again next year. I am not surprised that invitations are coming from the different parts of the South, for I can conceive of no higher honor to any place than to have assembled within its borders this great body of United Confederate Veterans. An invitation has been placed in my hands, and I now have the honor of presenting it. I think it unnecessary, for me to emphasize what is contained in these communications.

"The invitation comes from a city which has had two births. The first in 1847, and under the old regime. It grew rapidly, and became a beautiful and attractive young city; but war—grim visaged war—came, and it presented a prize most eagerly sought by the invading army. Johnston and Hood and Stephen D. Lee and Stewart and Hardee and Cheatham and others, with their brave men for many weary days and nights most gallantly resisted every assault. The roar of the cannon, the rattle of the musketry, the groans of the dying, were heard within and without, and her fair plains were drenched with blood. At last the fatal day came. It could be no longer held against overwhelming numbers. Our army evacuated, and the city was surrendered to Gen. Sherman by my

honored father, then mayor and who invoked protection for the women and children. The enemy entered the city, and there followed a scene which beggars description, has blackened the pages of history, and for cruelty is unparalleled in the annals of the world. On the 7th of September, 1864, over the protest of Gen. Hood and the mayor, Gen. Sherman issued an order expelling from their homes the entire population of Atlanta, including women and children. This inhuman order was carried out, and the city depopulated. The suffering and humiliation which this produced cannot be expressed. Not satisfied with this, upon the evacuation of the city, the torch was applied, and in one night the once beautiful Southern city was entirely destroyed, and became in the language of General Sherman, "the ruined city." Passing through shortly after its destruction, a spectacle was presented which can never be effaced from memory. With the exception of a building here and there which escaped the flames, the entire city was destroyed. Blackened walls were seen everywhere, and chimneys were standing like grim sentinels on her streets. Scarcely a sign of life was visible, and the dogs were running wild among her debris. It seemed that Atlanta's sun had set and her course ended forever, and that she could not rise again. But not so. After the war, her people returned to their ruined homes, and determined to rebuild the city. Then was her second birth. Strong Southern hearts and Southern hands and Southern brains engaged in the great work, and now we present to the world a beautiful new city erected upon the ruins of the old, yet young in years, but reaching out with wonderful strides to still greater proportions. We invite you to come and see it, and rejoice with us in our prosperity and the rehabilitation of our Southern land. You will find there warm Southern hearts and hospitable Southern homes. Her gates will be opened wide that all may come. You can still see some of the evidences of the great battles fought in her defense. Come while you may, and revive the memories of the past. Comrades, the scenes of the great struggle painted by Southern heroes will live forever, but the actors therein are passing away. Nearly all the great leaders have already gone—Davis, Lee, Jackson, Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, the Hills, Forrest, Stuart, Cleburne and others. Many of the officers of lesser rank and numbers of the private soldiers have gone

"To where beyond their voices there is peace."

"Then, while we live, let us never give up these Reunions, never let us neglect the great work left to us of preserving the truth of history and to transmit untarnished to posterity Southern honor, Southern patriotism and Southern manhood. Comrades, Atlanta

greets you; come within her gates—stand once more upon her battlefields—mingle with her sons and daughters, and let us tell over again

‘The story of the glory
Of the men who wore the gray.’”

Col. Christian, of Richmond, said he needed no further credentials to that body than that within one hundred yards of the “bloody angle” at Spottsylvania, he had lost a leg, and appeared now upon an artificial one. He had come to Houston armed with resolutions from the City Council and other civic organizations of Richmond, asking the Association to meet there next year, but understanding that the vote would not come up to-day, had left them in his trunk at the hotel. He would, therefore, merely say that the invitation to the veterans to meet in Richmond was cordial and sincere. They expected to lay the corner-stone of the Davis monument in that city next May; that they could not do without the presence of the veterans, and it would be too much to expect that they would meet in convention in some other city, and then attend that ceremony too.

A Texan, who said he was too proud to wear an artificial leg, so went on one with the help of crutches, seconded the nomination of Richmond.

Gen. Eshleman, of Louisiana, also seconded the nomination of Richmond, and said Louisiana would cast her full vote for the old capital.

Another Louisiana delegate presented the opposition view, saying that part of the vote of the Pelicans would go to Charleston.

At this stage, a telegram from T. C. DeLeon, representing the citizens of Mobile, addressed to Capt. Wm. E. Mickle, was read. He expressed the earnest wish that the old veterans would honor Mobile by meeting there in 1896. This message came at too late an hour to receive consideration.

A recess of thirty minutes was then had; and on the convention being called to order, a vote was taken with the following result:

Richmond.—Alabama, 164; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 3; Louisiana, 87; Mississippi, 44; North Carolina, 21; Texas, 304; Tennessee, 89; Virginia, 64; total, 780.

Charleston.—Alabama, 25; Florida, 33; Georgia, 15; Louisiana, 52; Maryland, 2; Mississippi, 20; South Carolina, 86; Texas, 211; total, 144.

Atlanta.—Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 37; Georgia, 61; Indian Territory, 15; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 56; Oklahoma, 2; Texas, 28; total, 208.

Kansas City.—Texas, 4; Missouri, 56. The Missouri vote was changed to Atlanta before the count was ended.

When the result had been ascertained, Major Barker, on behalf of Charleston, moved that the choice of Richmond be made unanimous.

Gen. Evans said, that yielding to the wishes of a majority of old Confederates, he for Atlanta, seconded the motion.

The motion was put, and carried with enthusiasm; and the chair declared that Richmond had been chosen as the place of meeting of the United Confederate Veterans in May, 1896.

Gen. Peyton Wise thanked the convention, and said that Richmond would proudly receive and entertain the surviving heroes of the grandest army that ever trod the globe.

The meeting then adjourned to 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1895.

It was 10:45 o'clock when General Gordon took the gavel and called the Convention to order for the third and last day's session of its fifth Reunion.

General Lee read a telegram of greeting and congratulation from Comrades in San Francisco.

General Lee, after paying Gen. Geo. Moorman, Adjutant General, high compliments for his faithfulness and devotion, declaring that no knightlier soldier ever served the Confederate cause, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due, and are hereby tendered, to General George Moorman, Adjutant General, for his persistent, untiring, devoted efforts on behalf of our organization."

The resolution was adopted enthusiastically and unanimously by a rising vote.

General Gordon said: "I will not insult this magnificent audience of brave men by putting the negative."

General Lee said there was on the stand an ex-Federal soldier who was doing a great work towards reuniting the citizens of the North and South. He took pleasure in introducing to the association Colonel Lee, Secretary of the Shiloh Battlefield Association.

When Colonel Lee came to the front of the platform, he was given a splendid ovation. Every delegate rose to his feet, and the cheering lasted several minutes.

Colonel Lee said that he recognized that old yell, he had heard it before, which remark brought forth renewed cheering.

Addressing the veterans as "Comrades," Colonel Lee said that it afforded him great pleasure to meet with them in this magnificent State. He said he had learned this: "We are all brothers upon a common ground of principle." He passed a high encomium upon the true Southern and Northern soldier, saying with them that the war was over. He gave the veterans a cordial invitation to attend the approaching Reunion on the Shiloh Battlefield, to take place on the anniversary of the struggle which occurred there more than thirty years ago. The Assistant Secretary of the Association was

an ex-Confederate soldier, and he wanted the names of all the Confederates who participated in the Battle of Shiloh. They were making a list of the names of all the soldiers engaged on both sides. He had noticed at Gettysburg that only one side was represented—there were no Confederate positions marked. He had said to a Congressman after his visit to that field that future generations would want to know where was the other side, and would ask if the Federal troops were fighting the wind. It had now been changed, and now the positions held by the Confederate troops upon that battlefield would be marked. He wanted to see an organization in which all would meet on common ground, and that was the object of this Shiloh Association. Let each side place upon Shiloh's field what it pleased—he was sure nothing would be put there that would offend any American citizen. The motto of this Association was, "Peace on earth, good will to men." Meetings were to be held annually, and every soldier was invited for every year. Don't wait for any other invitation. (A voice—"Are there any fat hogs there?") Colonel Lee said he hoped to see upon that field a monument to Albert Sidney Johnston, one of the greatest men who ever fought and fell. He urged upon all the veterans that could do so to be at Chicago at the unveiling of the Confederate monument, and assured them of a warm welcome in that city.

He said he had been at Corinth lately, and he wanted to see a monument there to Colonel Rogers, who died there. He was a splendid soldier, riding his horse over our breastworks, and dying there. He wanted every Confederate to come to the Shiloh meeting as a comrade, entitled to all the privileges, just the same as Northern men. He wanted to see the old soldiers reunite and go forward together, building up their common country, the grandest the sun ever shone upon.

When the applause which followed Colonel Lee's speech had died away, General Stephen D. Lee told how the Union soldiers had taken the body of Colonel Rogers, buried it, put a railing about the grave, and inscribed the headstone: "Tread lightly o'er the ashes of the brave."

A vote of thanks was given Colonel Lee as a mark of appreciation for the brotherly feeling so kindly expressed.

General Gordon handed to the reading clerk and had read the following letter:

"HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 22, 1895.

"Gen. John B. Gordon, United Confederate Veterans:

"My Dear General—I desire to express to you, and through you to the Confederate Veterans, and to the good people of Houston, Texas, my very high appreciation of the cordial reception given me in Houston to-day.

"The occasion has been one of great interest to me. The very cordial relations which I have found to exist between the Confederate veterans and the Union veterans resident in Texas and other Southern States, and the universal expression of ardent loyalty and patriotism on the part of everyone of the very great number of Confederate veterans whom I have had the pleasure of meeting, have suggested to me the following thought, which I desire to communicate to them:

"When the commanders of the great armies which had so fiercely contended with each other four long years agreed upon the terms of a military convention in 1865, the world was astonished at the terms of that convention. Nothing like it had ever before occurred in the history of the world.

"Let us recall for a moment the substance of that convention. What obligations did it impose on either side? On the one side, that the brave Confederate soldiers should cease for the future from all acts of war; should go quietly to their homes; live there in peace, and obey the laws. On the other hand, that the Union commander should protect them from all molestation on account of past acts so long as they kept their faith inviolate.

"The very essence in beauty, simplicity and sublimity of the command imposed upon the human race by the great Saviour of mankind was embodied in the terms of that convention. There was to be no punishment on account of past deeds, but only a solemn pledge of fidelity to the glorious flag of the Union, and acknowledgment of supreme allegiance to the nationality which that flag represents.

"The meaning of this inspired military convention was hardly understood by any at the time, but its meaning has gradually been disclosed to the knowledge of mankind. The great purpose of that convention was not simply to terminate the then existing contest, but to render impossible for all time to come any other sectional contest in this country. It was to implant in the heart of every true and patriotic American the feeling that the people of these great States are kindred people, that they cannot find it in their hearts to inflict extreme punishment upon their brethren, and to make them in fact one united people for all time to come.

"The great Union Commander and his comrades did not for

a moment doubt the good faith of their recent antagonists. But many millions of good people throughout the country felt doubt and anxiety respecting the ultimate results of such an unprecedented termination of a great, fierce and bloody contest. The doubts, uncertainties and anxieties of that period have gradually passed away, until now nowhere throughout the States is the good faith of these brave old Confederate soldiers for a moment doubted. Indeed, by common consent everywhere, they and their successors, the young soldiers of the South, are regarded as among the most faithful and devoted defenders of the flag of the Union, the Constitution of the United States, and the honor, integrity and interests of the great nation which that flag represents.

"I am sure I express the sentiments of a vast majority of the people of the North, not only of the old Union soldiers, who have shown you their confidence and sympathy, but of the new and rising generation, in whose hands the destinies of the country for the future must be placed. I have long known that the same sentiment pervaded the people of the South; and I have stopped here to-day upon the invitation of the Confederate veterans of the South, to assure them that their loyalty to the Constitution and to the laws of the nation is appreciated by the great mass of the people of the North, who recognize to the fullest extent the fidelity which the Southern soldiers have for so many years displayed to the pledges they gave at and after the conclusion of the great contest. So that now and henceforth there can be no possible reason why the people of the North and of the South, old soldiers and young soldiers, should not unite under the flag of the Union to promote the best interests of their country, and defend her honor throughout the world.

"Very respectfully and truly yours,

"J. M. SCHOFIELD."

The reading of the letter was greeted with tremendous applause.

Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D., moved that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to make suitable acknowledgment of the letter; "for," said he, "if General Schofield expresses, as I have no doubt he does, the feeling of the soldiers of the North, then we are indeed brothers"; and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Col. S. A. Cunningham, of Nashville, called attention to the fact that though General Schofield had never attended a meeting of the G. A. R., he had come to this Reunion, and would have taken some part but for the rain.

General Pickard, of Tennessee, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, By the kind and indulgent providence of the Great Ruler of the Universe and the Dictator of all that is true and noble, the largest assembly of Confederates that has ever met since the war has been upon this occasion; and

"Whereas, We have been so hospitably received and entertained by not only the people of Houston, but of the whole State of Texas, we desire to give some expression of our appreciation of the same; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Convention, that we, both as a body and individually, tender our most profound thanks to the people of the State, and especially of Houston, for the noble-hearted manner in which they have received, treated and honored us, and pray God that their continued prosperity may far exceed their fondest hopes and anticipations."

General Gordon said he had a letter from "a Confederate soldier, a private soldier, a blind private soldier, but one who saw with his heart, as no man ever saw better with his eyes, the glory of the past; and who intended to do what he could to see that memories of them should be preserved." The letter was as follows:

"NEW YORK, May 14.

*"Gen. John B. Gordon, Commanding United Confederate Veterans,
Houston, Texas.*

"GENERAL—I have the honor to inform you, and through you the veterans assembled in Reunion at Houston, that Col. Robert C. Wood, of Louisiana, is fully empowered to act for me in all matters connected with the memorial plan which I have submitted to the veterans for their consideration.

"With great respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS."

General Gordon called Colonel Wood to the stand, saying that he was no niggard when it came to dealing with the Confederate soldier; that he bore in his veins the blood of old Zack and Dick Taylor. Colonel Wood had the following communication read by the reading clerk:

"NEW YORK, May 11.

"Col. Robert C. Wood,

"City:

"MY DEAR FRIEND AND COMRADE—As I have been in correspondence with many Confederate veterans in relation to the establishment of a National Memorial Association; and as the matter

has been called officially to the attention of the United Confederate Veterans by the two Department Commanders, I assume that it will be the subject of discussion at the Houston Reunion. Should this be the case, I beg that you will furnish the veterans with fuller particulars than I have been able to convey to them by circular or letter. The following statement will explain the reasons that induced me to interest myself in this memorial movement, and why I feel warranted in calling upon my comrades for co-operation.

"Shortly after the termination of the war, I became thoroughly impressed with the importance of the South's taking up the work of vindication. I saw that Northern writers, imbued with partisan feelings, stimulated by sectional animosity and posing as historians, were falsifying history; that they were misrepresenting the causes that forced the South to take up arms, and the manner in which she had sustained the conflict; that they were reviling our domestic institutions, impugning the courage and devotion of our soldiers, making our trusted leaders the objects of malignant abuse; and were utilizing the text-books of the schools to mislead and debauch the minds of the young. I saw that these misrepresentations and slanders, propagated over a wide field, and without correction, were being accepted as facts.

"In view of this, I saw with great satisfaction, and watched with eager interest, the growth of a movement in the South to insure the truth of history by means of a truthful record of the great conflict, and an explanation of the causes that led to it. I thought that all who wore the gray would work harmoniously to this end, and in addition, do all in their power to preserve the memory of their fallen comrades, and to leave to posterity enduring proofs of their loyalty, courage and devotion to duty.

"When the first Southern Historical Society was organized, having in view the objects above recited, I hoped and believed a step had been taken that would secure all the results desired; that from this nucleus would grow an institution embracing all the matter and material necessary to the future historian in making up a truthful record; that would contain as valuable object lessons the relics and mementoes of the great struggle for our rights; that would preserve the features of our great leaders; that would be a sacred shrine for our veterans, and a Mecca for their descendants for long ages to come.

"When I saw that our noble women and good and true men were working zealously and untiringly to secure these results, and that memorial organizations had been established in Richmond, New Orleans and elsewhere, I was hopeful for success. It was only after the lapse of many years that I commenced to entertain doubts of the perpetuity of the work that had been accomplished. I saw with concern that a multiplicity of efforts to accomplish the objects

of general desire was endangering success. That, notwithstanding the evident design to make these memorial institutions national in character, they were regarded by the veterans as limited and local, and that they were never so generally and liberally supported as to obviate the necessity of recurring appeals for assistance. I saw that the old soldiers were reluctant to have relics and records removed from their respective States without an assurance of being made part of a national collection, to which every Confederate State would contribute. I saw that a great amount of valuable memorial matter, scattered broadcast over the country, was in danger of being lost or destroyed; and that many relics that should form an important part of the illustrated history of the war were being disposed of to Northern purchasers for purposes of exhibition and profit.

"Although much valuable time had been wasted, and many of the veterans had 'crossed to the other shore,' I believed that it was not too late to rectify the mistakes caused by patriotic zeal, and that whatever had been lost by not having concentrated our efforts and means might be regained. I was satisfied that the desire to perpetuate the memories of our great struggle for constitutional rights was so strong and universal in the hearts of our veterans; that their united and harmonious action could be relied upon in any effort to that end. Though convinced of this, I did not feel warranted in appealing to any of our prominent Confederate leaders to inaugurate the work, inasmuch as it would involve labor and necessitate expense, I preferred to take the burden upon myself.

"In November of last year, I addressed the following circular to the Commanders of the veteran Camps, and to other Confederates whose addresses I was able to obtain." (Here followed several circulars, which are familiar to veterans.)

"The responses to this circular were more numerous than those to the first, and equally, if not more, satisfactory. From veteran Camps, from commanding generals to privates, from those who have succeeded in life's struggles, and from those upon whom fortune has frowned, assurances of co-operation and substantial support have been received. It is for the veterans to mold this universal sentiment into substantial expression. It would be comparatively easy of accomplishment to secure the sum that has been estimated as necessary to found the proposed association. A few rich persons could furnish the amount without inconvenience, but in so doing they would deprive the Confederate veterans of the opportunity of furnishing the world and to posterity proof of their unanimous and loyal devotion to the memory of the Lost Cause. An institution built out of their poverty would be infinitely preferable, and would inculcate a loftier lesson than one created by industrial wealth.

"The question of location has impressed me as one of great delicacy and importance, and in formulating plans I have given it careful attention. It has been made more clear that there will be competition as to the site of the institution. For this reason I deem it wisest and best to leave the decision to the Board of Administrators. I can only hope, in view of the great purpose contemplated, that local preferences and prejudices may be subordinated to the common good. I think all will agree that our shrine should be erected in a place easily accessible; that our Mecca should be erected where it can be reached by the greatest numbers. In this, as in all other questions connected with the establishment of the Memorial Association, I shall acquiesce cheerfully in whatever decision the veterans may reach. In this connection, I wish you to assure our comrades that from the inception of this movement there has been no desire or purpose to interfere with or antagonize in any manner whatever the memorial organizations that now exist.

"Although the plan submitted for the establishment of a memorial association has in view the crystalization of a sentiment dear to all Confederates, yet we should not lose sight of the fact that zealous activity, intelligent effort and business methods are essential to success. If it be determined to establish the association, of which there appears no doubt, the first and most important work will be a canvass of the veterans. I am convinced if the Commanders of veteran camps and others interested themselves it would largely exceed the amount estimated for, and that the effort would be to stimulate to increased liberality those who now intend to contribute bountifully. I take it for granted that the poorer veterans can pay their subscriptions by installment during the progress of the work.

"While I am confident of the establishment of the memorial association, and desirous of seeing its completion as soon as possible, I would advise against commencing work without sufficient funds in hand to insure its continual prosecution. The effect of interruption would be injurious, as it would evoke adverse criticism. It will be recalled, that insufficiency of funds to complete the Grant tomb so long after its commencement was made the theme of unpleasant comment throughout the world.

"Other matters relevant to the memorial association will likely be presented for discussion at the Houston Reunion. Our frequent conversations have placed you in possession of my views, to which you can give expression.

"I beg that you will commend me fraternally and kindly to the veterans assembled, and express my regrets that business burdens and failing sight will prevent me from being with them. Assure them

that I shall enter heartily into their plans, and shall esteem it an honor, as it will be a positive pleasure, to be permitted to share in their good work.

"Very sincerely,
"CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS."

The communication was loudly cheered, and when Col. Wood supplemented it by saying that Comrade Rouss stood ready, if some such plan should be adopted to start the fund for it with \$100,000, the cheering was redoubled.

Gen. Lee paid a high tribute to Comrade Rouss, and commended his proposition. He thought the plan should be adopted, and the work begun.

Gen. Gordon moved that the communication be referred to a committee of one from each State in the Association, who should consider the plan, and set the matter on foot.

Col. Corey, of Virginia, didn't want to oppose the report, but called attention to the fact that the ladies of Richmond had been at work with the same general view for five years, and in their poverty, aided by the city of Richmond, had raised \$60,000. He read a statement to show what had been done by them.

A Louisiana member suggested that each camp should give a concert on the Fourth of July for the benefit of the fund.

The motion was adopted.

A message was read from Lucy B. Hill, of Nashville, daughter of Gen. D. H. Hill, regretting that she could not be present at the Reunion.

Gen. Gordon read a telegram from Col. John C. Underwood, inviting the veterans to attend the dedication of the Confederate monument at Chicago.

Gen. Gordon introduced Dr. R. C. Burleson, who read the following statement:

"A request is made by Miss Aula Moore, whose life is consecrated to caring for friendless children, to appoint a committee in each Southern State, to solicit for donations to the homes of poor, needy children and grandchildren of Confederate soldiers, said committee to be empowered to appoint sub-committees to get up entertainments for the benefit of the homes, and also for a treasurer to be appointed in each State to receive all donations. One home is located in Springville, North Alabama, on twenty acres of land in the town; \$100,000 worth of marble has been donated to it. This home is for the poor descendants of Confederate soldiers east of the Mississippi

River. The other one is to be located west of the Mississippi River in Texas. Miss Moore has traveled over the Southwest at her own expense for a year, hunting for a good location for the Southwestern home, and has decided upon Weatherford or Texarkana, and submits the question to the Southwest. She requests a committee to be appointed to procure passes or half-fare permits for her from the railway companies."

The Committee on Resolutions made a report, recommending that the following resolutions submitted for their consideration, be adopted:

"At a regular meeting of the Confederate soldiers of the Tennessee Division, held on September 12, 1894, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, The United Confederate Veterans at their Convention, held in Birmingham on April 25, 1894, recommended the observance of the birthday of our great and patriotic president Jefferson Davis as a holiday; and

"*Whereas*, This Association fully endorses the recommendation with an earnestness amounting to enthusiasm; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That to insure a more fitting and universal observance of the day throughout the Southern States, that that day, the 3rd of June, shall be set apart for the observance of memorial services in honor of our Confederate dead, so that there may be one and the same day set apart for that sacred duty throughout the entire South, that the day may be observed wherever there may be an association of Confederate soldiers, of their own sons or daughters, or their sympathizers, these historical and memorial events may be properly commemorated; be it further

"*Resolved*, That the Third Day of June shall be so observed by all Confederate organizations in the South as Confederate Memorial Day."

"JOHN P. HICKMAN,

"Adjutant General Tennessee Division."

"*Resolved*, By the United Confederate Veterans in convention assembled, That the committee on History of this convention be instructed to memorialize the several legislatures of the Southern States, the boards of education in the same and all public and private teachers in the South, as well as the parents of our rising generation, to discard the partisan histories mentioned in the said committee's report to this convention naming such histories; and to commend for general and private use in our schools such histories that said committee has recommended to this association as fair and impartial, naming such histories in said memorial." (Introduced by W. H. Brooker, of San Antonio).

"Resolved, That a Committee to consist of one delegate from each State represented at this Reunion be appointed by the chair to consider and report to this meeting a place providing permanent archives for perpetuating the facts of Confederate history." (This resolution was from the Historical Committee).

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The time for electing officers for the ensuing year having arrived, it was decided, on motion, to limit nominating speeches to five minutes.

Maj. J. N. Stubbs, of Virginia, took the stand and said: "Pleasure has understanding, but no tongue. I stand here to-day for the first time in thirty years in sight of the place where I received my parole. I have had much pleasure in meeting my old Texas friends and comrades, but the greatest pleasure of the meeting is given me now in discharging the duty with which I have been charged by my State, that of nominating the presiding officer of this association for the ensuing year." He said they could find men in every State illustrious in war and peace, who would preside with honor; but, scouring the country from ocean to ocean, Virginia's choice of all the men of all the States was that incomparable citizen and soldier—
JOHN B. GORDON.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee moved to elect, by acclamation, "the greatest living Confederate soldier."

Several voices called out for a rising vote; and nobody waited for Gen. Cabell, who was in the chair, to put the question, but all rose to their feet, and stood there for fully five minutes, cheering and clapping their hands, and waving hats and umbrellas.

Gen. Gordon was greatly moved by the demonstration, and when quiet had succeeded the storm of applause, spoke with great feeling.

"Only the Searcher of all hearts knows," said he, "the debt of gratitude your action awakens in this heart. I would rather have my place in the hearts open to me to-day than any honor this earth has to bestow. The proudest epitaph that can be written on my tomb when your hands shall lay me to rest is 'Here lies a Confederate soldier.' God bless you, my fellow-soldiers, and make me worthy of this honor."

When nominations for Lieutenant General of the Department of the Army of Northern Virginia was reached, Gen. Allen Barksdale took the stand. He said he rose at the request of his comrades of

Louisiana, who yesterday were divided but were now one, to perform a duty of love. His tongue was too weak to utter what he wanted to say when he thought of the glorious achievements of the State whose most glorious son he was about to name; when he remembered the crimson path of glory tread by her legions during the four years of civil strife; when he thought of the Palmetto Regiment that planted the Stars and Stripes upon the walls of Chapultepec. Wherever leaders of the Confederacy went, there you found Wade Hampton leading his troops. There was no worthier man in the South to command the newly-created Department of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Gen. Pickard seconded the nomination for Tennessee; and moved that Gen. Hampton be elected by acclamation by a rising vote. This was done amid much applause.

The election of a Lieutenant General for the Trans-Mississippi Department brought about a lively contest.

Col. T. J. Gibson, of Mexia, said he rose to nominate a man whose work showed what was in him. When Texas had come into the convention with over six hundred votes, it showed executive ability somewhere of the highest order. The United Confederate Veterans were now confronted with a second rebellion of deep wrong—a rebellion against historic facts—that proposes to invade your school-houses and poison your children's love for you. This rebellion must be put down. When the Southern chivalry went forth to battle, none was braver, none fought with heavier arm than W. L. Cabell; but when the war was over, he had come home, and had labored to restore peace and good-fellowship between the sections, and to him was largely due the scene in this convention when a Northern soldier had been given an ovation by Southern veterans.

Gen. John M. Claiborne said he wanted to nominate a man who for forty-four years had been a citizen of Texas, identified with every material interest in the State; who had represented both Mississippi and Texas in the Congress of the United States; who had raised a regiment, and fell upon the heels of the Yankees from the Mississippi River clean through. It was that knightly soldier and Christian gentleman, Thomas N. Waul.

Col. H. A. Newman, of Missouri, said he had been instructed by his delegation and ordered by Gen. Shelby to second the nomina-

tion of "Old Tige." It was the first time Missouri had been in a United Confederate Veterans' Reunion, but he called upon comrades to remember that twice "old Jo Shelby" had carried the Magnolias and the Jasmines of the South to the Missouri River in spite of 25,000 yankees; and the second time Gen. Cabell had been with him, had spilt his blood upon Missouri soil, and the veterans of that State would love him for all time to come. He wished it remembered that the archives of the government at Washington showed that when the surrender came, it found muskets in the hands of 32,000 Missourians. This he thought gave them a right to a voice in the Association, and that voice was all for Cabell. He mentioned, by the way, that Texas had only lost one flag during the war, and that the Missouri delegation had brought down and presented to Gen. Ross. It was the dear old "bonnie blue flag," too, so enshrined in the hearts of the people of the South.

Maj. Gen. John G. Fletcher, of Arkansas, said he had been commissioned to second the nomination of the man who stood by McIntosh and Ben McCulloch on the immortal field of Elk Horn, and had there shed his blood. That man was W. L. Cabell.

Judge R. H. Phelps said one of the first things he had learned when a beardless boy following Gordon and the other heroes of the South was to obey orders. Acting, therefore, in obedience to the orders of his own impulse, he seconded the nomination of that gallant soldier and splendid gentleman, Gen. T. N. Waul.

Col. John O. Casler, of Oklahoma, seconded Cabell's nomination.

Col. R. B. Coleman, of Indian Territory, said, representing the five civilized tribes of Indians, he was instructed to second the nomination of Cabell. "The Indians," he said, "knew but two names emblazoned upon the standard of war—Standwatie and 'Old Tige.'" He was from the Choctaw Nation, from which every man over fourteen years had gone into the war save four.

Judge R. E. Burke, of Dallas, also seconded the nomination of Cabell.

When the roll of States was called, it took the Texas Division an hour to take the vote, and, before the result was announced, it having become apparent that Cabell had a majority, General Claiborne moved that his election be made unanimous; which motion was adopted with a yell.

General Cabell said he intended to redouble his efforts for the Association. The Trans-Mississippi Department now had 350 camps; next year it should have 500. He thanked the veterans for their confidence as expressed in the vote.

General Waul thanked his supporters, and said he hoped when he had attended as many Reunions as General Cabell to be as popular. He called attention to the fact that during the war no hostile foot had trod the soil of Texas for twenty-four hours at a time.

Col. W. L. Calhoun, of Georgia, nominated Gen. Stephen D. Lee for Commander of the Army of Tennessee Department.

He was elected unanimously by a rising vote.

General Lee said it had been one of the proudest privileges of his life to look from that platform into the faces of the heroes assembled there; and he felt that no greater honor could be conferred upon him this renewed evidence of their confidence and love.

General Stewart, of Maryland, invited the veterans to hold their Reunion in Baltimore in 1897, at which time that city would have a great exposition.

Another Marylander said Baltimore had already raised \$1,000,000 to be spent in getting up a big show, and they expected to make it \$4,000,000.

General Gordon held up two great baskets of flowers, which he said had been sent by Mrs. S. O. Ross. "White and pure as they were, they were not whiter or purer than the smiles of the Confederate women." One basket had been sent the convention and one to him, but he laid both at the feet of the veterans.

There was a great scramble for the flowers, and soon they had been divided out, and were adorning the lapels of the coats of the delegates.

General Ross introduced Maj. Gen. H. H. Boone, the newly-elected Commander of the Texas Division.

General Boone said praise from Rupert was praise indeed, and no higher praise could come than that bestowed by the gift of the confidence of the comrades who had so honored him. He paid a high tribute to the private soldier, without whom there could have been no Lee, no Jackson, no Stuart, no Forrest.

At the conclusion of General Boone's speech, on motion of Gen. H. B. Stoddard, the Association adjourned *sine die*.



APPENDIX.

REPORT

OF THE

Quartermaster General.

HEADQUARTERS, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 20, 1895.
Maj. Gen. George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff:

DEAR GENERAL—The question of rates for our comrades and friends to and from our Reunions and meetings is a matter of vital importance to our members and friends, and is a subject for the attention of this department.

The various transportation lines have named us the most favorable rates for this meeting we have heretofore enjoyed, *viz.*, one cent per mile each way for the number of miles traveled. While this is a low rate, yet it is a very heavy tax upon many of our comrades living at remote points from the place of meeting; therefore, I would recommend for all future meetings and gatherings, the question of transportation be left to the Division Quartermasters of the various States, so they may take the matter up with initial lines of the respective States, and endeavor to secure rates based upon the distance to be traveled, to the end that a less rate per mile be secured for distant points than from neary-by points. An adjustment of rates upon this basis should be made by the transportation lines, that our comrades living at the most remote points could avail themselves of attending every annual meeting for the few remaining years of their lives without too great a cost. Such a policy upon the part of the transportation lines would endear them to the hearts of our people.

The next most important meeting to the old veterans of the late war will be the coming dedication of Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Military Park, which will take place this fall, September 19 to 21. This great National Park was founded by a meet-

ing of Confederates and Federals at Chattanooga, and the organization of the Chickamauga Memorial Association was completed at that meeting on the battlefield, September 20, 1889.

The Association was officered by an equal number of Confederate and Federal soldiers. The Association was chartered by the Georgia Legislature for a term of twenty years. The Association appealed to Congress, and that body has so far appropriated towards the improvement of the Park about \$750,000. The Commissioner in charge is a distinguished Confederate, Gen. A. P. Stewart; the officers and men about the Park are divided between the Confederate and Federal soldiers; each State has the same rights in memorializing its troops of either army.

The whole great enterprise is to be a memorial to American valor and devotion. Congress, at the last session, provided for the coming dedication, and extended an invitation to all the State governments to be officially represented upon that important occasion by the governors and staffs, supreme courts, heads of departments, the State legislatures and national guard. It is hoped that the occasion will be attended by a large number of our comrades; and, therefore, it is important that the various Division Quartermasters begin at once to secure the lowest possible rates for our comrades and friends who may want to be present on that occasion.

Since my annual report made to you at the Birmingham meeting, April 25, 1894, there has been a very large falling off in the demand on this department for the society button or pin, attributed to its indiscriminate sale. The present design is not and cannot be protected for our exclusive use. This indiscriminate sale has placed the badge within the reach of those who are not authorized to wear them, which brought it into disfavor with those who are. As the custodian of our society badge I wish to state I have distributed through this department to camps belonging to this Association, from June 1, 1891, to April 1, 1892, 747; from April 1, 1892, to January 1, 1894, 979; from January 1, 1894, to May 25, 1895, 151. It will be seen that there has been a large falling off since the Birmingham meeting, notwithstanding the large increase in membership. I will state, however, by reason of the fact that there was a demand for a change of design to one that could be protected for our exclusive use,

I have not encouraged the camps to buy the present design. As stated in my Birmingham report, I will say the question of protecting our society button or pin for the exclusive use of members belonging to the U. C. V. camps has long been a subject of much concern to this department. Immediately upon the adoption of the present design at our second reunion, held in Jackson, Miss., I began to try to have the badge covered by copyright, but found it could not be obtained. At the meeting in New Orleans, in April, 1892, Comrade W. T. Cluverius submitted a resolution that the badge be changed by reducing it in size one-sixteenth of an inch, and that the letters "U. C. V." be inscribed upon the face, and that the same be covered by copyright. The resolution went to the committee on resolutions, upon which they reported, recommending that the Quartermaster General be directed to have the letters "U. C. V" added to the badge, provided the same could thereby be protected by copyright; otherwise no change should be made. The report of the committee was adopted by the convention.

On my return home from the New Orleans meeting, I again applied to the congressional librarian to have the badge with the proposed change covered by copyright, but was informed that it could not be protected through that department. I then took the matter up with the commissioner of patents, and also wrote to the congressman from my district to aid me in the matter. After a most thorough investigation and long correspondence, I learned it could not be covered by a patent. Some months later I was informed by the party whom I got to manufacture the badges that he thought he could have it patented, and that if so he would assign it to me for the exclusive right of the United Confederate Veterans, to which I agreed, conditioned that none were to be furnished anyone except upon an order from the Quartermaster General of the United Confederate Veterans, and that he should make them in competition, both in price and competition with any other manufacturers. After some months he informed me that he could not get it patented. Having exhausted all possible hope of getting the present design protected, I got up something I thought would be acceptable and could be patented for our exclusive use, and herewith submit two original designs, one for the exclusive use of the United Confederate Veterans and one for the exclusive use of the United Confederate Veterans' Aux-

iliary Association, both of which are available for protection by patent.

The latter badge I designed in anticipation of the convention in perfecting some practicable and acceptable basis for admitting the descendants of worthy Confederate veterans to our Association, that they may aid us in carrying on the great work we have before us of transmitting to rising generations the truth of history, the historic deeds and valor of their ancestors, to relieving the distress of our worthy comrades, and rescuing from oblivion the names of our heroic dead. I can furnish either of the new designs, covered by patents, for the exclusive use of our members and auxiliaries, made up of first-class material and workmanship, at 50 cents for the gold-plated and a dollar for the gold. The margin in the badges at these prices will pay for handling, and meet the expenses of the department.

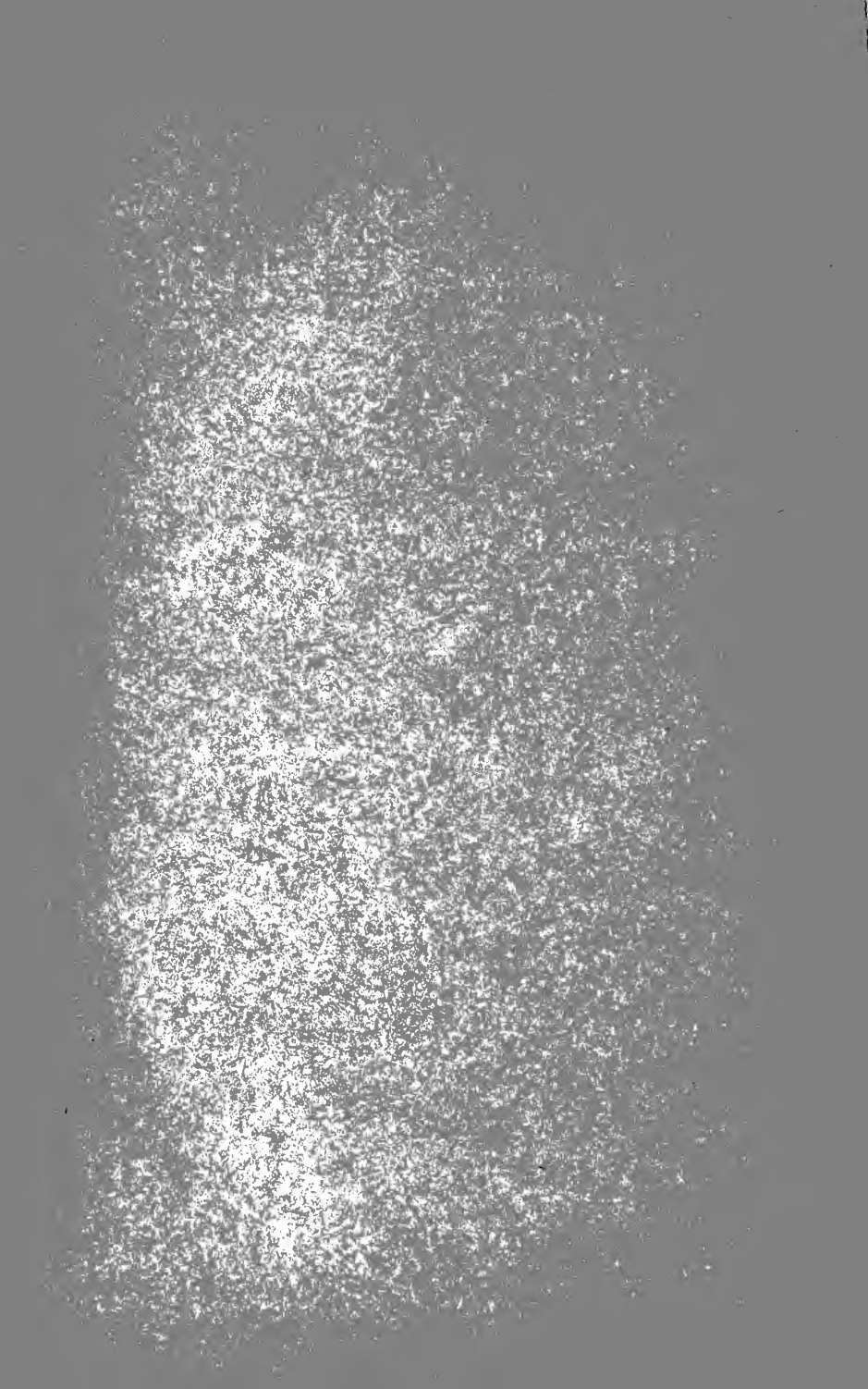
In conclusion, I wish to thank the passenger agents of the various transportation lines in the South for courtesies extended this department, to our comrades and friends.

With great respect, I am, yours very truly and fraternally,

J. F. SHIPP,

Quartermaster General, United Confederate Veterans.





MINUTES

— OF THE —

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

And REUNION

— OF THE —

United Confederate Veterans



HELD IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 30th & July 1st & 2d, 1896.

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Hopkins' Printing Office, 20 Commercial Place,

1897.

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ORGANIZATION
OF THE
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
WITH NAMES OF THE

DEPARTMENT, DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS,
THEIR ADJUTANTS GENERAL AND ADDRESSES.

General JNO. B. GORDON, General Commanding, Atlanta, Ga.
Major General GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,
New Orleans, La.

Army of Northern Virginia Department.

Lieut. General WADE HAMPTON, Commander, Washington, D. C.

Virginia Division.

Major General THOS. A. BRANDER, Commander, Richmond, Va.
Col. JOS. V. BIDGOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Richmond,
Va.
Brig. General T. S. GARNETT, Commander 1st Brigade, Norfolk, Va.
Brig. General MICAHAH WOODS, Commander 2d Brigade, Charlottesville, Va.

Maryland Division.

Major General GEO. H. STEUART, Commander, Baltimore, Md.
Col. JOHN S. SAUNDERS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Baltimore, Md.
Brig. General ROBT. CARTER SMITH, Commander 1st Brigade, Baltimore, Md.
Brig. General JOHN GILL, Commander 2d Brigade, Baltimore, Md.

North Carolina Division.

Major General WM. L. DEROSSET, Commander, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. JUNIUS DAVIS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Wilmington,
N. C.
Brig. General J. G. HALL, Commander 1st Brigade, Hickory, N. C.
Brig. General W. L. LONDON, Commander 2d Brigade, Pittsboro, N. C.

South Carolina Division.

Major General C. IRVINE WALKER, Commander, Charleston, S. C.
Col. JAS. G. HOLMES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Charleston,
S. C.
Brig. General ASBURY COWARD, Commander 1st Brigade, care The
Citadel, Charleston, S. C.
Brig. General THOMAS W. CARWILE, Commander 2d Brigade, Edge-
field, S. C.

Kentucky Division.

Major General JOHN BOYD, Commander, Lexington, Ky.
Col. JOSEPH M. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Paris, Ky.
Brig. General J. B. BRIGGS, Commander 1st Brigade, Russellville, Ky.
Brig. General JAMES M. ARNOLD, Commander 2d Brigade, Newport, Ky.

Army of Tennessee Department.

Lieut. General S. D. LEE, Commander, Starksville, Miss.
Brig. General E. T. SYKES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Colum-
bus, Miss.

Georgia Division.

Major General CLEMENT A. EVANS, Commander, Atlanta, Ga.
Col. ANDREW J. WEST, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Atlanta, Ga.

Alabama Division.

Major General FRED. S. FERGUSON, Commander, Birmingham, Ala.
Col. HARVEY E. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Montgomery, Ala.
Brig. General JAS. M. WILLIAMS, Commander 1st Brigade, Mobile, Ala.
Brig. General WM. RICHARDSON, Commander 2d Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.

Tennessee Division.

Major General W. H. JACKSON, Commander, Nashville, Tenn.
Col. JOHN P. HICKMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.
Brig. General FRANK A. MOSES, Commander 1st Brigade, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brig. General A. J. VAUGHAN, Commander 2d Brigade, Memphis, Tenn.

Mississippi Division.

Major General W. D. HOLDER, Commander, Jackson, Miss.
Col. S. B. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Meridian, Miss.
Brig. General D. A. CAMPBELL, Commander 1st Brigade, Vicksburg, Miss.
Brig. General W. D. CAMERON, Commander 2d Brigade, Meridian, Miss.

Louisiana Division.

Major General JOHN McGRATH, Commander, Baton Rouge, La.
Col. E. H. LOMBARD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

Florida Division.

Major General J. J. DICKISON, Commander, Ocala, Fla.
Col. FRED. L. ROBERTSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Brooksville, Fla.
Brig. General W. D. CHIPLEY, Commander 1st Brigade, Pensacola, Fla.
Brig. General WALTER R. MOORE, Commander 2d Brigade, Welborn, Fla.
Major General S. G. FRENCH, Commander 3d Brigade, Pensacola, Fla.

Trans-Mississippi Department.

Lieut. General W. L. CABELL, Commander, Dallas, Texas.
Brig. General A. T. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Dallas, Texas.

Missouri Division.

Major General ROBERT McCULLOCH, Commander, Booneville, Mo.
Col. H. A. NEWMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Mo.
Brig. General..... Commander, 1st Brigade.....
Brig. General G. W. THOMPSON, Commander 2d Brigade, Barry, Mo.

Texas Division.

Major General R. G. PHELPS, Commander, LaGrange, Texas.
Col. H. B. STODDARD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Bryan, Texas.

Northeastern Texas Sub-Division.

Brevet Major General T. M. SCOTT, Commander, Melissa, Texas.
Col. W. M. ABERNATHY, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McKinney, Texas.
Brig. General JOHN W. WEBB, Commander 1st Brigade, Paris, Texas.
Brig. General J. M. PEARSON, Commander 2d Brigade, McKinney, Texas.

Northwestern Texas Sub-Division.

Brevet Major General ROBERT COBB, Commander, Wichita Falls, Texas.
Col. WILLIAM PARKE SKEENE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Wichita Falls, Texas.
Brig. General W. B. PLEMONS, Commander 1st Brigade, Amarillo, Texas.
Brig. General A. T. GAY, Commander 2d Brigade, Graham, Texas.

Southeastern Texas Sub-Division.

Brevet Major General W. G. BLAIN, Commander, Mexia, Texas.
Col. THOS. J. GIBSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Mexia, Texas.
Brig. General W. N. NORWOOD, Commander 1st Brigade, Navasota, Texas.
Brig. General T. D. ROCK, Commander 2d Brigade, Woodville, Texas.

Southwestern Texas Sub-Division.

Brevet Major General W. C. KROEGER, Commander, San Antonio, Texas.
Col. J. R. GORDON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, San Antonio, Texas.
Brig. General T. W. DODD, Commander 1st Brigade, Laredo, Texas.
Brig. General H. L. BENTLEY, Commander 2d Brigade, Abeline, Texas.

Western Texas Sub-Division.

Brevet Major General JAMES BOYD, Commander, Belton, Texas.
Col. W. M. MCGREGOR, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Cameron, Texas.
Brig. General H. E. SHELLEY, Commander 1st Brigade, Austin, Texas.
Brig. General J. T. HARRIS, Commander 2d Brigade, Thurber Junction, Texas.

Arkansas Division.

Major General R. G. SHAVER, Commander, Centre Point, Ark.
Col. V. Y. COOK, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Elmo, Independence Co., Ark.
Brig. General JAS. P. EAGLE, Commander 1st Brigade, Lonoke, Ark.
Brig. General DAN'L H. REYNOLDS, Commander 2d Brigade, Lake Village, Ark.
Brig. General JORDAN E. CRAVENS, Commander 3d Brigade, Clarks-ville, Ark.
Brig. General CHAS. A. BRIDEWELL, Commander 4th Brigade, Prescott, Ark.

Indian Territory Division.

Major General R. B. COLEMAN, Commander, McAlester, Indian Territory.
Col. LOUIS C. TENNENT, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McAlester, Indian Territory.
Brig. General JOHN L. GALT, Commander Choctaw Brigade, Ardmore, Indian Territory.
Brig. General D. M. HAILEY, Commander Choctaw Brigade, Krebs, Indian Territory.
Brig. General JOHN BIRD, Commander Cherokee Brigade, Muldow, Indian Territory.

Oklahoma Division.

Major General EDWARD L. THOMAS, Commander, Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.
Col. J. O. CASLER, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Oklahoma City, Okla.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

PROCEEDINGS

—OF THE—

Sixth Annual Meeting and Reunion,

—HELD AT—

RICHMOND, VA.,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 30th and July 1st and 2d, 1896.



FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Sixth Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans assembled at the Auditorium in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, at 11 A. M., with eight hundred and sixty camps represented.

At 11 A. M. Gen. J. B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of the U. C. V.'s, appeared, accompanied by his staff, and as he walked towards the platform a most profound and enthusiastic greeting was given to him. Almost every one raised from his or her seat, cheered wildly, waved hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas, the band played Dixie and the vast structure shook with deafening applause, and the old Confederate yell could be heard many squares away.

In the centre of the spacious platform sat Gen. J. B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief, while on his left were seated Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee, Commanding Army of Tennessee Department, with the staffs of the different departments immediately surrounding them.

Also on the platform were seated Gen. William H. Jackson, of Tennessee, ex-Governor F. P. Fleming, of Florida, Governor Charles T. O'Ferrell, of Virginia, Gen. (Bishop) Ellison Capers, of South Carolina, Mrs. Gen. George E. Pickett, Mrs. J. B. Gordon, ex-Governor James P. Eagle, of Arkansas, Gen. Clement A. Evans, of Georgia, Gen. Joe Shelby, of Missouri, Gen. Fred S. Ferguson, of Alabama, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Gen. and Mrs. Peyton Wise, Governor Oates, of Alabama, Major Gen. C. Irvine Walker, of South Carolina, Gen. Robert McCullough, of Missouri, Gen. W. L. DeRosset, of North Carolina, and many other distinguished soldiers and civilians, including many representative ladies of the South.

Col. James M. Ray, of Zebulon Vance Camp, No. 681, of Asheville, N. C., advanced to the platform and presented Gen. Gordon with a gavel for the use of the convention, made from the wood of a tree cut down by bullets at Chickamauga, and containing a bullet embedded in the heart of the wood.

Gen. Gordon waved for silence, and said he held in his hand a gavel made of wood, from a tree cut down by bullets upon the immortal field of Chickamauga, where so many noble men fell. And, with three raps of this historic gavel, he said: "The Chaplain General will now open our proceedings, as becomes us, by invoking God's blessing upon our deliberations."

Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, the Chaplain General of the United Confederate Veterans, then offered the following fervent prayer:

Oh! God our help in ages past, our hope for years to come. God of Israel, God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—God of the centuries—God of our Fathers—God of Stonewall Jackson and Robert Lee, and Jefferson Davis—Lord of Hosts—God of the whole of our common country—God of our Southland—Our God! We bring Thee the adoration of grateful hearts as we gather in our Annual Reunion to-day.

We thank Thee that when men were needed all through the centuries Thou didst raise them up. We thank Thee, especially, for the noble leaders thou didst give to our Southland in "The days that tried men's souls," and for the unknown and unrecorded heroes of the rank, and file, who followed these leaders to an immortality of fame.

"We thank Thee, O God, that while so many of our comrades fell in battle or died from wounds or disease, and so many have since stepped out of ranks, yet there are so many still living, and so many who are permitted to gather in this great meeting.

We pray Thy blessing upon those assembled here, and upon all of our comrades everywhere.

God, bless our Confederate soldiers, their widows and their orphans. Give them temporal blessings convenient for them; but, above all, richest spiritual blessings.

God, bless this Confederate Veterans' Association, its officers and members, and all of the vast crowds of Confederates gathered in their old capital.

God bless our entire country—that we may have fruitful seasons and returning business prosperity. God bless our Southland, that the prosperity thou hast given it in the past may be but an earnest of yet more glorious things to come, and that the day may be hastened when she shall take her old place in leading the councils of this great country.

The Lord hear us, and answer us, and bless us, and pardon and save us, we beg for Christ, the dear Redeemer's sake, Amen!

After this beautiful and appropriate prayer, the band, in full appreciation of the spirit of the occasion, here struck up, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

GOVERNOR O'FERRALL'S ORATION.

[NOTE.—This gem of oratory and heartfelt welcome to the Veterans is inserted here in the order in which it was delivered, so it can be retained in the possession of every camp, and by every Veteran, as a priceless treasure.—ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

Gen. Gordon then introduced the orator of the day, as follows :

*"Ladies, Comrades, my Confederate Countrymen—*You are now to experience a rare treat, to listen to the more than eloquent words of welcome as they fall from the lips of one of Virginia's silver-tongued orators, one whose name will be forever borne upon her immortal roll of honor, won upon her battle fields, and who has equally distinguished himself in her Councils of Peace; I now have the honor and exquisite pleasure to introduce to you the superb Chief Executive of the Old Dominion, Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall, who will welcome you to the soil of Old Virginia, as only he can do."

After an almost unprecedented ovation, Governor O'Ferrell spoke as follows:

"Veterans of the Confederacy.—Would that I could fully voice my gratitude to Him 'who wheels His throne on the rolling words' for lengthening my days to witness this meeting and to speak to this great muster of soldiers, heroes and patriots.

"This panorama will ever be rivetted in my memory, and unless reason is dethroned, when life's tide is fast ebbing, I shall recall these frosted heads and silvern locks now before me.

"What is this occasion? Why this mighty gathering? It is a reunion of men once engaged in a common cause.

"A little more than a generation ago a struggle began in this land, 'the garden of Liberty's tree' on this continent, which was unsurpassed in its fierceness in history with its vast volumes. It was a struggle of eleven States of the American Union to free themselves from the bonds that held them to the remaining twenty-one States and nine Territories. It was a struggle of five and a half millions of people to sever the ties that bound them to twenty-one and a half millions. It was the southern section of the Republic against the northern section.

"On the side of the South was a land without a navy to guard her waters and protect her seaboard, without a treasury, without a currency which could be used beyond her borders, without effective arms and munitions except such as were captured; without bounties, for she spurned the idea of filthy lucre as an incentive to her sons to obey her call; without sufficient food or clothing; with her ports blockaded, and an army of six hundred thousand.

ARMS AND MUNITIONS IN PLENTY.

"On the side of the North was a land with a powerful navy; a treasury plethoric with money, which was current everywhere, arms and munitions of the most approved patterns without limit, food and clothing in abundance, recruits from every clime, drawn by heavy bounties; resources of all kinds unbounded, and an army of 2,700,000.

"No ocean or other barrier separated the sections; nature afforded no obstruction to invading hosts; no forts could be built by the South to guard successfully important points. In the open field, without helmet or breast-plate, six Confederates met and engaged in mortal combat twenty-seven Federals.

"Have I drawn the contrast too sharply? Is my statement too strong? Certainly not, unless it be as to the relative strength of the two armies. I have spoken from the statistics of history, and surely it will not be charged that the pen of the chronicler has been partial to the South? But I will leave the historic recorder to stand or fall by his writings, and will call up witnesses whose testimony no doubting Thomas ever can question. At the National Capitol, with ink that will not fade, upon parchment that will not waste away, the facts are so plainly inscribed that they cannot be misunderstood or perverted. I lay the Federal army and pension rolls before the world. They shall speak and herald the truth. On the 30th day of June, 1895, the names of 1,125,000 living Federal soldiers of the war between the States were recorded in the War Department, of which number 970,524 were drawing pensions, amounting to nearly \$140,000,000 the preceding fiscal year.

"How many Confederate soldiers are still on the shores of Time? No government rolls contain their names; they are imprinted only upon the tablets of Southern hearts, but from reliable information there are not more than 225,000 in all the States, and we will accept this estimate as approximately correct when we look around us and find that, like mile-stones on the highway, far apart they stand—each lonely, with no comrade nigh at hand.

FIVE DEAD TO ONE LIVING.

"So, then, assuming that 'the remorseless archer' has aimed his shafts with impartiality, the ratio of about five to one still living indicates what it was in the lurid glare of battle.

"With these facts before us let me proceed, for, while I desire not to rekindle a single spark of the dying embers of the civil strife, if any remain, I must be 'as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice.' I shall allow no conservatism to bridle my tongue nor stifle freedom of expression. I shall

"——— nothing extenuate,
Nor set down *ought* in malice."

"With such disparity in the strength of the armies and the resources of the two sections, is it a wonder that the children of the South of the present day can hardly realize that for four years the flag of the Confederacy was kept floating in heaven's breezes, and that the stories of Southern valor and fortitude sound to them like romance or fiction? They cannot understand how skill, dash and daring made up for overwhelming numbers, and devotion and self-sacrifice were able to neutralize the advantages of limitless resources.

"It is well for them that there are living participants in the stirring scenes of those trying years to relate to them, face to face, eternal truths; to tell them that the soldiers of the Confederacy not only defended their own soil, but three times penetrated the enemy's country and three times thundered at the gates of the Federal Capitol, until the Federal President was ready to flee for safety.

"To tell them that leader after leader of the Army of the Potomac was relieved because unable to cope with the leader of the Army of Northern Virginia, and that every attack made upon the Confederate Capitol was repelled with terrific loss. To tell them that, finally, when a commander was assigned to the disheartened and discouraged army, who declared he 'never manœuvred,' and inaugurated a campaign of reckless disregard of human life and relied solely upon brute force—that he, too, for months only drove his divisions to defeat, slaughter and death; that in the engagements of May, 1864, 60,000 hurled back 150,000, with a Federal loss of 41,000 killed, wounded and missing; that at Cold Harbor, 'in the gray, rainy dawn,' 160,000 rushed with frantic impetuosity upon barely 50,000, and in thirty minutes dismay was spread in the blue lines and the shouts of victory ascended from the lines in gray; that during the last autumn and winter 55,000 guarded a line thirty miles long and kept 180,000 at bay. To tell them that these achievements of the Army of Northern Virginia are only examples of its valor and of the valor of the other armies of the South.

SOLDIERS AS TEACHERS.

"Yes, it is well that Confederates still live to teach the children of the Southland the facts which proclaim the prowess of the southern armies in tones that awaken the slumbering ages, and that the Confederacy fell not until the weight of immeasurable odds was thrown against her lines and her intrepid sons, worn and hungry, had reached the extreme limit of human endurance, and she had no reserve, no recruits coming in, for the boy of tender years, as well as the man with wrinkled brow, stood in the breach, and she was taunted by her foeman with 'robbing the cradle and the grave.' Yes, to teach them that it was not till then that the spear of right was broken under the heel of might, and in the homely, yet pointed, reply of Robert Toombs to a taunt, that 'we simply wore ourselves out whipping our enemies,' and that if we had met them man to man, or two to one, our flag would this hour be streaming in this sunlight, and our country exalted among the nationalities of the earth.

"Veterans and comrades, you were enlisted in those bands who wrote their names in glory's skies, and carved them deep in the Temple of Fame; who made the cause of the South so imperishable and the renown of her armies so fadeless. You are the heroes of Manassas, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Iuka, Corinth, Perryville,

Fredericksburg, Murfreesboro, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Kennesaw Mountain, Petersburg, Atlanta, Nashville, Fort Steadman and Hatcher's Run. Indeed, I might continue this list until perplexed by numbers.

"You carried your ensign wherever a warrior's arm could bear it. You endured hardships which no human imagination could picture and no mortal tongue could describe.

A GRAND COMPARISON.

"Your exploits equalled those of the heroic age in Grecian legends and your devotion was not surpassed by Leonidas and his 300 at Thermopylæ. In the path of duty no danger daunted you, no suffering subdued you, no force appalled you, and no defeat disheartened you. True as the dial to the sun, firm as the rock on the mountain crest, resolute as the lion aroused in his lair, with unblanched cheek and steady nerve, you obeyed every command, however rained the missiles of death. The greater the peril the stiffer were your sinews; the fiercer the battle the hotter was your blood. No Grecian phalanx, no Roman legion were ever adorned with badges more honorable than those you wear upon your manly breasts.

"It was neither conquest nor power for which you fought; it was in defence of home and country. The rights for which the founders of this republic struck were no more sacred to them than the rights for which you struck were dear to you. If you were rebels, so were the fathers of constitutional liberty of 120 years ago. If you fought to sever your connection with a Union whose bonds were galling, so did the men now immortalized in song and story when they snapped the cord of British allegiance in 1776. If you had within you a spirit that would not submit tamely to wrong and dared to assert itself in the front of grim-visaged might, it came to you by ancestral inheritance, or if foreign born, you imbibed it from the air you breathed.

"Rebels, 'tis a holy name;
The name our fathers bore
When battling in the cause of right,
Against the tyrant in his might,
In the dark days of yore."

"Then, call us Rebels, if you will,
We glory in the name,
For bending under unjust laws,
And swearing faith to an unjust cause,
We count a greater shame."

NO RECREANT VETERAN.

"Am I not reflecting your sentiments, my comrades? Is there a Confederate Veteran who is ashamed to stand with uncovered head in the sight of God and man and defend his cause against

aspersion? Is there one who has any apologies to offer, retractions to make? If so, breathe not his name, but let it rest as unhonored as his relics will lie in oblivion's cold grave. There is another lesson we should teach our children. We should not only impress upon them the stupendous odds against us and the prowess of the sons of the South, and that the term "Rebel," as applied to us, is an insignia of honor, but instill into them that we went to war only after all means had been exhausted to secure a recognition of rights guaranteed by a government which was the golden fruit of a victory baptized by the blood of Southerners from Boston Heights to the plains of Yorktown; that it was not until we found that we were no longer to be treated by our Northern brethren as joint heirs with them in a country which had been aroused to action by the bold words and fiery eloquence of a Southerner, whose Declaration of Independence was penned by a Southerner, whose armies were led to triumph by a Southerner, and whose Constitution was framed under the watchful eye of a Southerner.

"Yes, it is our bounden duty to them and posterity to proclaim that we did not strike until our remonstrances were treated with contempt, and our Northern brethren, like the British King, were 'deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity, and determined to continue 'a long train of abuses and usurpations,' and the bonds had become too galling, oppressive and dangerous to be worn by a people breathing the inspiring sentiments of liberty, imbued with the intense pride of freemen.

A GREAT PRIVILEGE.

"Veterans and comrades, how great is the privilege you are enjoying. While the whizzing bullet and shrieking shell and all shapes of foul disease counted their victims by the tens of thousands, and myriads since the bugle blast and drum beat ceased to thrill have passed to the eternal camping ground, you are still left in the land of your renown and permitted to participate in the sad pleasures and solemn rights of this occasion. From far and near you have wended your way, like pilgrims to their Mecca, to these precincts, where your cause was entombed. You represent not only every State from whose capitol dome the cross of St. Andrew rustled its silken folds, but Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware—States not in the constellation of eleven stars—but whose plumed knights fell on almost every field, and with the crimson flow of noble breeds watered the soil, perhaps, of every State in the glorious confederation, and even the District, wherein the Federal Capitol throws its shadow, from whence young Columbians came rushing to join the ranks of the men in gray and place their all upon the altar of the South.

"Oh! how your minds must be traveling with swift wings back over the events of your early manhood!

"In the springtime that casts its fragrance and 'paints the laughing soil,' and makes all nature joyous, thirty-five years ago each of you buckled on your armor, bade loved ones good-by, received a mother's blessing or a wife's warm kiss, and unwound perhaps tiny arms from about your neck, closed the door of home behind you, and reported to your country for duty. Soon opened the carnival of gore. First the picket's signal gun was heard, then the desultory fire of the skirmishers, then came volley after volley of the line and the roaring of cannonry, followed before long by the ringing command, 'Charge!' that rose above the din like a greeting hail to death; then the yell that no foeman will ever forget; then the resounding shout of victory, or, perchance, the stern rallying cry of a repulse. This pictures truly, but in dull language, your experience running through the cycling seasons of the memorable years.

EXHILARATING MEMORIES.

"How these memories must be firing your brain, and the feelings of a night after a battle returning to you when either under a clear or murky sky, in the darkness or moonlight, you sat around your bivouac fires bewailing the loss of comrades or wrapped your blankets about you to seek relief from your heartaches, but only to find restless repose or to dream of the noble fellows whose warrior spirits that day had taken their flight to meet the warrior's God.

"But I must stop. I must banish, if I can, thoughts that open wounds so wide. Precious as they may be, these reflections touch a chord so sensitive as to leave naught but grief and pain.

"Veterans and comrades, 'the lion never counts the foes he confronts, nor weighs the enemies he has to scatter,' and so it was with the Confederate soldier, when he returned to the walks of 'peace and slumberous calm' he carried the same courage with him. He had surrendered in obedience to the order of his commander, given when further resistance would have been suicide. He was ready to still stand, though the blue lines encircled him like the coils of an anaconda, and certain death awaited him. So, when he took his parole, he held his head erect, and though he was vanquished, it required not the candle of Diogenes to discover in him a man still of full stature and noble heart. In the majesty of his unconquered will, and with his great soul trembling with emotions, he beheld his country, so bright and beautiful, prosperous and plentiful, before it was trampled by the hoof of war, in devastation and desolation, pennury and want. He found her devoted women on bended knees sending up invocation for succor and help, and her patriarchs with bowed heads and drooping forms sitting in the hush and stillness of the awful hour. He listened to the peals of her church bells summoning her people to the holy sanctuaries, and they sounded to him like funeral knells.

POST-BELLUM WORK.

"But his nerve failed not, and the iron was still in his veins, and girding up his loins, he registered a vow to dispel the gloom that enveloped his stricken land and raise her from her depths of misery, and carry her forward until she reached dizzy heights of material strength and commercial power. His vow was wafted by the winds that were sighing, and the breezes that were whispering never-dying names, to every corner where the ruins were spread and the living were treading light on the mounds of the dead. The fates seemed to be against him for a season, but, with a devotion and courage sublime he pursued his task, and now we behold in the effulgence and lustre of the South's redemption and progress, the grand culmination of his efforts and the splendid fulfillment of his vow.

"Evidences of restoration and prosperity have gladdened you everywhere on your way. Razed and beaten plantations, over which your visions swept in the dark epoch, when your heads were not hoary nor your locks silver, when your bodies were strong, and your steps were nimble, are now smiling with bounteous crops; the closed avenues of trade have been reopened; the quenched fires of industrial enterprise have been rekindled, and multiplied a hundredfold; the clogged wheels of commerce have been set free and are revolving with lightning speed; the recesses of the earth have been explored, and the breasts of the mountains opened and made to yield up their treasures.

"Surely, indeed, is this Southland of ours basking in the sunshine of strength, wealth and power, all resulting from the indomitable will of her sons who were enlisted under her banner which was furled. She relied upon them as her support in war, and they have been her mainstay in peace.

"I come now to the performance of the special duty assigned me, I speak not at random when I assure those of you from beyond Virginia's borders that from the rock-ribbed peaks to the rolling billows, from rural district and busy mart, from city, town, village and hamlet; from stately mansion, humble dwelling and lowly cottage—from everywhere within the confines of this ancient commonwealth, come cordial greetings and earnest welcomes.

SCENES OF TRIUMPH.

"Here in every landscape are fields of your triumphs, and here, too, is the fated spot where the doom of your Confederacy was sealed. All around you are memorials of the bitter strife where you can linger and commune with your thoughts until you grow sad, and the teardrop come speaking more eloquently than a thousand tongues. Here are monuments massive and compact in their superstructures to defy the storms in their rage, yet they may succumb, but the memories they are intended to perpetuate will live on in sempiternal verdure through years unmeasured in their flight.

"Just in front of us, astride his noble war-steed, is the great captain of the nineteenth century, unsurpassed in legend or tradition. How thankful are we that the human hand has been gifted with the skill to convert inanimate matter into the living form of him, who, with Washington.

" ——— shall ride immortal,
And shall ride abreast of Time;
Shall light up stately history,
And blaze in epic rhyme;
Both patriots, both Southerners true,
Both "rebels," both sublime.

"Yonder, close by and facing the old capitol, so historic, in whose rotunda his mortal remains were laid in state, wrapped in martial glory and embedded in the flowery offerings of a sorrowing multitude, 'stands like a stone wall' that heir of fame whose genius lighted its own course, and hewed its own way, and whose soul knew no fear but the fear of God.

"Almost within sight, and on a beautiful boulevard sweet with roses, is the figure of Hill, 'the young thunderbolt.' From the high pedestal his eyes seem to be fixed upon the tall pine, still rooted in the distance, marking the spot where he fell a martyr to duty and his blood enriched the soil of the old Commonwealth that gave him birth.

Not far beyond, on the wayside, and among the cedars, stands a white column to indicate the field in which the chevalier of the Virginia army, the fearless and intrepid Stuart received his death-wound from the hand of a dastard whose life he had just spared.

"Amid the evergreens of the peaceful retreat, where the song-birds warble their lays and woman's hand tenderly cares for its turfy mounds, and clears away noxious weeds, is the tribute of a loving people to the gallant Pickett, whose charge at Gettysburg is 'embalmed in deathless story.'

"In Monroe Park is the statute of Wickham, whose men ever followed his plume wherever he led, and he dared to lead wherever the bravest dared to venture.

"In the centre of this city's westward march is the ideal Howitzer in bronze, serving his gun in the clang and smoke of a battle—

"Unmoved, undismayed
In the crash and carnage of the cannonade."

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

"On Libby Hill rises the pillar to the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy, crowned by the picket on his post, looking to the front and vigilantly guarding the approach to where his comrades slumber or lie awaiting the coming of the advancing column. No tribute more deserving could be paid, for it was the deeds of the private soldiers and sailors that made our generals and admirals achieve our victories, immortalized our flag and garlanded our cause.

"In the vicinity of Seven Pines and Mechanicsville, whose dreadful thunders loud roared, is a marble shaft reared in grateful remembrance of the patriot braves who lie under the bowers of beautiful Oakwood.

"And, in fragrant and picturesque Hollywood, above the dashing waters of the historic James, inspiring in its proportions, is the starry-pointing pyramid of granite with its circling and clinging vine, emblematical of a people's strong and cohesive love for the memory of the heroes who rest at its base or within its shadow.

"Yes, wherever your steps may carry you, wherever you may roam within the classic environs of this Capital City of your Confederacy, you will find something to awaken your emotions, quicken your pulse and bring a glow to your cheeks.

AN UNPARALLELED SCENE.

"The hours, however, will pass too swiftly, I fear, for you to visit every spot dear to you by associations and memories, before martial strains will summon you to take your places in the procession which will move with measured tread to where a sacred service will be performed and a holy duty discharged. On Thursday next, when the sun is in the meridian, you will proceed to a plat once a tented field, where the corner stone of another monument will be laid. It will be a scene unparalleled, unless I have read history's pages in vain. What monument is it? Is it to the father of a country, or a conquering hero? Oh, no! Neither; but to a vanquished leader and fallen chieftain. Shafts and columns have been reared, and cenotaphs and mausoleums built in all ages to the victorious and triumphant: but rarely to the defeated. Standing alone in majestic splendor will be the assembly on the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, to do homage to the memory of the central figure of a lost cause, and the disrobed executive of a conquered country nearly a generation after that cause went down into cimmerian darkness, and that country was wiped from the face of the map, When the work which will be begun so soon shall be completed, the world will behold a monument erected to an unseparated ruler by the free-will offerings of the scattered remnants of his armies and the descendants of his dead soldiers; by the high and the humble, the rich and the poor. Not a block will be placed by taxation, not a stone will be laid by government donation.

"Where do we find an explanation of this departure from the rule which seems to have governed people in all the rounds of the centuries? We find it in the hearts of the thousands here singing paeans and praises to him whose dust is inured in the soil of Virginia, but over whose tomb all the South keeps vigil. We find it in the deep and ever-living conviction of the sons and daughters of the South, in the eternal righteousness of the Confederate cause.

THE SOUTH LOVED DAVIS.

"The South loved her President, and had unbending confidence in his loyalty and fidelity while he presided over her destinies. When the crushing blow came she knew he had been powerless to avert it, and when he was cast into prison her love grew stronger and stronger; as the chains on his ankles clanked the gloom of his dungeon increased, and outrages and insults were heaped upon him. Her admiration for his heroic bearing in his vicarious sufferings mounted higher and higher as the days, weeks and months ran their weary courses.

"Finally, when the heavy doors of his cell creaking on their hinges swung open and he walked forth to liberty again, she followed him into the seclusion of a private citizen, and there she saw brought out in bolder colors if possible his sublime character and manifold virtues. With a dignity born only of greatness, with unflinching firmness, and dauntless resolution, he received every dart that sped its way from the tight-drawn bow of malice and every shaft that malignant enmity could hurl. With eagerness he awaited his trial for high crimes and misdemeanors, anxious for a jury to sit in judgment upon him, and the world's tribunal to vindicate him and his people. But his earnest wish was never gratified. His country under him was an organized nation, and his captors knew it; when it capitulated it became a subjugated nation, and his captors knew it, and they dared not, in the face of the nations of the earth, try him for treason, and the prosecution was dismissed, though he had been made to suffer the penalties of a malefactor.

"Each day from his incarceration forward added a leaf to his fame-weaved chaplet, until 'the insatiate and impartial angel' touched him, and he passed peacefully from these stormy shores to blissful shades.

" 'Marble may crumble, bronze may corrode, the storms may level, and the elements may destroy;
Yet triumph not, O, Time; strong towers may decay,
But a great name shall never pass away."

MAY NEVER MEET AGAIN.

"Veterans and comrades, some of us may never witness another reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, or meet again in the flesh. The ice of age is in the veins, and no fibre of steel longer in the sinews of many. Hourly our ranks are thinning, and the air is full of farewells to the dying and mournings for the dead. But let us here clasp hands and vow that until called to cross over the river we will be true to ourselves and to each other. Let us charge our children to keep green the memories we adore after we shall have passed away, and to cherish as the richest of all legacies a father's honorable record as a Confederate soldier.

"Now, in conclusion, welcome again, heroes of a storm-tossed past, patriots of a saddened but glorified land. Welcome, ye Veterans who stood in the line of duty amid the whirlwind, the earthquake and the flame; amid the shower of lead and the carnage of battle; amid wreck and desolation, with brain that never swerved, muscle that never quivered, and soul that never quailed.

"Welcome, all within Virginia's gates; welcome to her dominions 'without tithe or toll'; welcome to her homes hung with salutations; welcome to her open heart, overflowing with gratitude, love and veneration."

Tumultuous cheers and waving of banners and beating of canes followed Governor O'Ferrall's splendid address of welcome, and so deafening was the applause that the beautiful strains of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," as played by the band, were not heard, even a short distance away, for some time.

[NOTE.—The applause which greeted the orator was so frequent and continuous, that at times he could scarcely proceed, and is omitted at points where it occurred in the body of the oration, as it would mar its beauty.—ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

In the midst of Governor O'Ferrall's oration there was a commotion in the rear of the hall, which continued to grow and swell until those seated upon the platform could notice the cause of the excitement—the arrival of Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Gen. Gordon waved his hand and requested Governor O'Ferrall to suspend for a moment, saying: "I want to give these boys a chance to greet and shout over the great cavalry chieftain of South Carolina." General Hampton was met in the middle aisle by General Moorman, who took his arm and escorted him, amidst the wildest cheering, to a seat on the platform to the left of General Gordon. After an enthusiastic impromptu ovation given the old hero with a will, Governor O'Ferrall proceeded with his oration.

Subsequently, amidst the wildest cheering, Lieut. Gen. Cabell, Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, was escorted by General Moorman to a seat on the platform to the right of General Gordon.

Just at the close of Governor O'Ferrall's oration, General Moorman escorted Lieut. Gen. S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, upon the platform. He was received with deafening cheers and was cordially welcomed by General Gordon and introduced to the audience in the following words: "I want to present to the boys the eagle of Kentucky, old Simon Bolivar Buckner." General Buckner then addressed the Veterans as follows:

GENERAL BUCKNER'S ADDRESS.

"*Comrades*—I come to-day, as we came thirty years ago, from the frontier of this country, to give what aid we could to the cause that is represented here to-day. [Loud applause.] As I say, we were from the border land. My State did not secede, but many of

her sons, believing in the principles of civil liberty, which were advocated by those people of the South, left home and kindred behind us to contend for those principles and cast our fortunes with you. [Renewed applause.] Since that time we have seen no occasion to regret our course. [Continued cheers.]

"We are proud of your achievements, and we, of Kentucky, who sided with you, believe that what is left of civil liberty in this land was maintained and won by you of the South. [Cheers.] Nor do we regret our action—because we put regrets behind us. Whilst proud of our past, we do not regret the reunion in this city. While we believe in the principles of civil liberty, for which we fought, we think that it is better to have an undivided land than to have armies upon our frontiers and constant contentions amongst ourselves. Whilst cherishing the past we look proudly to the future, as we have seen that we have retained our proper place in the union of all the States. [Great applause.]

"I will not detain you, my comrades, from the regular proceedings of the day. I thank you for this cordial reception you have given me, because in giving it to me you give it to those soldiers in Kentucky who, leaving everything behind them, fought for principle alone." [Loud cheers]

At the close of General Buckner's remarks, the Bues Band very appropriately struck up "My Old Kentucky Home," which was greeted with cheers.

"I have now the pleasure," said General Gordon, in again addressing the audience, "of presenting to you the Mayor of this historic city, who will welcome us to its hearts and homes."

Mayor Richard M. Taylor, of Richmond, then spoke as follows:

MAYOR TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Veterans, Ladies and Gentlemen.—We meet to-day on historic ground. No higher privilege will ever be accorded to me than the one I now enjoy. As the Chief Magistrate of this city I am to bid its old defenders, in the name of all its people, welcome to our hearts and homes. Ever since our distinguished townsman General Peyton Wise returned to us from your last reunion with the glad news that, this time, you would honor us with your presence, it has been our earnest wish to give you a greeting that would show our affectionate regard for such worthy guests. Our houses are open to you, and on the threshold we will meet you, with the clasp of a brother's hand. [Applause.]

Your presence at this time is especially grateful, for you come for the pious purpose of laying the foundation of a noble monument, to the illustrious President of the Southern Confederacy. We are deeply thankful to you for this service, and that our city is to be blest by this memorial of virtue, bravery and undying constancy. We rejoice to see you here—where Jefferson Davis lived and where his ashes rest. [Applause.]

You stood by us here, in our greatest extremity, and now, in our better days, we try to show our gratitude. It is our sincere hope that our coming together may be in every way pleasant, and that when you leave us, you may carry away the sweet memory of friendship begun amidst the dark clouds of war made perfect in the radiant sunshine of peace. [Applause.]

In the name of our people, I most cordially give to you the freedom of our city.

At the conclusion of Mayor Taylor's speech, General Gordon said:

"I have now the pleasure of introducing to you General Peyton Wise, who will turn over to you this beautiful tabernacle."

General Peyton Wise then addressed the audience as follows:

GENERAL WISE'S ADDRESS.

General Wise, addressing General Gordon, said:

"The time has come, my General, for me, on behalf of the Reunion Committee, to turn over this hall, built and decorated in honor of these Veterans, and everything else, and everybody in Richmond to your use and command, as Commander-in-Chief of these forces. For the rest, I want to say a word to these friends, not in the way of a speech, but to tell them a story. The best part of the story is, that it isn't a story at all. It is the absolute truth.

"When I was at the Fifth Annual Reunion in the goodly city of Houston, I attended a reception at the house of Judge Masterson, given in honor of our dear Winnie Davis. I staid there half an hour and then took the nearest street car. After I entered I found myself opposite to the weirdest figure of a Confederate Veteran I ever saw. Long gray locks fell upon his shoulders, from which depended a seedy old gray uniform overcoat lined with ragged red flannel. His limbs were cased in well worn gray breeches, which were loosely tucked in a pair of coarse top boots. His face was pale and ashen from the stubby gray beard that grew upon it. Big black eyes pierced through the spectacles perched upon a hooked nose, and the typical old time black slouch hat covered his head. When he saw my Lee Camp uniform, he asked. 'And where did you come from?' I replied that I came from Richmond, in Virginia. He said, 'I fit all along there during the war, and them are the best people I ever saw. When I was sick and wounded and in hospital the best ladies in the land dressed my wounds and washed my feet; they read the Bible to me, and they nourished me back to health and to the Confederate army.' He added, in a rambling sort of way, 'I tuk a great many things in Virginia, and the curious part of it all was that, although I swept a great many plantations of their chickens and their eggs, the next time I got back there the latchstring was on the outside, and I had new laid eggs for breakfast. But I never regretted anything that I tuk in Virginia, except one thing. You see, Rogers was my

friend. He and I went foragin' together. One night when Rogers and I were out foragin'; we came to the house of a 'widder'; there was a dim light in the window, and there was a dead baby in the house. We examined the commissaries and found eleven chickens and three pieces of shoat. But, recollecting the dead baby, I said to Rogers, 'Rogers, suppose we move on,' and we moved on. We marched many a mile, but we found nary a chicken, nary an egg, and nary a piece of shoat; and we turned back to the camp sorrowful. By and by, we came to the widder's house again. There was the same dim light in the window, and we knew that behind it were the widder and the dead baby, and I said to Rogers, 'Rogers, what shall we do?' and Rogers, he said, 'Suppose we divide wid her.'

"Here I interposed and asked, rather sternly, 'What did you do, sir?' and he replied, 'Rogers, he tuk six of them ar chickens.' 'And what did you do, sir?' I asked, still more sternly, and he answered, 'I tuk two of them ar pieces of shoat. I have always been sorry about this, but I am going to Virginia next year; I'm going to find that widder, and I am going to work for her the balance of my days.' 'Why, what,' I said, 'can you do for the widder? The snows of winter have frosted your head, have taken the pith out of your arms, in the nature of things, you must shortly die.' 'Oh,' he replied, 'the widder may die, but I ain't a gwyne to die.' 'When did you come to that conclusion, sir?' I asked, 'that you ain't a gwyne to die?' and he answered, 'Ever since I was 35 years of age and I was in the Confederate army.'

"The pith of the story is that the old Veteran was right when he said, 'I ain't a gwyne to die,' but he was wrong when he added that 'the widder might die.' The widder couldn't die—she was the widder of a Confederate soldier; and the baby wasn't dead—it only slept; and we shall find it again—up yonder—in the bosom of the Father, lisping praises to the God of all Salvation, because He doesn't let His Confederate children die.

"In the name of the widder and the baby; of the Confederate husband and father who had passed; of the weird old Veteran, surely become Virginian to work for the widder, and Rogers; in the name of our dear comrades, Jefferson Davis, Jeb. Stuart, and forty-three thousand others who dwell in Oakwood and Hollywood, but who still live, and of all your comrades of Richmond who live and move, I give you glad greeting. Your comrades of Richmond will 'divide' with you, not indeed and altogether after the manner of the old Veteran and Rogers, but with a division that knows no limit, and with hearts that leap to welcome you." [Great Applause.]

When General Peyton Wise had closed his address, General John B. Gordon was about to address the convention himself, when loud cries for General Hampton were heard from all portions of the hall. General Hampton beckoned to General Gordon to continue his own address, but there was no choice left him—he had to yield to the general demand of his fellow-comrades, who wanted to hear his voice once more. The enthusiasm spread to the galleries. The

ladies waved their handkerchiefs and fans and joined in the wild ovation which was given to the great Confederate cavalry leader. "Hampton, Hampton," was the cry, but General Hampton seemed unprepared for such a great reception. He bowed once or twice, but this did not stop the cheering. "Speak to them," said General Gordon, and when the famous South Carolinian finally did rise from his seat he became at once the centre of another ovation, which far surpassed anything heard up to that time.

General Hampton then spoke as follows :

GENERAL HAMPTON'S ADDRESS.

"*Mr. President and Comrades*—I could always talk loud enough to make you hear the word 'Charge!' [Laughter] I am glad to have the opportunity to meet the Veterans again and to mingle with those whom I once had the honor to command. It is proved by the sacrifices I have made to meet you because (and here his voice trembled with emotion) in all human probability I shall never have this honor again. But, animated by the same spirit that has actuated you, I have come to pay my homage to that great man and true Confederate, Jefferson Davis. [Applause.] I have come, and I have been told that they have assigned me to the command of the cavalry. I have come to ride again at the head of the broken ranks of those men whom I was always so proud to see with their gleaming sabres flashing in the front. I have just told your Governor how fortunate he was. By the by, some one has said that he has never seen a dead cavalryman. [Applause, mingled with laughter.] I said to Governor O'Ferrell, 'You ought to be very happy that you were in my command, for if you had not been in my command you would not have been here to make that speech.' [Renewed laughter.] I was not so fortunate. He was prepared to speak, and made a magnificent speech. I will confess that I was proud of my cavalryman—I did not expect to speak when I came here."

"Go on, go on," exclaimed an old comrade, and General Hampton continued as follows :

"During my associations around here in this little neck of woods, I was called on to fight more than to speak." [Loud cheers.] Raising his voice higher, in response to the request from the audience, "Louder," he added :

"My fellow-citizens—my old comrades—I would be fighting again if the flag of the Confederacy was still waving. [A voice, 'That's right.'] I want to impress upon you the last words I ever heard our illustrious General Robert Lee say.

NO APOLOGIES.

"It was after the war, and I was in his house talking to him about it. He said, 'I did only what my duty demanded. I could never have taken any other course without dishonor.' And, turning those noble, flashing eyes to me, he said : 'If it was all to do

over again, I would act precisely as I have done.' [Loud applause.] And I repeat to myself what my great chieftain said—'I have no apologies to offer.' [Continued applause, mingled with exclamations from the audience of 'That's right!']

"When my State called upon me, and called all of her children to volunteer, I entered the army as a private—

"By the by, I think the privates are entitled to more credit than anybody else in the army. [Laughter.] We could have had good privates without good officers, but could not have had good officers without privates. [Renewed laughter.] I always take off my hat to the tattered jacket of a private—the man who did not desert then and who has not deserted since. I am sorry to say that a good many I know have deserted since.

My friends, I cannot take my seat without thanking you for the cordial and grateful and unexpected honor you have paid me in the welcome you have extended to me. Believe me that if there is anything left to me in life it is the proud thought that I was a Confederate soldier. I want no other epitaph upon my monument than that I was a Confederate soldier. I cannot shake hands with all of you. If I had as many hands as Briarius I could not do that. My heart goes out in thanks to you, and if we cannot meet again here we can across the river under the shade of the trees. [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of General Hampton's remarks General Gordon arose and was received with the wildest applause, after the cheering had subsided he delivered the following eloquent, masterly address, which met with rapturous applause throughout;

GENERAL GORDON'S ADDRESS.

"Governor, Mr. Mayor and General Wise, Ladies and my Confederate Comrades.—You will not wonder that I am literally overwhelmed by the flood of emotions which this scene evokes as we look upon the grizzled locks and furrowed brows of these stalwart men, who, thirty years ago, were soldiers of an army which they immortalized by their deeds, when their presence in Richmond so vividly recalls that heroic era in which they were the heroic actors; when we remember the position of Richmond—of Virginia—throughout whose borders and over whose homes the tides of war swept from first to last, with their wildest and most destructive floods; when we recur to the dauntless prowess of her sons, and to the fortitude and almost martyrdom of her glorious women, who, for our sakes, stripped their homes of the simplest comforts—when, I say, all these deathless memories thrill us afresh, as we gather again in this long-beleaguered and ever-beloved city, how utterly inadequate are the words of our lips to express the emotions of our hearts!

"Let me say to these gentlemen, who, in the name of this great people, bid us welcome, that full and cordial as is our appreciation of this splendid reception we are in no sense surprised at its princely munificence. We are not surprised because we know

Virginia and Virginians. For nearly three hundred years on the banks of this historic river there have lived and died in successive generations the most chivalric of men and the fairest and noblest of women. At every stage of history—from the earliest settlements, through the colonial period and the eventful life of the Republic, it has been Virginia's destiny to hold the position of primacy and leadership in every cause to which her proud people have given their allegiance.

PEERLESS VIRGINIA.

"Old Dominion—peerless Virginia, whose very name is the synonym of all that is glorious in Republican history, was the nursery of our distinctive civilization and the foster-mother of our American freedom. It was Virginia that first established representative popular government on this new continent. It was she that laid the foundations, deep and abiding, of legislative liberty. It was she that first denounced by legislative protest, the British Stamp Act as subversive of chartered rights. It was her hand that 'rang the alarum bell' and 'gave the signal' that aroused the colonies. It was her two illustrious sons who wrote—the one our 'Bill of Rights,' and the other the Constitution for the Union of the States. It was Virginia's fortune to give to both those immortal armies, the Revolutionary and the Confederate, their illustrious Commanders-in-Chief. With such a history, therefore, who could doubt the character of the reception which Virginia would accord to these battle-scared Veterans wherever and whenever convened upon her soil?

"Profoundly impressed by this boundless hospitality, and keenly sensible of its every meaning, I should fall far short of my duty to the Southern people, and to the Republic itself—if I failed to analyze to some extent its import and purpose. I should fall short of my duty to Virginia as our queenly hostess, and to these Confederates as her noble guests, if I failed to note the unselfish motives which prompt the one and the patriotic impulses which inspire the other.

NOT THE VICTORS.

"Of all the public honors ever paid to the world's heroes, none have been so unique in character as these heart felt tributes offered by the Southern people. Were the recipients of these honors, the ex-soldiers of victorious armies, bringing to a grateful people the trophies of their triumphs, the world would comprehend the meaning of a welcome such as is here extended; but they were not the victors in that Titanic struggle. They are the shattered remnants of long since disbanded armies, which leave to posterity no acquisitions of territory, no accretions of public wealth, or of political

power. The legacy which these men leave to their children and people is a record of untarnished honor, and of the most heroic, defensive struggle in human annals; and the sole compensation for their services and suffering is that reward which noble natures feel in such recognition by their grateful countrymen.

"On the other hand, no popular assemblies of intelligent and high-spirited citizens, in the world's history, were ever freer from partisan zeal, or self-seeking spirit, or ignoble jealousies, or sinister intent, and the muse of history will yet embalm in one of her sweetest stories the absolutely unselfish character and exalted aims of these Confederate gatherings. The pathos of that recital will be deepened by its simplicity, and its beauty heightened by the lesson which it will teach to humanity. That story will record the simple but sublime truth that these reunions occurred year after year, and left behind them at every stage of their proceedings the indisputable proofs that these broad-minded men were neither embittered by disappointments, nor dwarfed by ignoble passions, nor warped by political ambitions, nor narrowed by sectional prejudice, nor blinded to the interests of the common country by selfish aims; but that, made unselfish through suffering, broadened and ennobled by sacrifice, refined and purified in the fires of affliction, they embrace as a brother every true lover of their country and acknowledge no superiors in devotion to the Commonwealth, and in unfaltering support of the laws, the flag, the honor and the freedom of the American republic.

"And now, by the memory of that white-robed army of comrades who have gone before us to the better land, but whose spirits are with us to-day, and voicing the sentiments of the thousands here assembled and of the tens of thousands who long to be with us—in their name and as their representative, I lay at Virginia's feet the sincerest tributes of our grateful hearts."

"Before we proceed with our business," said General Gordon, after he had closed his address proper. "I wish to introduce the ex-Mayor of Virginia." [Laughter.]

When about to introduce Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson General Gordon's attention was called to the slip of his tongue. "Well, what did I say," he continued, "you might have known that the city of Richmond was meant."

Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, after being introduced to the convention, on behalf of the ladies of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, invited all the delegates and their ladies to attend the reception to be given from 8 to 10 o'clock that evening to Mrs. Jefferson Davis at the former home of the President of the Confederacy.

ON CREDENTIALS.

General Gordon then announced that the first business in order was the appointment of the Committee on Credentials and the clerk read the names of the following representatives of the various States as members of that committee:

Maryland—James W. Owens.
Virginia—Col. Thomas Ellett.
North Carolina—Capt. L. S. Belden.
South Carolina—Iredel Jones.
Georgia—Col. W. L. Sheppard.
Florida—Gen. E. M. Laws.
Alabama—E. Troup Randle.
Mississippi—D. B. Waddell.
Texas—Gen. W. N. Bush.
Missouri—W. H. Woodson.
Tennessee—Capt. D. Shields.
Louisiana—Gen. W. J. Behan.
Arkansas—Majr. Wm. P. Campbell.
Indian Territory—Genl. John L. Galt.
Oklahoma—Col. Jno. O. Casler.
Kentucky—Bush W. Allin.

General W. J. Behan, of Louisiana, was selected Chairman of the Committee.

General Gordon then called for the report of the Historical Committee and on Southern School History, by its chairman, General S. D. Lee.

As General Lee arose there were calls all over the assemblage, "Lee, Lee, Lee." But, before he commenced reading his report, General Gordon announced that Dr. J. L. M. Curry would address the audience immediately following the reading of the report of the Historical Committee, upon the subject matter.

A motion was then made and seconded that the reading of the report of the Historical Committee be postponed.

General Jackson immediately arose and said:

"*Mr. Chairman*—I would like to speak to that motion to postpone the reading of the report of the Historical Committee. I desire to say, my comrades, that at all these meetings we do not work up to the important business which demands our attention as comrades here. I am sure those who are visiting here, and that the comrades themselves, will be glad to listen to so important a report as that of the Committee on History. Nothing is of more importance to us than a history which will give to our children the true facts of what we did in the Confederate army. I therefore hope that the comrade will withdraw the motion and let us go forward with the reading."

The motion was withdrawn, and General Lee proceeded to read this exhaustive and admirable report.

During the reading of this report considerable disorder occurred in several parts of the building, and Comrade Allen Barksdale, of Louisiana, suggested that the floor be cleared of all except delegates and order restored.

A motion was then made that the reading of the report of the Historical Committee be postponed until to-morrow morning. Moved that this motion be laid on the table; but, before being acted upon, the previous motion was withdrawn.

Comrade Barksdale, of Louisiana, then moved that six sergeants-at-arms be appointed to clear the aisles and maintain order.

General Gordon then said: "The chair desires to explain that the report which is now being read brings before the convention its most important business, and that is, business of impartial history. I therefore appeal, not only to your sense of justice to General Lee, but to your sense of justice to yourselves, to observe silence and hear this report."

General Lee then proceeded with the reading and was frequently interrupted with applause, and at its conclusion General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, moved that the report of the Committee on History be received, its recommendations adopted and the report spread upon the minutes.

Before the motion was put, a delegate offered as an amendment to embody in it the thanks of the Association. General Jackson stated that would be brought up later, and the amendment was withdrawn and the motion was unanimously carried.

General W. H. Jackson also moved that the thanks and appreciation of the convention be extended to the Committee on History for its admirable report, and that the committee be continued, with full power and authority to appoint sub-committees and take such steps as it may deem best to bring about a completion of the work, and to fill any vacancies occurring amongst its members, which motion was also unanimously carried.

General Gordon then called for the report of the Historical Committee and on Southern School History, by its Chairman Lieutenant General S. D. Lee. As General Lee arose there were calls all over the assemblage. Lee! Lee! Lee! General Lee was then formally recognized by the chair and read the splendid and exhaustive report of the Committee, and was interrupted by almost continuous applause. The report is as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., June 30th, 1896.

Major General George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans:

GENERAL:—Your Committee, known as the "Historical Committee and on Southern School History," appointed August 13th, 1892, made report at the reunion of the Veterans at Birmingham, Ala., April 25th and 26th, 1894, which report was unanimously adopted, and the Committee continued with enlarged powers to fill vacancies, and to recommend histories, and to encourage their adoption.

At the Fifth Annual Reunion, held at Houston, Tex., May 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1895, your Committee submitted a second report, closing with the following recommendation: "In conclusion your committee recommend the enlargement of this committee to fifteen, so as to embrace a member from each of the Southern States, and thus insure a larger number for the transaction of business."

This report was unanimously adopted, including the above recommendation.

GENERAL GORDON'S ORDER.

In conformity with this action of the Veterans, the Commanding General issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 31st, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 147.

The Historical Committee and on Southern School History, created by General Orders Nos. 75 and 118, current series, from these headquarters, to formulate a plan to secure a true and reliable history of the late civil war, and to select proper and truthful histories of the United States to recommend for use in the public and private schools of the South, of which the distinguished soldier and peerless citizen, Lieutenant-General Stephen D. Lee, is Chairman, at present consists of only seven members, as follows:

Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee (Chairman) Starkville, Miss.

Professor W. R. Garrett, Nashville, Tenn.

Professor J. N. Stubbs, Wood's Cross-Roads, Gloucester County, Va.

General Clement A. Evans, Atlanta, Ga.

Major-General Ellison Capers, Columbia, S. C.

Colonel H. L. Bentley, Abilene, Tex.

Professor J. W. Nicholson, Baton Rouge, La.

In the eloquent and exhaustive report submitted to the reunion at Houston, Tex., the committee recommended that their number be increased so as to embrace one member from each Southern State or Territory, or U. C. V. Division.

Reciting the truism from Macaulay, in their appeal to the survivors and to the rising generation, that "a people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestry will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants," the committee, as constituted, performed such splendid work in the matters entrusted to them, in their patriotic utterances, in their truthful and fearless exposition of Southern facts and history, and completeness of the record, that the glory of the work performed by the Historical Committee would alone fully justify the organization, should nothing else be accomplished by the order.

The general commanding hereby appoints the following additional members to this committee, who will report to the Chairman, Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee:

Major-General S. G. French, Winter Park, Fla.

Colonel H. A. Newman, Huntsville, Mo.

Major W. P. Campbell, Little Rock, Ark.

Colonel D. M. Wisdom, Muskogee, I. T.

Major Graham Daves, Asheville, N. C.

Major-General F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.

General Basil Duke, Louisville, Ky.

Colonel Winfield Peters, Baltimore, Md.

Captain W. Q. Lowd, Washington, D. C.

Colonel John O. Casler, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Captain William Montgomery, Romney, W. Va.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEORGE MOORMAN,

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(OFFICIAL)

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your committee, thus enlarged to represent every Southern State, have thought it best to direct their deliberations to the following points:

1. To a review of former reports, with special reference to the recommendations heretofore made.

2. To an examination of the results which have so far been accomplished by the former recommendations.

3. To the consideration of such additional matters as properly come within the purview of the committee.

After a careful review of the report submitted at Birmingham, your committee unanimously and cordially approve its statements and its general scope and purport. We find that it is patriotic and liberal in tone, correctly reflecting the generous and honorable sentiments of the Confederate Veterans. At the same time it firmly and strongly sets forth the injustice which has been done the South by partisan historians, who have perverted many historical facts and ignored others. It also points out the culpable indifference of the South in permitting the facts of history to be perverted or ignored. It urges upon all Veterans, upon all the people of the Southern States, and upon all just minded men, North or South, to rise above partisan spirit, and to unite in the effort to preserve the truth of history, and to hand down to posterity a true record of the Civil War.

The report goes deeper, and comments on the neglect of Southern history from the Colonial times to the present. It then proposes a remedy. This remedy is set forth in the recommendations of the report, preceded by an explanatory discussion. Your committee renew these recommendations, and can find no stronger way to urge them than by quoting the language of the previous reports as follows:

A GENERAL HISTORY.

"The order of the Association creating this Committee requires us 'to formulate a plan for securing a true and reliable history of the late Civil War.' In attempting to formulate this plan, the committee has been led to examine the whole field of history. We find, as has been heretofore set forth in this report, that justice to the South requires that the entire field of history be explored, and its neglected facts be faithfully gathered and portrayed. We need a 'Renaissance' of history throughout the South. We have looked around for the best agency to effect this object.

"What will be the most efficient agency? It must be a universal agency, a continuing agency, an influential agency. It must be an agency that can stimulate historical research; create historical taste; produce not only one work, but many works; employ not only one mind, but many minds; make the work assume various shapes, not only in the form of standard histories and school histories, but also State histories, Magazine articles, historical essays, popular sketches, local history, etc. It is unfortunately true that our people have neglected history. They have not only neglected to write, but they have neglected to read what is written. Historical taste and historical literature must assume various phases. There is a deplorable lack of knowledge of State history and of local history. Here is a mine rich in unexplored history and poetry. We need workers in the field. Very few, even of our educated citizens, have devoted much attention to the histories of their respective States. This history, when developed, will touch the popular heart. No one mind can explore this wide field, and no one work can cover the ground. We need a separate history for each State.

Besides, we do not wish to limit our work to the present time. Can we not kindle a flame which will not burn out with the life of our generation? There is but one agency which can compass all these purposes, and can add to them another of great value—that agency is our leading Southern Universities. They have the means, the prestige, the appliances, the undying life. They could put work into immediate operation, and continue it forever. We, therefore, suggest that the Association recommend the following plan: That every university in the South establish a chair of American history; that this chair be

not overloaded with additional work, but its occupant be allowed leisure, and be provided with appliances for historical investigation and authorship; that the occupant of this chair be selected with special reference to his fitness for historical authorship, and also for inspiring students with a spirit of original historical investigation; that the Chair of American History include a comprehensive course, embracing not only the history of the United States, but also the history of the entire American continent, which should be taught in a manner suited to matured minds, leading them to original investigation. The inauguration of such a course in our Southern Universities, leading to a full comprehension of the history, geography and relations of the various members of the American continent, would give the coming generation of Southern youth a broad knowledge, which would bring to the South a benefit which need not be enlarged on.

TO HAVE HISTORY TAUGHT.

We, therefore, recommend and urge:

1. That the Association recommend to the Legislatures of the several Southern States to provide in the public school course for teaching the history of the native State one year, and also for teaching the history of the United States one year, and for the establishment and support of a chair of American history in the State University, or in some suitable State Institution; and also for encouraging the preparation of State school histories.

2. That the Association recommend that all private schools and academies make provision for teaching the history of the native State one year, and the History of the United States one year.

3. That the Association appoint suitable committees to memorialize the several Legislatures and authorities of universities and schools, and to request the co-operation of State historical societies, State literary societies, the press, etc.

SCHOOL HISTORIES.

1. The importance of placing and teaching impartial and accurate histories of the United States in all our schools cannot be overestimated nor exaggerated. With this end in view, at the former meeting of this committee, the following resolution was adopted:

"To select such of existing school histories as are truthful and just in their statements in reference to the causes and facts of the late war, and recommend the same for use in all our schools in order of preference, if possible, and practical."

2. In pursuance of this resolution your committee has grouped all existing histories under three heads: (1.) Those written and published in the North pronouncedly unfair to the South, her institutions, and her part in history. (2.) Those written and published in the North apparently fair in their treatment of Southern questions. (3.) Those written and published in the South.

GROUP 1.

These works were for the most part issued in the first ten or fifteen years following the close of the late war, and reflect in full the sentiment then generally prevailing over the northern section of our country. Dictated by prejudice and prompted by the evil passions that time had not then softened, they need not be considered by the committee.

GROUP 2.—NORTHERN HISTORIES APPARENTLY FAIR.

A number of the books belonging to Group 1 have been either (a) revised and emasculated in their effort to curry favor with the text-book patrons of both sections, or (b) separate editions made for Northern and Southern schools. To these have been added a number of works published in recent years, which, avoiding any positive statement derogatory to the South, studiously suppress every fact of American History upon which the justice of the Southern cause and purity of motive of Southern political leaders are based. (c) Histories written and published at the North, in which an honest effort is made to do justice to the South. While some of these histories contain many excellent features, they ignore many facts which the South, as a section, takes a patriotic pride in, and they fail to present the distinctive features of Southern civilization with force and fidelity, or to give due prominence to the work done by the South as a factor in the Union. We are gratified to note that several of these histories have been revised so as to exclude objectionable expressions, and to include facts of history favorable to the South, which have heretofore been ignored, and we hope that the time is not far distant when writers of history from either section will take pride and pleasure in presenting with cordiality and enthusiasm the distinctive work of each section as a factor of our common country.

We believe that the records of the nation contain many neglected facts of history, which, when clearly presented, will not only justify the motives and purposes of the South as a section, but will tend to promote kindly feeling between the sections and to instill sentiments of patriotism and mutual respect. For such reasons we are unwilling that facts of history of which the South has just right to be proud shall be omitted in the instruction of our children.

GROUP 3.—SOUTHERN HISTORIES.

This group constitutes a small number of published works, which have been examined with reference to the following points:

1. Is the history value impaired by inaccuracy, or by an overdrawn, exaggerated narrative of events, in which self-glorification takes the place of calm statement of the whole truth, which alone is necessary to support the position of the South in national affairs?

2. Do they compare in typographical appearance with other attractive histories?

3. Are they practical teaching text-books?

4. In illustrations do they give equal prominence to events and individuals of the South and to those of the North?

5. In the treatment of the American Revolution do they do full justice to the men of the South in the field and forum, and do they make the point that the war was for independence and self-government, and that the Southern people were animated by these principles in the last war?

6. Are the questions of sovereignty and slavery dispassionately treated?

7. Do they touch fully the importance, and in most cases predominant part taken by Southern men in the Revolution; in the constitutional convention; in shaping the affairs of the government; in extending the domain of the United States to our present limits; in maintaining our national honor and credit abroad, and in properly presenting the characteristics of Southern life and civilization?

8. Do they denominate the last war a "rebellion," instead of a conflict between the States?

9. In giving a truthful narration of the events of the Civil War, do they exhibit the unparalleled patriotism manifested by the Southern people in accepting its results, and the courage and perseverance displayed by them in building up their shattered homes and ruined estates?

BOOKS THAT ARE ENDORSED.

In the opinion of this committee, these are some of the most important features necessary to an accurate and impartial history of the United States. We are gratified to find that Southern people are beginning to awaken to the importance of writing their own history; that a few Southern authors have prepared works for use in the schools, which more or less embody the features above enumerated, viz.:

"Hansell's Histories," written by Professor H. E. Chambers, of Louisiana.

"History of the American People," written by J. H. Shinn, of Arkansas.

"History of the United States," written by A. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

"History of the United States," written by George F. Holmes, of Virginia.

"History of the United States," written by R. R. Harrison, of Virginia.

"History of the United States." written by Blackburn & McDonald, of Maryland.

"Grammar School History of the United States," written by L. A. Field, of Georgia.

"History of the United States," written by J. T. Derry, of Georgia.

Your committee cordially commend the zeal of the above authors for the work already undertaken and done in the cause for which this committee was created, induced, as we believe, by the pure incentive of presenting truthful history, and doing justice to the South, and we commend their books as being suitable for use in our schools.

We also recommend the following as suitable to be used as a supplementary reader in our schools:

"The Civil War," by Mrs. Ann E. Snyder, of Tennessee.

In conclusion, your committee is gratified to know that other school histories are in preparation by Southern authors, which give promise of great excellence, and indicate that the best thought of the country is being enlisted in this important cause; and we recommend that the Association provide the proper organization for carrying into effect the recommendations of this Committee.

REPORT MADE AT HOUSTON.

The second report, made at Houston, Tex., May 22, 23 and 24, 1895, reiterates the same general recommendations and adds others. We quote the language as follows:

Your Committee recommend a continuance of the same policy as marked out in our first report, and a more complete organization of sub-committees for each State to press active work. The policy should be maintained, which is now beginning to bear fruit, that policy being to begin at the foundation by stimulating public sentiment to bring to the work of formulating history many minds, to reach the educational institutions, and the youth of the country through our Southern Universities. This is a deeper, surer and more permanent mode of vindicating the South, than relying upon the employment of one or more writers to act as special attorneys to plead the cause at the bar of history. Your Committee, therefore, renew and reiterate their recommendations made in the first report at Birmingham.

The report then makes the following additional recommendations, which your Committee herewith quote and renew:

"Your Committee also recommend that each and every camp in this Organization make it an immediate duty to have prepared before all the members 'cross over the river,' a correct roll of every company raised in every county, giving names on original roll; those killed in battle, and in what battle, those wounded, those who died from wounds and diseases, and those who got through the war; that State organizations urge this duty on their respective Legislatures through efficient committees to lay the recommendations of this Committee before their respective State Legislatures, and ask appropriations to carry them into effect.

"Your Committee with pleasure recommend the Confederate Veteran, published by Comrade S. A. Cunningham, at Nashville, Tenn., which has virtually become the organ of this great Association. It is doing valuable work in clearing up hidden facts of history connected with the great struggle. It would be a fortunate event if a larger subscription list would enable its publishers to enlarge its pages and make it the medium of more extended publications connected with the war and the causes leading to the war.

AVOID UNKIND PUBLICATIONS.

"We cannot too strongly urge upon our people the great importance of avoiding, as far as possible, the purchasing and disseminating of books and literature which are unkind and unfair to the South, which belittle our achievements, impugn our motives, and malign the characters of our illustrious leaders. An example of this kind of literature is the Encyclopædia Britannica, which, while a work of exceptional merit in many particulars, abounds in such a distortion of historical facts in reference to the South as could have emanated only from ignorance or malignity. A yet more flagrant example of this kind is a reprint in part of that encyclopædia, known as the R. S. Peale reprint, now being advertised in Southern newspapers.

"It is with much pleasure that your Committee can report the growing interest in having the history of the South, properly, truthfully and impartially written. We believe there are Southern authors now preparing histories; and as your committee was directed and empowered to add to the list of histories for our Southern schools, your Committee now recommends that the History of the United States by Mrs. Susan P. Lee, of Lexington, Va., be added to said lists, as filling the requirements of histories that should be used in our schools. It has been brought to the attention of your Committee that the Grand Camp of Virginia has asked that the United Confederate Veterans' Association take steps in having a "history" of the Confederate War, its causes, character and consequences published. Now, your Committee endorse the idea that such a history should be

written, and invite any party who desires to undertake the task, to do so, and let each history, as it is written, stand or fall on its own merit. Your Committee find it quite impossible to examine manuscripts and pass on the merits or de-merits of any particular author, but, as in the past, as to school histories, throw open the field to authors of the history of the Confederate War, its causes, character and consequences.

DR. CURRY'S EXCELLENT BOOK.

"We would call especial attention to a recent work of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, entitled "The South, Constitution and the Resulting Union." It is one of the best books that has been written or published since the war. It is catholic, broad and patriotic, and at the same time, clear, terse and condensed, presenting only those salient points of American History with which every citizen of this great republic should be familiar. Without doing injustice to any section of the country, it does immortal honor to the genius of our soldiery and the patriotism of our people, and we recommend its general use in the families and Schools of the South."

After reviewing the two reports, and especially considering the recommendations above recited, your Committee turned their attention to an examination of the results that have been accomplished. We are gratified to find that important public movements have followed closely upon these recommendations, and are apparently connected with them. While we cannot designate all of them as results of your Committee's suggestions, yet we may safely say that they are manifestations of the same convictions of thought and the same sentiments which found expression in the recommendations of your Committee, and in the resolutions of this Association.

CHAIR OF HISTORY ESTABLISHED.

1. The resolution of this Association, recommending to the Legislatures of the several Southern States to establish in one of the State colleges or universities the Chair of American History, met prompt response from the State of Tennessee. The Tennessee Division of the United Confederate Veterans; the Daughters of the American Revolution; the Historical Society and the two representative educational organizations; the State Teachers' Association and the Public School Officers' Association at once took the matter in hand. Each of these Organizations passed resolutions of endorsement, and appointed committees to petition the Legislature. Various local organizations co-operated with the movement; among them, the several Confederate Camps and the County Teachers' Associations. One of the first bills introduced into the Legislature was a bill to create the Chair of American History. The joint Committee of Education

of the Legislature made an able report, strongly urging the establishment of the Chair, and closing with the following recommendation:

"That an additional appropriation of \$5000 per annum be appropriated to the Peabody Normal College, which shall be used as follows: \$2000 for the general expenses of the college, and \$3000 for the support of the Chair of American History, to be applied to the salary of the occupant of the chair, and to the expenses or original investigation, the accumulation and care of historical material, the purchase of manuscripts and books; said chair to be devoted to the history of the United States and of the American Continent, and to give especial attention to the history of Tennessee."

The Legislature made enactments in accordance with this recommendation, and the chair was established at the Peabody Normal College, which is the literary department of the University of Nashville. The first Chair of American History in any Southern State was thus established in the first chartered institution of learning west of the Alleghany Mountains.

This chair was organized June, 1895, to be devoted to the following objects:

"1. The instruction of students in the history of Tennessee, in the history of the United States, and in the general history of American nations."

"2. To collecting and preserving historical records and material for history."

"3. To pursuing original historical investigations."

"4. To historical publications."

In connection with this chair, the American Historical Magazine is issued as a quarterly publication by the college, which announces its objects as follows:

"This Magazine will serve as a medium for disseminating the information obtained through the researches which have been instituted by the Chair of American History, and which will be directed to reviving neglected facts of history, to correcting misrepresentations of historical writers, and to presenting historical facts hitherto unpublished. While the work of this chair will extend to the entire field of the United States history, and to the history of the various nations of America, especial attention will be devoted to the rich mine of Tennessee history."

GOOD EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.

Your committee take pleasure in making public acknowledgment of this prompt response to the recommendations of this Association, and urge upon the Legislature of every Southern State to follow the laudable example. We note with pleasure that the matter is now being agitated in other States.

If all our Southern Universities would rise to the true conception of the grandeur of American history in the earlier

periods producing heroes who acted in the obscurity of the wilderness parts fit to adorn the theatre of the world; in its later developments transcending in progress, achievement and institutions the proudest records of ancient or modern times, they would unite to develop this valuable field of education, culture and research. They would direct the ambition of our Southern youth to explore the mines of historic wealth, which now lie hidden in legends in scattered records, in unpublished manuscripts, and in the memories of a few old pioneers, who still linger amid the institutions they have helped to create. They would train growing intellects to the philosophic study of American institutions and their wonderful development. The great work of the South as a factor in building the United States, and in developing its political and social institutions would be traced by sympathetic pens. Southern indifference to history would be cured, and the South would assume in the writing of American history the place which it has always borne in the making of American history.

IMPROVEMENT IN TEACHING.

II. Your committee note with much pleasure the recent improvement in teaching American History in our schools. Not only in the South, but all over the United States, the relations between the sections seem to be better understood, and are presented by teacher and text-book in a more patriotic and philosophic spirit. We believe that the time is approaching when a text-book which, in a partisan spirit, instills sentiments of hostility, or does injustice to any section, will be excluded from the schools of every section of the United States; and the lesson will be taught by the teacher and learned by the pupils that "the patriot who loves his country must be just to all its sections," and this lesson will be the echo of public sentiment.

Meanwhile, since the effort has been made to foist upon Southern schools text-books partisan in spirit, or derogatory of the South, or ignoring those facts of which the South has a just right to be proud, we must do our duty in warning our people to exclude them from our schools. We go further, and denounce them as unfit for the schools of any section of the United States.

III. A gratifying sign of the growth of historical research and historical taste in the South is the development of State history. Several excellent State histories have recently been published for the use of the general reader.

Many of the States have introduced into the curriculum of their schools the subject of State history, as one of the regular branches of study. In several of the States two or more State histories have been prepared for the use of the schools. This work of our educators, together with the praiseworthy, but somewhat spasmodic, efforts of State historical societies is doing much to stimulate historical taste and research.

CONFEDERATE WAR HISTORIES.

IV. Passing from the consideration of books intended for use in schools and colleges, and covering the whole period of United States History, your committee came to an examination of the recommendation inviting competent authors to prepare "Histories of the Confederate War. Its causes, character and consequences." We find that this recommendation, also, is meeting with response.

In addition to the able work of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, which was published soon after your committee's first report, and to which allusion was made in the second report, other works are in preparation.

Among these is an extensive work, which is now in course of preparation, called "Confederate Military History," written exclusively by Southern men, who were actual participators in our struggle for separate government. It is proposed to issue the publication in twelve or more volumes, in library form, containing many general chapters on main Confederate questions, as well as the general history of the Confederate era; but also embracing the separate military history of each of the Southern States during the war, including the border States. The library is designed to be a trustworthy record of events, as well as a strong presentation of the Southern principles upon which secession was based and coercion resisted. The character and ability of the writers are a guarantee that the contents will be satisfactory, and in addition thereto the manuscripts of the chapters will pass through the hands of the selected editor, General Clement A. Evans, and will be also submitted to members of the Historical Committee before reaching the printers. It is a publication which the Historical Committee has long wished might be undertaken.

MR. ROUSS'S HANDSOME OFFER.

V. It is with particular pleasure that your committee call attention to a noble instance of co-operation with the plans and purposes of this Association. Simultaneously with the second report of your committee, made at Houston, Tex., Comrade Charles Broadway Rouss, a gallant Confederate soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia, and now a merchant prince of New York, tendered to the United Confederate Veterans a generous donation for the purpose of establishing the Confederate Memorial Association. The gratitude with which his noble act inspires every Confederate soldier is increased by the delicacy with which he avoided the ostentation of having the Memorial Association to bear the appearance of resting solely on his own munificence. He wished that it should be founded upon the joint efforts of all his comrades, and that all should feel in it the pride of ownership.

Comrade Rouss has looked wisely into the future, and has seen that our Association must end before many years by the successive passing away of its members. He has provided the means for establishing an organization to take our place; but he has left it to his comrades to give the movement, form and shape; so that the Confederate Memorial Association will come into perpetual life as the offspring of this Association.

Our children, and our children's children, trained by us to sentiments of patriotism, will grow up with love and admiration for the institutions of the United States—those munificent institutions to which their fathers have contributed so much. Partakers of the prosperity which the energy and wisdom of their ancestors is bringing to the South, they may come to ask, "Why did our fathers rebel against this glorious government?" And they may listen to the perversions of partisan historians. There should be, at least, one monument of the Confederacy left to bear witness. That monument should contain the testimony, and bear it down through all time. That monument should be guarded by a corporation which will never die, and be sustained by a perpetual fund.

To found this Confederate Memorial Association, to erect this Battle Abbey, and to provide it with an endowment fund, the annual interest of which will be sufficient to keep it in repair, and to sustain the expenses of a perpetual exhibit, Comrade Rouss offered his generous donation. For this purpose the committee appointed by this Association has canvassed the Southern States in order to offer to every Southern sympathizer the opportunity to contribute to this patriotic enterprise.

Your committee look forward with deep interest to its completion, and commend it to the Association as the most important subject which will claim their attention.

A CHAIR IN EACH STATE.

The results above enumerated, some of which were brought about by the recommendations of your committee, and all of which tend to co-operate with our efforts, encourage us to offer the following additional recommendations:

I. We recommend that this Association take steps to urge upon the several Legislatures, universities and colleges of the Southern States to adopt the policy suggested in the two previous reports of this committee relative to establishing a chair of American history in, at least, one university or college in each State.

To this end, we recommend that this Association make proper orders for appointing in each State or division, a suitable committee, to present the matter to their respective Legislatures, universities and colleges, and invite the co-operation of the respective historical, educational and literary societies, and to invoke the aid of the press, and of every Confederate camp or organization.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF BOOKS.

II. Since the last annual reunion the following school histories of the United States have been submitted to your committee for examination, viz.; School History of the United States, written by J. William Jones, D. D., of Virginia.

Brief History of the United States, written by Mrs. Susan Pendleton Lee, of Virginia.

Our Country, a History of the United States, written by Oscar H. Cooper and others, of Texas.

Having carefully examined these books, we find that they conform to the requirements set forth in the former reports, and we recommend that they be added to the list of Southern authors, whose works are suited for use in the schools.

The attention of your committee has been drawn to the fact that the order in which the several text-books were enumerated in the list of Southern authors in previous reports has been construed to indicate that your committee meant to grade the merits of the several text-books in accordance with the order of enumeration. We deem it improper for this committee to express or indicate any preference between the several works, but simply to furnish a list of histories of the United States written by southern authors, which are suitable for use in the schools. To avoid any misconstruction in future, your committee give below the entire list, arranged alphabetically in accordance with the names of the authors:

Blackburn & McDonald, Maryland—History of the United States.

Chambers, H. E., Louisiana—Hansell's Histories.

Cooper, Oscar H. and others, Texas—Our Country.

Derry, J. T. Georgia—History of the United States.

Field, L. A., Georgia—Grammar School History of United States.

Holmes, George F., Virginia—History of the United States.

Howison, R. R., Virginia—History of the United States.

Jones, J. William, Virginia—School History of the United States.

Jones, J. William, Virginia—Brief History of the United States.

Lee, Mrs. Susan P., Virginia—History of the United States.

Shinn, Josiah H., Arkansas—History of the American People.

Stephens, A. H., Georgia—History of the United States.

For Supplementary Reading: Snyder, Mrs. Ann E. Tennessee—The Civil War.

The above list is as complete as your committee have been able to make it. Possibly there may be other works of merit which have not been brought to our attention.

Believing that the cause of truthful history is promoted by having the subject viewed from many standpoints, and considered by many minds, your committee renew the former invitations to competent authors to prepare additional text-books for the use of the schools.

WILL CO-OPERATE.

III. We recommend that this Association shall take the proper steps to co-operate with the Confederate Memorial Association, when the same shall be organized, for collecting historical material, and for its preservation and publication.

To this end we recommend that each State or division be organized by the appointment of division and camp historians, and that the Confederate Memorial Association, when the same shall have been formed, establish the office of historian, and charge the historian with the duty of collecting, collating, exhibiting and publishing such historical information relating to the Southern States, or to the war between the States, as may be valuable to the general reader, or useful as material for future writers of history. And we recommend that the several division and camp historians of the United Confederate Veteran Association shall co-operate with the historian of the Memorial Association by collecting and transmitting to the said historian for preservation and exhibit or publication, valuable historical material and relics.

IV. We recommend all our comrades everywhere to co-operate in a general movement for the development of Southern history and Southern literature. We invoke the people to give popular support to the establishment and maintenance of the agencies for promoting authorship.

We recommend the establishment of historical and literary societies, historical and literary publications and public libraries. We suggest that our comrades contribute to the war literature by publishing articles descriptive of the incidents in which they participated. We invite competent authors to prepare works for the schools and for the general reader based on Southern literature. The speeches and writings of Southern men from Jefferson and Patrick Henry to the orators and writers of the present day, will furnish our boys with material for declamation and recitation inferior to no literature of the world.

We recommend the establishment of publishing companies, and all other appliances that will render publications cheaper and more convenient.

V. Your committee have thought it proper to suggest a list of books which may be useful for public or private libraries in furnishing information on topics connected with the civil war. While not undertaking to endorse everything contained in these books, or to express an opinion on controverted points which some of them discuss, we should be glad to see them upon the shelves of public and private libraries where they can be

accessible to our people. We attach a list of these books as an appendix to this report. It will be seen that prominently among the books which we recommend as worthy of reference is the great publication by the Government of the United States of all official papers relating to the war, the same being published with a noble fairness, presenting the reports and dispatches of Confederate officers in connection with those of the United States Army, and accompanying the volumes with accurate maps and drawings.

THE MODEL AND THE MOTTO.

VI. Participating in the enthusiastic sentiment which pervades the South, demanding that Southern pens shall vindicate Southern history and recognizing the growing sentiment throughout the United States, demanding a just and truthful record, your committee believe that they can see in the signs of the times a coming corps of vigorous Southern historians. We expect from them eloquence, candor, patriotism, philosophy, wisdom. Trusting into their hands the vindication of the South and of the Confederate soldier, we commend to them a model and a motto.

The model is, *THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER*. The motto is, *LET HIM LIVE IN HISTORY, AS HE WAS IN WAR, AND AS HE IS IN PEACE.*

After the Confederate soldier had fought the war to the end, and had displayed fidelity, courage and skill, which have never been surpassed, he yielded when further resistance would have been folly and crime. When admiration for his valor and confidence in his honor led his antagonists to offer honorable terms, he accepted them in the same magnanimous spirit in which they were offered. He surrendered as the brave surrender. His surrender meant peace and conciliation. He obeyed the order to "ground arms." His tears and his musket fell together to the ground. The war was over.

He had fought with honor; he surrendered with honor, and he has abided the issue with honor. He returned to the Union as an equal, and he has remained in the Union as a friend, with no humble apologies, no unmanly servility, no petty spirit, no sullen treachery; he is a cheerful, frank citizen of the United States, accepting the present, trusting the future, and proud of the past.

He has built the New South—for there is a new New South. But this New South is the legitimate offspring of the Old South. It is not a galvanized corpse worked into life by batteries without. It is a healthy expansion of forces from within. The New South is the work of the Confederate soldier, as the Old South was the work of his father. The Confederate soldier loves both.

The New South, in material development, will rise above the Old South. We shall have a denser population, larger cities, more stately buildings, more ample revenues, more widely diffused intelligence, richer men, wealthier corporations; but we shall never have a higher social order, nobler sentiments, purer aspirations, grander men, or more devoted or truer women than the men and the women of the Old South.

The Confederate soldier feels this; and he laments the Old South as a parent that has passed away. He turns to the New South as to his child, and with affectionate solicitude he devotes his life to rear and protect it.

He knows the South is a part of the United States. He sees that its best interests demand peace and conciliation. In the language of the eloquent Georgian, "He is in the house of his fathers, and he has come to stay." He is a patriot by nature; he has never ceased to be a patriot.

THE STARS IN THE FLAG.

He must love some country, and he has no other country to love. He sees the Stars and Stripes float over the land. He gazes upon that flag, and counts its stars. Who placed them there? He traces the thirteen Stars that represent the original States, and all the glorious history of the Revolution passes before his mind. He looks at the brilliant constellation that answers to the States formed from western lands ceded by Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. Who placed those stars in that firmament? His fathers. What venerated image comes before him when he gazes on that constellation which answers to the States formed out of the province of Louisiana? Thomas Jefferson. The stars that answer to the States formed from Florida and Oregon recall James Monroe. The lone Star of Texas and the stars which glitter for golden California and the Mexican cessions bring up the memories of John Tyler and James K. Polk. While these shining witnesses bear their silent testimony, the territorial growth of the United States expands before his vision, and the Confederate soldier honors the flag which cannot wave without testifying to this great work of the South, while it proclaims alike the glory of the American Union.

He learned to love that flag when he was a boy. He loved it even when he fought it. Every impulse of his generous nature prompts him to love Dixie and the Star Spangled Banner.

The Confederate soldier is a patriot of the highest type. He was a soldier because he was a patriot. He is a peaceful citizen, because he is a patriot. He has forgiven the war with its attendant injustice of invasion and reconstruction. He has risen above the humiliation of surrender. From the hero of war he has grown to be the hero of peace. In this character he deserved to be painted by history.

MODEL FOR THE HISTORIAN.

Then let the Confederate historian be like his model, the Confederate soldier. He must be patriotic, for he is representing the cause of patriots. He must be candid, for a partisan work will not live in history, and will fail to convince the world. He must be accurate, for even slight inaccuracies would be detected, and would cast suspicion on his work. He must be patient in research, for much of his material is scattered and difficult of access, and he must make no assertion that is not sustained by evidence.

He must be philosophical; calm and logical treatment is essential to the discussion of the social, economic and political problems of the great confederated republic, the conflict of whose centrifugal and centripetal forces has baffled the philosophy of the Old World. He must be enthusiastic, but his enthusiasm must be restrained by judgment; this enthusiasm must be both sectional and national, and this judgment must be both minute and comprehensive. He must be bold and fearless, but always liberal. He must be eloquent, for he is dealing with a lofty theme—the most gigantic internal struggle which history records—the grandest contribution which the nineteenth century has made to human greatness. America's proudest title to martial glory. He is painting for future ages the picture of that eventful epoch, whose memories are the joint heritage of all Americans, and which is destined to occupy in American history the pathetic place which the war of the roses now occupies in the annals of England and in the hearts of Englishmen.

In the foreground of this historic picture your committee would place a noble pile or Parian marble, pure and chaste, strong and enduring, on whose high summit there shall kneel the figure of the Southern woman, the guardian angel of the Confederacy, with eyes turned to Heaven, and sacred hands extended in unceasing blessings on the heads and hearts of the fathers, husbands, brothers and sons of our Southland.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN D. LEE, *Chairman.*

W. R. GARRETT,

J. N. STUBBS,

CLEMENT A. EVANS,

ELLISON CAPERS,

S. G. FRENCH,

H. A. NEWMAN,

W. P. CAMPBELL,

F. S. FERGUSON,

WINFIELD PETERS,

J. O. CASLER,

W. Q. LOWD.

APPENDIX.

List of Books Recommended by the Historical Committee for use in the Public Schools in the South.

1. Southern Historical Society Papers, in 23 volumes—14 volumes by J. William Jones, and 9 volumes by R. A. Brock. Address, R. A. Brock, Richmond, Va.
2. The Rise and Fall of the Confederate States of America, by President Jefferson Davis. Published by D. Appleton & Co.
3. Brief History of the Confederate States, by Jefferson Davis.
4. The War between the States, by Vice-President A. H. Stephens.
5. The Official War Records, with accompanying maps, as published by the United States Government.
6. Is Davis a Traitor? By Dr. A. T. Bledsoe.
7. The Republic of Republics, by B. J. Sage.
8. The History of the Confederate States, by Professor W. T. Derry. Published by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond Va.
9. Southern States of the American Union, by Hon. J. L. M. Curry. Published by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.
10. A Defence of Virginia and the South, by Rev. R. L. Dabney.
11. Military Annals of Tennessee, by J. Berrien Lindsley. Published at Nashville, Tenn.
12. Bulloch's Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe. Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York.
13. Admiral Semmes's Service Afloat and Ashore.
14. Sinclair's History of the Alabama. Published by Lipincott & Co., New York.
15. Captain Wilkinson's Blockade Running.
16. Schaff's History of the Confederate States Navy.
17. Personal Reminiscences, Anecdotes and Letters of R. E. Lee, by Dr. J. William Jones. Published by D. Appleton & Co.
18. Four Years With Lee, by Colonel Walter H. Taylor. Published by D. Appleton & Co.
19. Memoir of General R. E. Lee, by General Fitz. Lee. Published by D. Appleton & Co.
20. Memoirs of General R. E. Lee, by General A. L. Long.
21. Life of General R. E. Lee, by John Esten Cooke.
22. Life of R. E. Lee, by J. D. McCabe.
23. Child's Life of R. E. Lee, by Mrs. Williamson. Published by Baughman Brothers, Richmond Va.

24. Popular Life of General R. E. Lee, by Miss Emily V. Mason.
25. Life of Stonewall Jackson, by Dr. R. L. Dabney.
26. Memoir of Stonewall Jackson, by his wife.
27. Memoir of Jefferson Davis, by his wife.
28. Jefferson Davis; Memorial Volume, by Dr. J. William Jones. B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.
29. Memoir of General William Pendleton, by Mrs. Susan Pendleton Lee.
30. Memoir of Commodore Mathew F. Maury, by Mrs. Corbin.
31. Memoir of Commodore Tatnall.
32. Life and Letters of the Tylers, by Professor L. G. Tyler.
33. Christ in the Camp; or, Religion in Lee's Army, by Dr. J. William Jones. B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.
34. Army of Northern Virginia; Memorial Volume, by Dr. J. William Jones. J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va.
35. Jackson's Valley Campaign of 1862, by Colonel William Allan. Lippincott & Co.
36. The Confederate Capital and Hood's Texas Brigade, by Mrs. A. V. Winkler, Corsicana, Tex.
37. The Army of Northern Virginia in the Virginia Campaign of 1862, by Colonel William Allan. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.
38. The Campaign and Battle of Chancellorsville, by Allan & Hotchkiss. Van Nostrand & Co., New York.
39. Biography of Stonewall Jackson, by John Esten Cooke. D. Appleton & Co.,
40. Memoirs of General J. E. B. Stuart, by Major H. B. McClellan.
41. Memoirs of General Joseph E. Johnson, by R. W. Hughes, Jr. D. Appleton & Co., New York.
42. Narrative of His Military Operations, by General Joseph E. Johnston. D. Appleton & Co.
43. History of Morgan's Cavalry, by General Basil W. Duke.
44. History of Forrest's Cavalry, by General T. J. Jordan.
45. Memoir of General Leonidas Polk, by Dr. W. M. Polk.
46. Memoirs of General G. T. Beauregard, by Judge Alfred Roman. Harper & Brothers, New York.
47. Advance and Retreat, by General John B. Hood.
48. From Manassas to Appomattox, by General James Longstreet. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
49. Memoir of General Joseph E. Johnston, by General B. T. Johnson. R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore, Md.
50. Defence of Fort Sumter and Charleston Harbor, by Major John Johnson, engineer officer of Fort Sumter.

51. Memoir of General Albert Sidney Johnston, by Colonel William Preston Johnston. D. Appleton & Co.

52. A Confederate view of the Treatment of Prisoners, by Dr. J. William Jones. Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va.

53. The Southern Side of the Prison Question, by Dr. R. R. Stevenson, Surgeon at Andersonville.

54. United States Bands at Fort Delaware, by Rev. Dr. I. W. K. Handy.

55. Memoirs of the Last Year of the War, by General J. A. Early.

56. Recollections of a Virginian, by General D. H. Maury.

57. Detailed Mention of Soldier Life, by Private Carlton McCarthy, Richmond, Va.

58. Women; or, Chronicles of the War, by Mrs. Mary Tucker McGill.

59. University of Virginia Memorial Volume, by Dr. John A. Johnson.

60. The Fallen Alumni of the Virginia Military Institute, by Rev. C. W. Walker, D. D.

61. Diary of a Refugee, by Mrs. McGuire.

62. Richmond During the War, by Miss Sallie A. Brock.

63. Wearing the Gray, by John Esten Cooke.

64. Hammer and Rapier, by John Esten Cooke.

65. Hilt to Hilt, by John Esten Cooke.

66. Surry of Eagle's Nest, by John Esten Cooke.

67. Mohun, by John Esten Cooke.

68. Memoirs of a Southern Planter, by Mrs. Susan Dabney Smedes.

At the conclusion of the reading, and after the storm of applause had subsided, General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, moved that the Report of the Committee on History be received, and its recommendations adopted, and the report spread upon the minutes, which was unanimously carried.

General W. H. Jackson also moved that the thanks and appreciation of the Convention be extended to the Committee on History for its admirable report, and that the Committee be continued with full power and authority to appoint sub-committees and take such steps as it may deem best to bring about a completion of the work, and to fill any vacancies occurring amongst its members. The motion received a second and was unanimously carried.

(OFFICIAL)

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee, as Chairman of the Historical Committee, presented the following:

RICHMOND, VA., June 29, 1896.

Major General George Moorman, Adjutant General United Confederate Veterans:

DEAR GENERAL—The Historical Committee of the U. C. V's., in session, have instructed me, in a supplementary report, to refer the resolutions of the Battlefield Park Commission of the city of Fredericksburg, Va., to the U. C. V's for their consideration, and the appointment of the proper committee.

Respectfully submitted,

S. D. LEE,

Chairman Historical Committee.

The undersigned Committee of the Battlefield Park Commission of the city of Fredericksburg are instructed to present the resolutions herewith inclosed to the proper committee of the United Confederate Veterans for their endorsement and approval. The Committee on History is respectfully requested to recommend the passage of the resolution by the United Confederate Veterans, or to have it referred to the proper committee for such recommendation.

Respectfully,

W. SEYMOUR WHITE,
JOHN F. KNIGHT,
J. P. H. CRISMOND.

June 29, 1896.

WHEREAS, The United Confederate Veterans have heard with pleasure that the city of Fredericksburg has inaugurated a movement looking to the establishment, by the government of the United States, of a National Battlefield Park at or near the city of Fredericksburg, to commemorate the great historic battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania Court House and the Wilderness; and,

WHEREAS, The United Confederate Veterans feel an interest and a pride in the establishment of such a park, which shall commemorate on these well-remembered fields the common glory and fame of a common and now reunited people.

Resolved, First, That the United Confederate Veterans cordially, earnestly and heartily indorse this movement, so inaugurated by the city of Fredericksburg.

Second, That all members of these United Confederate Veterans are urged to give this movement their hearty co-operation in any proper manner.

The resolution and request were unanimously referred to the Monument Committee.

General Jackson then stated that he was very anxious to listen to the address which Dr. J. L. M. Curry was about to make on "History," but in view of the late hour he moved that the address be postponed until to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock. This was agreed to.

ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following members of the Committee on Resolutions were then announced:

Maryland—Colonel John W. Torsch.
Virginia—J. Taylor Ellyson.
North Carolina—General William L. De Rosset.
South Carolina—Colonel J. G. Holmes.
Georgia—W. L. Calhoun.
Florida—J. A. Enslow, Jr.
Alabama—Thomas R. Roulhac.
Kentucky—Col. Leland Hathaway.
Mississippi—Governor R. G. Shands.
Texas—M. R. Stringfellow.
Missouri—Hon. J. B. Gantt.
Tennessee—Captain W. P. V. Trolley.
Louisiana—Hon. F. A. Monroe.
Arkansas—General R. G. Shaver.
Indian Territory—General R. B. Coleman.
Oklahoma—Col. Jno. O. Casler.

One of the delegates then wanted to see a committee appointed, consisting of one delegate from each State, to report on a place where the convention should be held next year. The chair declared such a motion to be out of order, inasmuch as the Committee on Credentials would first have to report as to who was a delegate to the convention.

TO KEEP ORDER.

There was a good deal of confusion on account of the crowding of outsiders into the space set aside for the delegates, General Peyton Wise moved that the Adjutant General from each State appoint an assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, who is to report to Captain John T. Hughes, the Sergeant-at-Arms, at the auditorium in the morning at 9 o'clock, so that strict order may be preserved during the sessions of the convention. The motion was agreed to, and the chair so ordered.

A delegate made a motion that the District of Columbia be recognized on all committees, which was seconded, carried and so ordered.

General R. B. Coleman, of the Indian Territory, stated that the Territory of Oklahoma was thoroughly organized as far as Camps of Confederate Veterans were concerned, and he therefore moved that Oklahoma be represented in the convention. This was agreed to, and on motion of General Coleman, Colonel John O. Casler was added to the Committees on Credentials and Resolutions, as a representative of Oklahoma.

On motion of Dr. J. William Jones, the convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, July 1st, 1896.

It was nearly half-past ten o'clock when General John B. Gordon called the convention of United Confederate Veterans to order in the Auditorium to enter upon the second day of the business session. He was greeted with hearty and long continued applause.

By that time every seat on the ground floor of the great Auditorium was taken, and about two-thirds of the galleries were taken up by deeply interested spectators. Sergeant-at-Arms John T. Hughes, of Richmond, Va., did noble work in preserving order on the floor, and preventing outsiders from occupying the seats of the delegates. He was aided by an able corps of assistants, made up of representatives from all the Southern States.

BISHOP NEWTON'S PRAYER.

After calling the convention to order, General Gordon presented to the audience Right Rev. John B. Newton, Bishop coadjutor of the Diocese of Virginia, who offered the following prayer:

Almighty and Everlasting God, our Heavenly Father, the God of all the nations of the world, and the God without Whose knowledge not a sparrow falleth to the ground, in Thee we live and move and have our being, and unto Thee we would give at all times and in all places the honor due unto Thy holy name. Forgive all our sins, blot out our transgressions, and remember them against us no more forever, for Jesus Christ's sake. Direct us in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor, further us with Thy continued help, that all things may be begun, continued, and ended in Thee, that we may glorify Thy holy name; and finally, by Thy mercy, be received into Thine everlasting kingdom.

Oh, Gracious Father, bless our country; bless its rulers and its people. May all things be conducted so that the safety, honor and welfare of all people may be advanced. Save us from the dangers that seem to encompass us, and grant, Oh Gracious Father, that Thy people may learn wisdom and righteousness through all these days. Bless especially our Southern land. Lord, bless those who are gathered here in this great gathering, made sacred by tender memories and hallowed associations. Keep each one of Thy servants here in Thy holy keeping. Bring them safely to their respective homes. Bless their households and their families, and finally save them all in Thy kingdom above. And especially we would thank Thee for Thy numberless mercies, and for the good example of those of Thy servants, who have departed this life in Thy faith and fear. Help us to remember them and emulate their virtues. Help us, Oh, Gracious Father, by Thy grace, to follow them, even as they followed Christ. All of which we offer unto Thee in the name of our dear Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Amen.

REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.

The Chair then announced that the report of the Committee on Credentials would be in order, and the following was then read :

The Committee on Credentials respectfully report that they have examined the credentials submitted to them, and they find that delegates have been accredited from 850 camps, in good standing as follows, to-wit :

<i>States.</i>	<i>Camps.</i>	<i>Delegates.</i>
Louisiana	51	164
Maryland	6	18
Virginia	31	116
North Carolina	29	86
South Carolina.....	77	194
Georgia.....	55	127
West Virginia.....	1	2
Florida.....	30	46
Alabama.....	87	297
Mississippi.....	60	99
Texas.....	213	449
Oklahoma.....	5	2
Missouri.....	70	188
Tennessee.....	29	96
Arkansas.....	52	55
Kentucky.....	37	84
Indian Territory.....	11	14
Montana.....	2	2
California.....	1	6
Washington, D. C.....	1	12
Indiana.....	1	2
Total camps, 850; total delegates, 2,045.		

The committee, therefore, respectfully recommends that the names heretofore furnished to the Adjutant-General be declared delegates to this convention, with power to fill any vacancies in their numbers on account of absence or otherwise from other members of their respective camps here present, or to cast the vote of their respective camps.

W. N. BUSH,
Chairman.

J. A. ENSLOW, JR.,
Secretary.

Some discussion then arose as to the admission of the other camps represented on the floor where per capita was not paid, and it was finally decided, on motion of Genl. Jed. Hotchkiss, of Staunton, that all camps that come in and comply with the provisions of the Constitution by at once paying their per capita be admitted to the convention and it was so recorded.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted.

SONS OF VETERANS.

General Stephen D Lee, amid tremendous applause, offered the following resolution touching the organization of the Sons of Veterans:

Resolved, That the United Confederate Veterans recognize with peculiar delight that a call has been issued by R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, Sons of Confederate Veterans, for a general organization of Sons of Confederate Veterans, and that this convention hereby pledges the support of this body to the movement, and that the Commanding General is authorized to appoint a committee, to be composed of one member from each division of the United Confederate Veterans and one from the camps outside the organized divisions, to confer with the Sons' committee and convention, and report at this meeting some feasible means to assist their organization.

General Lee, in presenting his resolution, made a stirring speech advocating the movement to organize the Sons and to instill in their breast the great truths in connection with the past of their ancestry. The paper was unanimously adopted and the great convention cheered wildly.

General H. Kyd Douglas, of Maryland, then offered the following resolution:

THE CHICAGO MONUMENT.

The United Confederate Veterans assembled in annual reunion at Richmond, ever mindful of their dead comrades wherever they may lie, and holding in grateful memory all those who do them honor, desire to express to the city of Chicago their most grateful acknowledgments of the broad-minded liberality of its people in the erection and consecration of the lofty monument over the 6000 of our dead who rest within its protection, and the boundless hospitality with which it received all Confederate soldiers who attended that dedication. Our thanks are given without stint to every army veteran, soldier and citizen of that great city who participated in that memorable scene. May the monument there lifted up stand through the ages as a perpetual reminder that its dedication was the final triumphal scene of a great war, commemorative alike of the heroic dead it honors and of reunited peace and friendship between North and South."

In seconding the resolution offered by General H. Kyd Douglas, of Baltimore, General Stephen D. Lee said :

GENERAL LEE'S REMARKS.

"I desire to second the motion. I was at Chicago at the unveiling of that monument and I never in my life saw a greater and more cheerful welcome than that accorded to the representatives of the Confederate army who were present. Three-fourths of the money necessary to erect that monument was subscribed by the citizens of Chicago, and when the Confederate delegation was in

Chicago they passed two or three miles through 150,000 spectators, and every honor was given them. (Applause.) The was not one word, one look, one motion that did not carry with it love and friendship to your comrades who were there, and my comrades, I want to say that only until that visit I never believed that the war was entirely over, and its prejudices gone. (Applause.) I felt then that every Confederate soldier could go in and make a display of his loyalty to the honor of our common country. (Loud applause.)

GENERAL CABELL'S REMARKS.

General W. L. Cabell, of Texas, arose and said:

"Comrades, I have the honor of seconding that resolution. Although I was not present, I sent my representative—my daughter. (Loud applause.) She was there. (Continued applause.) From what she said, and from what my friend, General Lee, has said no people extended hospitality in a more lavish way than the city of Chicago did to the representatives of the Southern people. (Renewed applause.) Representing 225 camps in the State of Texas, and 340 in the Trans-Mississippi Department, I have the honor to second the resolution in behalf of those noble men whom I had the honor to command. (Cheers.) Every man in the Trans-Mississippi Department, from Montana down to the Commonwealth of Mexico, bids me second that resolution. I do it in behalf of as brave a set of men as the sun ever shone upon. (Loud applause.) I second that resolution in behalf of the men of the Trans-Mississippi Department, who were brave in war, and at the same time they have no apologies to make to anybody under any circumstances. (Renewed applause.)

I second that resolution in behalf of the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy. I do it in behalf of the men who were not afraid to acknowledge what they doing during the war. (Cheers.)

In conclusion he said: "I would not take a lump of gold as big as Texas, and a diamond in it as big as Arkansas, for the part I took in this war." (Loud applause.)

General (Red) Jackson, of Tennessee, next arose and said:

GENERAL W. H. JACKSON'S REMARKS.

Mr. Chairman and Comrades—It is with a very great pleasure I second that resolution, representing the grand old volunteer State of Tennessee. (Cheers). Let me tell you that was the first olive branch extended to the Southern people, when General Underwood applied to the colonel commanding the First Illinois regiment to fire a salute over the dead there, he said it would give him pleasure to furnish the whole battalion. Subsequently, when the Grand Army of the Republic commenced criticising, General Underwood went to that colonel and said: 'Lest it embarrass you, you can recall that order.' He said: 'I was in the war from the start, and can stand such criticisms, and I will furnish my entire regiment to fire that salute.

"In recognition of that fact, I held a mass meeting in Nashville, and appointed a committee of ten on Invitation and three hundred on Reception, and invited those people to Nashville. They came, and we gave them a grand old barbecue, and there were 1,500 of them present. Therefore, it is with great pleasure that I second that resolution." (Applause).

Kentucky also warmly seconded the resolution. Col. H. A. Newman, of Missouri, also spoke eloquently in support of the resolution.

General Douglas next arose and said: "I offered this resolution because I considered that the scene enacted at Chicago on the 30th of May, 1885, has fired the last shot of our civil war and inaugurated the greatest triumph of modern times. (Loud cheers). There was no other country on the face of this earth in which such a thing could have been done; there was no other city in this Union that would have done it as magnificently as Chicago did." (Applause).

The resolution was also seconded by several other speakers on the floor of the convention, and it was unanimously adopted by a rising vote amidst the wildest cheering.

After the vote on the adoption of the resolution was taken, General Gordon said:

"Now let the wires flash, that this part of the Union is ready to back the great powers necessary to carry us forward to our destiny." (Tremendous applause).

There was a simultaneous and united call for Underwood. "Underwood," "Underwood," which continued to grow and swell until the building fairly shook with the cry, but the distinguished comrade who had done more than all else together in rescuing from oblivion the names and caring for the graves and memory of the Southern dead upon Northern soil, was not present to receive the ovation which he so justly and richly merited.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, who had been invited to deliver an address before the convention by resolution passed at the Houston Reunion, then delivered his great address:

DR. CURRY'S ABLE ADDRESS.

A Powerful Address on the Subject of Southern History.

He spoke in an eloquent and able manner and held the individual attention of the big audience for fully an hour. While Dr. Curry was speaking Governor O'Ferrall entered the convention hall and was loudly cheered while he was taking his seat on the platform.

Dr. Curry had not gotten far into his splendid speech when the Maryland delegation marched into the hall, headed by the Jas. R. Herbert Camp band, of Baltimore, which discoursed the inspiring strains of "Maryland, my Maryland." When the strains of this familiar tune were first heard there was the most tremendous cheering. After the Marylanders had become seated,

General Gordon addressing the audience, said: "I do not wonder that you shout over my Maryland" and "Dixie," if our tongues refused to speak, these very walls would cry out, but we have a great lesson being taught us for ourselves and our children, and I want these old men before they go to their long homes to know these American truths, which stand like sign boards, along the entire pathway of the South from its infancy. Now hear them my countrymen, and be silent that you may hear.

The gifted orator continued his address on Southern history.

General Gordon in presenting Dr. Curry, said: The chair has a great treat in store for these brave men, in listening to the discussion which is to tell us something of our great past as an encouragement of the boundless future which it opens up to our country and our section. I introduce, therefore, with great pleasure, that splendid orator, that gifted son of Alabama, the Hon. J. L. M. Curry to this great audience:

ADDRESS.

"*Comrades*: We meet under auspicious circumstances. As time rolls on our record becomes brighter, and there is a readier and more general acknowledgment of our deeds, motives, principles. The erection of a Confederate monument in Chicago, and the spirit and utterances of the meeting in Chickamauga, give us hope that the resentments and animosities and prejudices of the war are being effaced by healthier opinions and actions, and that reconstruction is not confined to south of Mason and Dixon's line. The visits of Northern Governors and troops to the Atlanta Exposition, the display of products in friendly rivalry, the profuse and cordial hospitality to visitors, indicate subsidence of antagonisms and prevalence of reconciliation and brotherhood. France and Germany keep alive animosities, pile up armaments, prepare for conflict, covet excuse or occasion for letting loose the dogs of war, *usque ad internecionem*. We advocate peace and friendship, would change alienations to feelings of kindness, and would regard renewal of strife as an irreparable calamity to both sections. This assembly of war-scarred veterans has no such purpose as recital of wrongs endured, or indulgence in vain pride, or egotistic laudations. We are not here in malice or in mischief, in disaffection or in rebellion, nor to keep alive sectional hates, nor awaken revenge for defeat, nor kindle disloyalty to the Union. We are not hyphenated Americans—Irish-Americans, German-Americans—but Americans, pure and simple, without prefix or condition. If anything more distinctive be required, we are Constitutional Americans, favoring representative, republican, constitutional governments. We come together for no such vain purpose as to revive the 'Lost Cause,' but in common love for those who bore the conquered banner.

"Time cannot teach forgetfulness
When grief's full heart is fed by fame."

"This recognition of the glorious deeds of our comrades is perfectly consistent with loyalty to the flag and devotion to the Constitution and the resulting Union. One who does not love his family, his home, cannot love his country. The most precious recollections attach to those who bequeathed to their survivors the noblest examples of devotion to liberty and truth; who gave attestations of their convictions by grand battles, numerous victories; by unexampled patience, fortitude, courage; by daring to die for wife, children, home, inherited rights.

"If ashamed of the cause for which Hampden died on the field of honor, or Russell perished on the scaffold, we may blush for our degeneracy. The world is richer; humanity has been ennobled by Stuart, the Johnstons, Jackson, Hill, Lee, by our private soldiers, our more heroic women; and, if too cowardly to honor them, we may well call on the rocks to fall on us, and hide us from universal scorn.

"While the late Confederate States abide with knightly fealty the award of the bloody arbitrament to which there were forced, none more cheerfully than these veterans recognize the courage and prowess of antagonists, and that the prolonged and dubious strife was a war of ideas, in which each army signalized its consecration to principles, as each understood them. We claim it, nevertheless, as a right and a duty to vindicate our comrades. An effort is sometimes made to paint the 'Lost Cause' in blackest colors, to sully it with crimes more horrible than matricide; to overwhelm its supporters with the odium and infamy of traitors. Constitutional and organized resistance has been confounded with rebellion. Lee and Jackson are no better than Catiline, and Davis and Stephens and Hunter and Lamar and Yancey and Baldwin and Cobb are pilloried with Robespierre and Arnold. On our part we propose to keep the agreement entered into at Appomattox and Durham's Station, and to preserve the constitutional Union of States, leagued for purposes of good government. We wish, nevertheless, to see to it that our children do not grow up with false notions of their fathers, and with disgraceful apologies for their conduct.

"This association, at its last meeting, invited me to deliver an address on the subject of "Slavery, Nullification and Secession, with special reference to the attitude of the people, North and South, to these three leading questions of American history." The subject has been prescribed, and my embarrassment is a wealth of material. *Inopem me copia fecit.*

"I. SLAVERY.—Property in man has existed from time immemorial. The most ancient records recognize compulsory human labor. Slavery existed in England, at common law, under the name of villenage. The power of States, the position of nobles, the fortunes of families, have been accumulations from forced servitude. After the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the Crown in council submitted to the twelve judges of England the question, What was the legal *status* of the negro slaves in the hands of British subjects? The

response, signed by Lord Chief Justice Holt and nine other judges, was: 'In pursuance of His Majesty's order in council, we do humbly certify our opinion to be that negroes are *merchandise*.' In many ages and countries, under patriarchal, Jewish, Christian and other forms of religion, personal servitude has been the lot of multitudes of mankind. Treaties, international law, statutes, decrees of councils and synods, show that kings and people, the Roman Catholics, and ministers and members of other religious denominations, regarded the possession of slave property as fully compatible with civilization and the doctrines of the gospel. (See Letter XVI of Bishop England to Hon. John Forsyth.) The *Christian Educator*, published by the Northern Methodist Freedmen's Aid Society, March, 1895, says: 'There were no antagonisms which Garrison's course did not stir up. His little office in the third story of the building then known as Merchants' Hall, in Boston, Harrison Gray Otis described as "an obscure hole." Edward Everett declared, on the floor of Congress about that time, thus expressing the dominant opinion of the public sentiment, that "the great relation of servitude in some form or other, with greater or less departure from the theoretic equality of men, is inseparable from our nature. Domestic slavery is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation. It is a condition of life, as well as any other, to be justified by morality, religion and international law." The Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley, secretary of the American Colonization Society, "expressed the sentiments of a vast majority of Northern Christians" when he said: "The African in this country belongs by birth to the very lowest station in society, and from that station he can never rise, be his talents, his enterprise, his virtues what they may. Here, therefore, they must be forever debased; more than this, they must be forever useless; more even than this, they must be forever a nuisance, from which it were a blessing for society to be rid." Dr. Wilbur Fisk declared that "the general rule of Christianity not only permits, but in supposable circumstances enjoins, a continuance of the master's authority." "There is," said the editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, "no express prohibition to Christians to hold slaves." A New England bishop declared that the right to hold a slave is founded on this rule: "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye unto them."

"The nations of Europe engaged in the slave trade and Great Britain took a share in it as early as Elizabeth's reign. By the Asiento Compact granted by Spain, she made a breach in the Spanish monopoly and was allowed to furnish America with slaves, engaging to furnish annually, for thirty years, as many as 4,800. (Seeley's *Expansion of England*, 133). No fewer than 600,000 negroes were imported into Jamicia during the eighteenth century. Bancroft estimates that England kidnapped upwards of 3,000,000 from Africa for deportation to the various American colonies. George III regarded slavery as one of the good old customs consecrated by long usage and

by the wisdom of his ancestors. (3 Aubrey's Rise and Growth of the English Nation, 187,241). England encouraged the importation of slaves into her American colonies; prosecuted the trade two hundred and seventy-four years, continuing it for nearly thirty years after its abolition in this country, in the course of which time 5,000,000 were caught and put to labor. (Kettell's Southern Wealth and Northern Profits, 12). In the last century, New England earned a large portion of her property by the slave trade and continued it until 1807. As Fuller says, 'Few are such infidels as not to believe doctrines which make for their own profit.' The towns of Newport, Bristol and Providence in Rhode Island; Stonington, New London and New Haven, in Connecticut; Fall River, Boston and Salem, in Massachusetts, were engaged for many years in carrying rum and other products to Africa and bringing back negroes as return cargoes. The largest Guineamen swarmed at their wharves, and these towns were largely built up by the 'accursed traffic.' (Kettell, 18). In 1760 South Carolina passed an act to prohibit further importation of slaves, but Great Britain rejected with indignation and declared that the slave trade was beneficial and necessary. (See Dew on Slavery). Virginia passed as many as twenty-three acts prohibiting it. (1 Henry's Henry, 54, 150; Tyler's Taney, Appendix). The last prayer Virginia ever made to mortal man was in 1772 to George III to abolish the slave trade at least so far as Virginia was concerned. In 1770, the King of England wrote to Governor Botetourt, commanding him, on pain of his highest displeasure, to assent to no law by which the importation of slaves would be in any respect obstructed. (2 Aubrey, 241). Slavery was imposed against the earnest and oft-repeated protest of the General Assembly, by the negations of the King of England or of the governors on the laws enacted to prohibit the importation of or traffic in slaves. Within two years after the Declaration of Independence, almost thirty years before New England would consent to forego entirely her profits by allowing the United States to prohibit, Virginia set the seal of her reprobation upon this opprobrium of modern civilization, and was the first country in the world to take this bold step. The preamble of her Constitution of 1776 complains of one of the acts of 'detestable and unsupportable tyranny' of the King of Great Britain, that he had prompted the negroes to rise in arms, 'those very negroes, whom, by an inhuman use of his negation he had refused us permission to exclude by law.' (1 Minor's Institutes, 161-164). In the very first session held under the Republican government, the Assembly passed a law for the perpetual prohibition of the importation of slaves and to remove 'all restraints which inhibited governors assenting to such laws as might check so very pernicious a commerce.' (1 Tucker's Blackstone, App. 51 Note). Several other colonies sent up petitions similar to those of Virginia, but Great Britain refused to abolish the traffic. (*Southern Quarterly Review*, April, 1842). No Southern colony nor State ever had a vessel engaged in the slave trade.

"In the convention which framed the Constitution, a committee reported in favor of limiting the slave trade to 1800. An amendment was moved, which prevailed, to extend it to 1808, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire voting for the amendment, and Virginia against it. (3d Madison papers, 126). The United States (2d of March, 1807), took the initiative in abolishing the trade. Slavery, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, existed in all the States. African slavery has shared in the evolution of public opinion and social institutions, and the Christian world has slowly, but irrevocably, arrived at the great truth that a human being with will, conscience, intellect, immortality, is entitled to personal freedom, to the products of his labor, to unrestraint upon his fullest moral and mental development.

"The Constitution of the United States, adopted in 1787, recognized slavery in three of its articles, and, for many years up to the fierce abolition agitation of later times, there was no formidable effort for its removal.

II. NULLIFICATION—A clear mandate of the Constitution required slaves to be delivered up to their owners when escaping into another State. Congress discharged its duty by passing laws to carry out this constitutional obligation, and every President complied with his oath to see the law duly executed. A sense of justice and of mutual interest insured the observance of the fundamental law of the land. Such Northern expounders of the Constitution as Story, Webster, Pierce, Woodbury, Fillmore and Buchanan affirmed in unequivocal phrase the duty of the government to carry out this solemn engagement. It is worthy of note that Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Oregon and Minnesota enacted laws excluding negroes from their territory, and their right to do so was not disputed. (Kettell, 125-158). In 1853 Illinois, under the leadership of John A. Logan, punished a negro coming into and remaining in the State by fine and sale, and this law was not repealed until 1865. In *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania* (16 Peters), Justice Story, in rendering the decision of the Supreme Court, said: 'From 1793, the date of the passage of the fugitive slave law, down to the present hour, not a doubt has been breathed upon the constitutionality of the act, and every executive in the Union has constantly acted upon and admitted its validity. This very acquiescence, under such circumstances, of the highest State functionaries, is a most decisive proof of the universality of the opinion that the act is founded in a just construction of the Constitution, independent of the vast influence which it ought to have as a contemporaneous exposition of the provisions by those who were its immediate framers or intimately connected with its adoption.'

"In later years, under the new mode of interpreting our constitutional compact by the 'moral sense' of the individual and his internal convictions of a 'higher law,' sweeping away legal and constitutional barriers, resistance was made by men and families and secret organizations. This hostility was developed in party platforms, ecclesiastical deliverances, congressional speeches, judicial dicta and

legislative enactments. Impediments were thrown in the way of the return of fugitives from labor by lawless mobs. The Federal government and the owners were subjected to heavy expense. Ten sovereign States interposed to punish the owners, protect the thieves and confiscate the property of citizens of sister States. This was the second instance of flagrant nullification of the plain provision of the Constitution and of laws made in pursuance thereof. Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and beyond all the rest, Wisconsin, filled their statute books with laws adopted ingeniously and effectively for the purpose of rendering nugatory the express covenants of the Constitution. A Northern lawyer says the decisions of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin were without a shadow of support in law, and can only be defended on revolutionary grounds. (Mich. Lect. 282.) These nullifications were summary, decisive, revolutionary, and dissolved the Union so far as the clear constitutional mandate was concerned. 'Without this mandate,' said Story and others, "the Union would never have been formed." This nullification made the Federal Union dissoluble *pro tanto* at the pleasure of any State, or any department of State. (Id. 152, 207. These precedents were never followed in the South. No Southern State ever nullified a clause of the Constitution or an Act of Congress.

"A writer in a Washington (city) newspaper says that 'When Calhoun found that he could not be President he resolved to be a traitor. He invented nullification.' The nullification proposed by Mr. Calhoun, so misrepresented, so deliberately perverted by Northern historians, was never carried into effect, for the very Congress which passed the force bill to coerce South Carolina into submission to the tariffs of 1828 and 1832, at the same session repealed these two laws' and Andrew Jackson signed the repeal, and thus swept from the statute book what South Carolina had declared to be unconstitutional and void. South Carolina succeeded in accomplishing her object by the 'Compromise Act' of March, 1833, which Mr. Calhoun supported. She accepted the concession and repealed the ordinance of nullification. The convention of the State had proposed terms of compromise, after which, should Congress comply, the State would repeal the nullification ordinance. The 'Force Bill,' rendered wholly unnecessary by the 'Compromise Act,' was approved by the President on the same day and expired by its own limitation at the end of the next session of Congress. (Congressional Debates, Vol. IX, part 2d, Appendix 168, Buchanan's Administration on the Eve of the Rebellion, pp. 92-93.) The nullification, at most was intended as an arrest of judgment, a suspension of authority, until a convention of the States, the creators of the Union could be legally summoned to decide whether they had delegated a denied power to their governmental agent. The contention was as to the right of a State, in its most solemn form of action, to *prevent the Constitution from being violated by the general*

government, and in no sense to abrogate the Constitution or suspend its authority. The State, in a convention of the sovereign people duly and legally assembled—the Constitution-making power as contra-distinguished from the law-making power—declared the protective tariff laws of '28 and '32 to be unconstitutional, and, therefore, null and void within her limits. This was an appeal to the paramount power in our system—the convention of the States—to declare authoritatively what is the Constitution, or to amend its defects. The utmost extent of South Carolina nullification was, that a State, 'acting in its sovereign capacity as one of the parties to the constitutional compact, may compel the government created by that compact to submit a question touching its infraction to the parties who created it.'

'Ours being a political system composed of the separate governments of the several States, and of one common government of all the States, called the Government of the United States, each created by written constitutions, those of the particular States by the people of each acting separately, and that of the United States by the people of each in their sovereign capacity, but acting jointly (Lamar's Calhoun, 86; 1 Calhoun, 111, 112, 167), it follows from the relations which subsist between co-ordinate governments, that a mutual negative on the part of each is necessary to protect each from the other, and that in the case of conflict as to the limits of their respective authority, neither has the right to impose by force its decision on the other, but must appeal to a power paramount to either, whose decision is final and binding on both. (1 Calhoun's Works, 236-244, 277.)

'This doctrine is not revolutionary nor anarchial, and if the Constitution be the basis of the Federal Union, it is preservative, and the sure foundation of the Union itself. There never was in the councils of the country a purer patriot, or one more disinterestedly attached to our political institutions and the union of the States, than Mr. Calhoun. The nullification of the Northern States was the arbitrary assumption of town meetings, State courts, separate legislatures, to determine finally the grants of the Constitution, and to exempt their people from obligation to the Federal compact and to make null and inoperative the laws of the Union. The nullification by communities, courts, legislatures of Northern States was in hot haste a flagrant violation of a clear provision of the articles of agreement between the States, and there was not a pretence of resort to a prescribed arbiter. The nullification of South Carolina was a demand for a stay of judgment against robbery of her people through bounties or protective tariffs unconstitutionally levied for favored interests of the North until there could be an appeal to the tribunal provided by our sagacious fathers for the settlement of such disputes. The contrast between the two kinds of nullification is the contrast between order and anarchy, between law and misrule, between calm judgment and respect for the rights of other contracting parties, and passion, prejudice, arrogant assumption of absolute authority.

"The Virginia resolutions of '98, declare that in case of a dangerous exercise of powers not enumerated in the Constitution, the States, who are parties to the compact, 'have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.' The Kentucky resolutions of '99 affirm that each State reserved to its own self-government the residuary mass of undelegated powers, and that 'each party (State) has an equal right to judge for itself as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.' Madison in his report, as adopted by the Virginia Legislature, said: 'The States, being the parties to the constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity that there can be no tribunal above their authority to decide in the last resort whether the compact made by them be violated, and, consequently, that, as parties to it, they must themselves decide in the last resort such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude as require their interposition.' As said our great statesman, 'Language cannot be more explicit, nor can higher authority be adduced.' (1 Calhoun. 353, 359.)

"The principle that the General Government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it stops nothing short of despotism—since the discretion of those who administer the government and not the Constitution would be the measure of their power. The Kentucky and the Virginia resolutions and Madison's report were promulgated at a time when the encroachments of the Federal Government on the rights reserved to the States and people threatened to break down all barriers of the Constitution, in establishing by successive precedents such a mode of construing the instrument as to remove every restraint upon Federal power. The principles, in the language of Jefferson, 'saved the Constitution even at its last gasp,' and brought back the Government to the purity and simplicity from which it had so widely departed. Each State is as sovereign in the exercise of rights reserved in the compact as the General Government is sovereign within the powers granted to it. Chief Justice Marshall said: 'In America the powers of sovereignty are divided between the Government of the Union and those of the States. They are each sovereign with respect to the objects committed to it; but neither sovereign with respect to the objects committed to the other. If it be true that the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, it is equally true that laws of the United States, made not in pursuance thereof, cannot be the supreme laws of the land.

"In 1820-1 the Legislature of Ohio reaffirmed the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, as the principles of the majority of the American people, and adopted a report, rendering the Bank Act inoperative, and thus nullified an act of Congress and ignored the authority of the Federal judiciary.

"The same spirit, which rendered nugatory the covenant for restoring fugitives from labor, marked the course of New England

in the war of 1812, when States and Governors nullified the laws of Congress, gave aid and comfort to the enemy while burning the capitol, and acted as if they had no common duty in protecting the flag, in resisting invasion, in defending our soil and country. It may not be unworthy of note that the first threat of disunion by Massachusetts was while her people were engaged in the slave trade. The first instance of rebellion by a State against the Federal Government was that of Massachusetts, and on the ground that she was justified by the doctrine of State rights and State sovereignty. In her declarations and deeds of hostility she interposed her sovereignty to resist the authority of the Federal Government. Governor Strong said to the Legislature: 'I was under the same obligation to maintain the rights of the State as to support the Constitution of the United States.' The Legislature, in 1814, called the State 'free and sovereign,' declared the Constitution to be a 'national compact,' and said that it was 'as much the duty of the State authorities to watch over the rights reserved as of the United States to exercise the powers which are delegated, and that States which have no common umpire must be their own judges and execute their own decisions.'

"III. SECESSION.—In the election of 1860, in direct antagonism to the opinions and covenants of the men who achieved our independence and framed the Constitution that made the Union, it was deliberately decided that the States could not exist together as slave-holding and non-slave-holding, and that the 'irrepressible conflict' between them must go on until the 'relic of barbarism' should be effaced from the Constitution and the laws. Governor Chase, in February, 1861, said: 'The people of the free States (who believe that slave-holding is wrong) cannot and will not aid in the reclamation of fugitives from labor, and the stipulation in the Constitution becomes therefore a dead letter.' The Southern States believe that the transfer of the government of a common country to an executive and to a Congress elected upon the platform of pronounced hostility to their institutions, involved a repudiation of the covenanted faith of their sister States, and released them from all obligation to bear the burden of their own covenants, when they were denied the benefits of the corresponding covenants of the other contracting States. (1 Calhoun, 323.)

"The seceding States then openly, with the most public declaration of purpose, determined to withdraw from the compact and establish a separate government for themselves. They made no encroachment on their neighbors, denied and deprived them of no constitutional rights, made no assault on property or institutions, but sought only to keep their wayward sisters, as the rest of mankind, 'enemies in war, in peace friends.' No provision had been made by them for resistance to their withdrawal from the partnership; not a gun nor a dollar had been prepared for such a contingency. The government at Washington and the Northern States were not taken by surprise. Nothing was ever more deliberate,

more calmly considered, more frankly pre-announced. What was done was not furtively done, but in open day, and in the exercise of rights claimed in the convention which made the Constitution, by the States in the ratification of the instrument, and continuously from that day to the final action. The secession of a sovereign State was regarded as valid as the act by which the same State entered the Union. Virginia and New York, on whose acts the fate of the instrument depended, in ratifying the Constitution, declared that the powers granted by them could be resumed when, perverted to their injury or oppression; that every power not granted remained with them, and at their will, thus most carefully guarding the reserved powers against impairment and placing them beyond the possible interference and control of the government of the United States. These ratifications being accepted by the other States with this construction of the Constitution, made the construction as binding morally as if it had been inserted in the Constitution itself. Rhode Island lingered until after the inauguration of Washington and gave her ratification, without objection, with the same explicit avowals. (5 Bureau of Rolls, 140, 145, 191-2, 311.)

“Besides the clear assertion on the part of ratifying States of the right to re-assume delegated powers, a larger number were so apprehensive and distrustful of Federal encroachment, so jealous in the maintenance of their respective rights, that they attached bills of rights to their assent, or proposed amendments to restrict the General Government, the incorporation of which into the Constitution was earnestly insisted upon. Massachusetts proposed nine; New Hampshire, twelve; Rhode Island, twenty-one; New York, thirty three; Virginia, twenty; North Carolina, twenty-six; South Carolina, five. Every suggested amendment was a restraint of power, and to guard the liberties of the people; not one intimation of a desire conferred additional power on the common Government. Such a thing as the ‘omnipotence of Parliament,’ the absorption of the functions of government by the central head, seems not to have had a suggestion. The eleven amendments, which were soon adopted, were *all* along the line of guarding against centralized power.

“In *Marbury vs. Madison* (1 Cranch, 137-176), Chief Justice Marshall said: ‘The powers of the Legislature are defined and limited, and that those limits may not be mistaken or forgotten, the Constitution is written. To what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if these limits may at any time be passed by by those intended to be restrained? The distinction between limited and unlimited powers is abolished if these limits do not confine the person on whom they are imposed.’ ‘To endow the Federal Government,’ says Madison, ‘with whatever it should judge instrumental toward the general welfare, would make frivolous an enumeration of powers.’

"Notwithstanding the limited character of the Government, early in the administration of President Lincoln the Government put forth various expedients for coercing the States into submission to the central power. The distinct proposition, delegating the power to the Federal Government to coerce the States, 'authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against the delinquent States,' was formally submitted to the convention and rejected. On May 31, 1787, Mr. Madison said 'an union of the States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against the State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment; and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound.' (2 Madison Papers, 76.)

"The theory of Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln was that, while there was no power to coerce a State to remain in the Union, it was within the constitutional function of the Government to compel individual inhabitants of any State to obey the laws of the United States; and this coercion could be accomplished by all the force necessary to remove all obstruction through the exercise of the claimed power. (Message, 3 December, 1860.) In this there were two gross assumptions which have not a resting place in the history of the formation of the Government, or in the grants of the Constitution.

"*First.* That Congress, or all, or either, of the departments of the Government can decide ultimately and authoritatively upon the powers of the Government; upon the character and extent of the grants and limitations of the Constitution. This assumption on the part of the creature to determine and decide upon the action of the creators—States—in the formation and endowment of the Federal Government is a claim of absolute sovereignty. The right to prescribe the Constitution, coerce submission to it—this supreme authority in the last resort—is sovereignty. Reduced to its real meaning, stripped of illusory verbiage, this claim of the Government at Washington was identical with the absolutist pretensions of the Holy Alliance. Our Constitution is not a mere temporary expedient. It exists in full force until changed by an explicit and authentic act, as prescribed by the instrument, and in its essential features, is for all time, for it contains the fundamental principles of all good government of all free representative institutions.

"*Secondly.* "That the General Government is not only superior to the States, but has an existence, an autonomy, outside, irrespective of, contrary to, the States. The Union could not exist a day if all of the States were to withdraw their co-operation. The President, the Senate, and Representatives, with all their powers, are conditioned upon the action of the States. The Federal Government, the Union, as a corporate body politic, does not claim its life, nor a single power, from the people apart from State organizations.

In truth, and in fact, there is not, nor ever has been, such a political entity as the people of the United States in the aggregate, separated from, independent of, the voluntary or covenanted action of the States. That anything is constitutional or admissible, simply because the judiciary, or the Executive, or the Congress, or the moral convictions of citizens approve, or the country will be benefited by it, is a modern invention and has no basis in our constitutional Federal republic. To put it in the least objectionable form, the States, in their undelegated powers, are as important, as supreme, as the General Government; and the theory of State subjugation is a pure afterthought to justify arbitrary and ungranted authority. It is indisputable that by far the greater part of the topics of legislation, the whole vast range of rights of person and property—where the administration of law and justice come closest home to the daily life of the people—are exclusively or chiefly within the power of the States. The number of topics of legislation which lie outside the pale of national legislation greatly exceeds the number to which the power of State legislation does not extend. Madison said: ‘The powers delegated to the Federal Government are few and defined. Those which remain to the State governments are numerous and indefinite, and extend to *all the objects* which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the *lives, liberties and properties* of the people.’ (Federalist, §§ 251, 252; Mich. Lect. 244; 1 Calhoun, 197, 204, 214, 215). If the Union be indissoluble, with equal or greater propriety we may affirm that the States are equal and indestructible.

“Permit me to refer here to an opinion oft uttered by disputants that the right of a State to secede was not found in the Constitution and was, therefore, illegal and indefensible. No intelligent student of our political system ever based secession directly upon the Constitution. The claim was that prior to the Constitution and after the Declaration of Independence, the States were separately independent and sovereign, possessing all the powers of government which were possessed by any other nation. The Federal Government, or the Union, has no inherent powers as a government. All are derivative, proceeded from, were granted by the States, and what the States did not surrender and are not found specified in the Constitution, or necessarily implied from the grants belong to the States without diminution or impairment. The right to withdraw from the Union did not depend on any concession in the Constitution. If it ever existed, it is because it was not prohibited in the Constitution and remained among reserved powers. It is absurd to make the rights of a State depend upon an instrument of gift made by that State. The tenth amendment provides that powers not delegated nor prohibited remain in fullest measure in the hands of the grantor, and this was adopted, at the recommendation of several of the conventions of the ratifying States, in order to guard against misconceptions of the meaning of the Constitution. (1 Calhoun, 251). Rawle, of Philadelphia, in a work declared by

Judge Story to be high authority on many questions of constitutional law, and once used, as some graduates say, as a text-book at West Point, maintained the right of a State to secede from the Union. In 1859, at a convention in Cleveland, O., in which Giddings, Senator Wade, Governor Chase, ex-Governor Dennison participated, resolutions were adopted, using the language and reaffirming the strongest declaration of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. In 1861 Wendell Phillips said at New Bedford: 'Here are a series of States girdling the Gulf who think their peculiar institutions require that they should have a separate government. They have a right to decide that question without appealing to you or to me.' Horace Greely, in the *Tribune*, three days after Mr. Lincoln's election, wrote: 'If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may still be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union, and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter, and whenever a considerable section of the Union shall deliberately resolve to go out we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets.' Such declarations were persisted in after the secession of several States, and until after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. Elsewhere in the 'Southern States and the American Union,' pages 119-128, it has been shown by unquestioned authority, that from 1795 to 1815, and in 1845, there was an influential party in New England who favored the formation of a Northern Confederacy.

"Having followed me in the treatment of the assigned topic, may I not crave equally patient attention, while I submit some thoughts on our present condition, and suggest some duties as American citizens, especially obligatory on us as the amnestied survivors of the 'Lost Cause?' Let me, however, in advance, vindicate history from two or three persistent misrepresentations.

"The Southern States deprecated war; desired peace; offered negotiations; had nothing to gain, everything to lose by armed hostilities, and accepted the *ultima ratio regum*, when forts in harbors were occupied with bristling cannon, and troops were called for to coerce into submission.

"In this presence it would be superfluous to say that to carry on a war, offensive or defensive, for a series of years, is far more than fighting a battle, winning victories, sustaining defeats. Quartermaster, subsistence, ordnance, pay and medal departments, are necessary to meet the wants of men brought together in large numbers, for the effective fighting power of an army, 'and the talent to satisfy these with order, economy, intelligence, forms the science of administration.' Troops must be procured, supplied with shelter, food and clothing, armed, transported, paid, cared for when sick or wounded, and everything possible is to be provided for their strength,

health, spirit, effectiveness. To make the best possible use of forces in the field, after they are raised, it is necessary to provide with efficient means of transport and a well arranged system of supply, and these the North had superabundantly, in addition to her active business, open ports, plenty of money, greater population, and an inexhaustible and available European supply of men. Equipment and supplies were rarely hindered by lack of transportation. Probably among the most marked features connected with the supply of the Federal armies, were the use of the ocean, of railroads and navigable rivers, and the facility with which depots could be and were changed so as to be always in touch with the armies in all their various movements. The extent of the base of operations, or the portion of country from which reinforcements and supplies could be obtained, gave the armies great advantage in selecting lines of invasion exempt from interception when defeated. Jackson in 1862 flanked Pope and cut him off from the upper Potomac, but could not prevent him from reaching Alexandria. In 1863 when Grant was baffled on the Rapidan, he changed his base as he moved around successively to the Pamunkey and the James. The country commanding a sea is only limited as to the amount of stores it can transport by the capacity of the vessels it has at command. The Quartermaster Department had in charge during the war, on ocean and lakes, 399 vessels, having a gross tonnage 13,706 tons, and there were 238 vessels employed in the lake and ocean service, having a tonnage of 165,248 tons, which were *owned* by the government. There were 119 steamers, 305 barges, and 109 coal drayage boats and floats *belonging to the United States* on the Mississippi river and its tributaries and at Mobile. Besides these, the Quartermaster Department had chartered for the same waters 1750 steamers and other vessels. The theatre of war was largely bounded by the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the supremacy on the water made possible the capture of desirable points and the Peninsular campaign. The supply of armies operating against Richmond was feasible only because of the monopoly of the sea. Wellington is reported to have said in the Spanish campaign that an army moved upon its belly. Food and transportation enter largely into every military campaign. One depot at Giesboro, D. C., had a capacity of supplying 30,000 animals. During the first nine months of 1864 the supply of horses by the Cavalry Bureau averaged about 500 per diem, and the supply to Sheridan during his Shenandoah campaign was 150 per day. In 1862, 125,000 men, 14,592 animals, 44 batteries of artillery, the wagons and ambulances, pontoon trains, and the enormous equipage required for the Army of the Potomac, were transported in about 900 steamers and sailing craft. During Grant's campaign against Richmond a large fleet was constantly employed in supplying troops at various stations along the coast from Chesapeake to New Orleans. From May 1st to August 12, 1864, the daily average number of rations forwarded from Chattanooga to Sherman's army, which numbered about 105,000, was 412,000, more than three rations for every man that left Chattanooga on that campaign. In 1864 Grant's

wagon train would have extended from the Rapidan to Richmond if marched in single file upon one road. (Journal of the Military Service Institution. Jan. 1896, pp. 45-95.)

"What a contrast to the Southern army, half clad, half fed, half armed, without any adequate supply of the needed transport, of the needed medical staff, of the needed engineers for bridging, for telegraph work and other engineer duties, with few depots of supply, and a gradually contracting area of territory shut off from the sea by a rigorous blockade. It is a notorious fact that our army at various stages of the war relied largely on the captures from the enemy for clothing, food, wagons, ammunition, guns and other necessary supplies. General Banks was habitually spoken of in the Valley as 'General Jackson's Commissary-General.' For two or more years the government levied a tax in kind, and corn, wheat, oats, bacon, mules, etc., were supplied by this method. In the last years of the war, a long railway between Meridian and Richmond, over 800 miles, with dilapidated equipments, furnished the single line of transportation for army and supplies. For repairs of waste and loss in rails, locomotives, and other needful means, there was hardly the pretence of establishments, and one such line as the Pennsylvania, or the Baltimore and Ohio, has to-day more ample and readier facilities and more abundant resources than the whole Confederacy then possessed.

"General Gordon, on April 22, 1896, writes to me:

"'You are quite right. Every expedient was resorted to. Officers were detailed, and men, when necessary, to catch fish, when the season permitted. Summoned all the commissaries of my command, from corps commissaries to regimental commissaries, before me and told each that he must send out wagons into the country, into North Carolina, to get in small quantities of supplies to keep the men from starving. We had to take the risk of getting wagons captured, because we could not stand still. You can describe the wagons of regiment, brigade, division and corps roaming over the country in the byways, etc., hunting for anything that would fill the craving stomachs of the soldiers. But we depended, also, on living off the enemy by capturing supplies.'

"As a result of the military necessities of the war, the inability otherwise to conquer the seceding States, even with the purchased 'Hessians' of overcrowded trans-Atlantic cities, slavery was abolished by a stroke of the pen, a decree of the Commander-in-Chief. Of the manner and haste of the emancipation, I say nothing. But I am sure that I voice the sentiment of every Confederate soldier, when I say, thank God, African slavery no longer exists in the South. With emancipation and our surrender came the enfranchisement of the negroes and the horrors of reconstruction. The recital of this history is not germane to this occasion. There is no wish or purpose now, or at any future time, to reverse the decision of the arbitrament of war in reference to slavery or secession. Both, by Federal and by State action, have been forever settled. We are as jealous of the

reputation of the flag—our flag—as the citizens of any other section, and should war come, which may God avert! a war not for freebooting acquisition of our neighbor's territory, not for the selfish greed of men who have sheltered themselves under naturalization to prosecute schemes of rebellion or monopolies in trade, not for the pouring of a black tide of unassimilative and undesirable material into the mass of our citizenship, but for the protection of the rights and property of any *true* American, for the vindication of National honor, then under the leadership of our Gordon, our Lees, Pettus, Shelly, Hoke, Hampton, Wheeler, and such like, our boys will hew their way as far to the forefront, into the serried ranks of the country's foes, as heroes ever did or dared.

"Since the surrender of our armies there has not been a single instance, within the limits of the Southern States, against the authority of the Government, although a part of the time the people have been without civil magistrates and writhing under the cruelest injustice and violence. There has been no manifestation of a tendency to conflict with the national authority, no purpose to disturb the terms of the surrender and no aspirations outside the limits of the Union. The new amendments to the Constitution, coercively adopted, are not less inviolable and authoritative than the original compact as ratified by the States. (Lamar's Calhoun, 170-171.)

"In reaffirming our loyalty, candor demands that we should not use ambiguous phrase. We are far from making a half-hearted apology, or interposing sincerity, or honesty of belief as a palliation for the Confederacy. We rest our cause and conduct on no such humiliation. Our property was a guaranteed right, with the privileges of all other property and some additional securities. In 1861 secession was a reserved right of the States, and no proposition is logically and historically more demonstrable. It was not an afterthought, a suddenly improvised remedy, invented for the occasion. The right was a faith received from the fathers, an irresistible inference from colonial independence, from Articles of Confederation, the separate action of the States in framing and ratifying the Constitution, from the limitations in that instrument, from its silence, from the reserved and undelegated powers, from repeated reaffirmation in most solemn and authoritative form. Amid all the perversions of history, scandalous attacks upon motives and actions of men and parties and States, no one has been found bold enough, ignorant enough, unscrupulous enough, to assert that the seceding States took the Government by surprise, or adopted a course of action which was furtive and unexpected. I was in the House of Representatives, December, 1860, when the wires announced that South Carolina had revoked her ratification of the Constitution and resumed her delegated powers and the control of the paramount allegiance of her citizens. While some weak ones treated the grave matter with ridicule, there was not a Representative or Senator, or an intelligent person in the United States, who did not *know* that the creed of State rights and State remedies had been as openly and freely and fully proclaimed as any other political doctrine.

" Now this has been entirely changed. The claim of the right of secession is abandoned, having been eliminated from the American Governments. The fourteenth amendment has revolutionized the character of our political system. That declares that all persons born within the limits of the United States are citizens. In consequence of this constitutional provision, one is now a citizen of the United States and as such must render obedience to National law. Prior to that amendment, one was a citizen of the United States only by virtue of his citizenship in a particular State, and primary and paramount allegiance was due to that State. When she spake, her voice was sovereign, and to disobey was rebellion or treason. So thought and said General Lee. When before the Reconstruction Committee at Washington, he was asked whether he felt that he had been guilty of treason, promptly, firmly and rightly he answered, 'No,' because he owed his allegiance to the State of Virginia of which he was a citizen. So thought Albert Sidney Johnson when he came from California to place sword and honor and life at the will of Texas. So thought Joseph E. Johnston, Commodore Maury, Bishop Polk, and all our soldiers and civilians. Hence the men who fought and the men who fell, fought and fell in a just cause. They fell in defence of the Constitution as it came from the hands of the fathers, in defence of home rule and State rights. They were not traitors nor rebels, but right in adhering to the old landmarks, in resisting coercion, conquest and subjugation, as we are right now in standing by the amended Constitution and against the doctrine of secession. When the Constitution declares that I am a citizen of the United States, and that the laws apply to me individually, and that the Federal Government may determine the measure of its power over the States and the people, my allegiance is due to the Government of the United States and not to Virginia. The changed or amended Constitution, accepted by the States, has consigned the doctrine of secession to the tomb of the Capulets, and we have one Flag, one Constitution, one Union, one National Government, one Destiny.

*" The survivors of the Lost Cause can make good their asseverations of loyalty to the Republic by observing in strictest fidelity the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It is safe to affirm, for no one will gainsay, that a dissatisfaction on the part of the South with the Constitution as a whole, or in anyone of its parts, or with any of the powers conferred on the Federal Government, did not influence in the remotest degree the secession of the States. Individually, as a Southern man and a Confederate soldier, I have felt that my highest duty to my section since the struggle ended, was to restore fraternity of spirit as well as political association. This duty to the South, and to the Union, was best discharged by laboring for free, universal education (for the free school is the corner-stone of any New South), by devotion to the best interests of the *whole* country, by demonstrating that the interests of every State, and the honor of the flag, are as safe in the hands of a Confederate as of a Union*

soldier, and by a steady advocacy of national issues, great and broad enough to efface sectionalism. The struggle against a war tariff, and the Chinese policy of shutting off foreign markets for our surplus products, and thus preventing reciprocal amity between nations, was not only a fight for a wise and true national policy, but the use of that question served to obliterate geographical lines and to nationalize political parties. Nothing can be greater folly than for the Southern people to take up false destructive issues, assaulting the foundations of private and public credit, weakening financial integrity and rectitude, and condemning us to an inferiority and to less influence than we have ever before reached.

"The New South is to reclaim and adopt the scheme of Jefferson. Jefferson and Calhoun were the most profound and philosophical statesmen of our country, and Jefferson outlined a most comprehensive scheme for Virginia, including the University, colleges and public schools under public control, sustained by taxation; and he said that 'A system of general instruction, which shall reach every description of our citizens from the richest to the poorest, as it was the earliest, so it will be the latest of all the public concerns in which I shall permit myself to take an interest.' (Letters to J. C. Cabell, Jan. 14, 1818; Jan. 13, 1823). Whatever of prosperity, of power, of glory, the New South may aspire to is inseparably connected with the free school. All other means are vain if this be wanting. If, in the future, judicial interpretation and congressional usurpation make as many encroachments upon the Constitution as in the last hundred years, then written guarantees will be impotent for protection, and our chief reliance must be on the intelligence and virtue of the people. The South has made an imperishable record of patriotism by what she has done for the education of white and of black children. President Angell, of the University Michigan, frankly says: 'Out of the very depths of a misery and a poverty, which we in the North cannot begin to understand, they have taken up these great ideas of public education, and have taxed themselves with a generosity which we cannot but admire, for the education both of the white and of the black.'

"We can be fair and do justice, and more than justice to the negroes, accepting the condition, as to citizenship and suffrage which were imposed as punishment upon us and to transfer civil and political power from us to them. We cannot live as enemies, or we will end in ruin. We should encourage trust and confidence between the races. The attempt to reverse all the teachings of history and ethnology has reacted on the perpetrators of the wrong and their allies and there can be now no question as to who will rule in these Southern States. Happily for the negro, his best friends are in control of the machinery of the State governments, and history has no parallel to the magnanimity and sacrifices of the impoverished and imperiled South in furnishing him 'without money and without price' the facilities of a common school education. The brutal lynching, the torture and the burning of negroes

charged with an unmentionable crime, is a stigma upon the white race, upon Southern civilization. Such swift and unnecessary punishment is wholly unnecessary, as the fiends could not go unwhipped of justice, and it reacts with terrible rebound upon those who participate and approve, in brutalizing conscience and engendering contempt for the authority of law and of government. Let us be —

“Swift-footed to uphold the right
And to uproot the wrong.”

Distinguished by a homogeneous population, by consistent observance of laws, constitution and treaties, by strict non-intervention in foreign affairs, and by a most careful abstinence from interference with others' rights and property, let us give no council nor support to anarchy, or those theories which result in unrestrained democracy, which is tyranny in its worst shape, showing no respect for rights of property, or personal liberty, or the guarantees of law. Freedom consists in keeping willingly within the limits traced by law and order and justice—the only securities for innocence, good government and personal liberty—and anything outside is not freedom, but license and, in the end, abject servitude. We must resist that sophism which identifies liberty with the unchecked domination of majorities as if ‘count of heads was the Divine Court of Appeals on every question and interest of mankind.’ John Stuart Mill said wisely: ‘Experience proves that depositaries of power, who are mere delegates of the people, that is of a majority, are quite as ready when they think they can count on popular support as any organ of oligarchy to assume arbitrary power, and encroach unduly on the liberty of private life.’ Moreover, we need no encouragement of trend to consolidation by endowing national universities, by annexation of territory with increase of African or Hawaiian citizenship, by an influx of heterogeneous and immiscible population, by establishing remote provinces which would be utterly alien to our institutions and to representative government.

“Comrades, you and your associates were noble in war; never in human history more patient endurance, more heroic deeds, greater personal valor. Let us be nobler in peace. What occurred in the field and the camp is not the highest glory. You were distinguished for religion in camp, for respect for civil authority, for temperance, for intelligence, for the most brilliant military achievements ever wrought against such odds and with such scant and unequal means. When the flag was furled and paroles were accepted, you resumed agricultural, mechanical, mining, professional pursuits. Your country was laid waste, houseless chimneys marked the devastated track of the ruthless invader. These were material losses, but what were they compared with the decimation of families by disease and battle, with the privation of what constitutes the very warp and woof of being. The real treasure is not in the coffers, but in the soul. It is that which we *are* that enters into the substance of character. The country was a desolation, every home was a Bochim with sad-eyed

widows and mothers, with hearts no more to be illumined with joy. Everywhere were the shades of the unreturned ones, keeping solemn march to "Away Down South in Dixie," and holding in fleshless hands the tattered, bullet-riddled banners. There were the silver-haired, with cheeks furrowed by salt tears, kneeling crushed at the graves or before the pictures of the manly and the brave who went out with blessing and came no more home again.

"All who died were not struck by shot and shell,
Some hearts grew still because they loved so well."

"There were hopes blasted and horizons blackened by remediless despair. These were bitterer experiences than ever came from loss of earthly possessions. It was under such circumstances that life was begun anew, and there was never such marvelous adaptedness to the revolutionized and unprecedented conditions. All had been lost. After the war with Germany, France paid an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000. Our loss in life and in property was greater than hers. Hope and confidence are returning. Our land begins again to blossom. Churches and schools are open. The complexities and difficulties of the severest problem ever encountered by civilization and Christianity are beginning to yield to patient solution. With all that is regrettable in our present condition, we still have our own local governments, what remains of a glorious constitution, the inspiration of free institutions, the wealth of incalculable possibilities, the stimulating memories of an immortal past, the beckoning impulses of an opening future. We need no discord, no nursing of the injustice and the wounds of the past, no prospering sectionalism, no separate, political existence. We need those essential conditions upon which alone we can hope for a full share in the councils and advantages of the Union. 'Let us strive for a grand, mighty, indivisible Republic, throwing its loving arms around all sections, omnipotent for protection, powerless for oppression, cursing none, blessing all.' Our history is not wound up. The means of greatness are still within our grasp. Let not our heroes have died in vain. They bequeathed an example of lofty patriotism, they gave us a place on a never-dying battle roll, and the historian's pen, when not dipped in the gall of hate, gives due credit to superhuman virtues of privates and officers. Nationality is compounded in many elements, and, with true Americans, we have a sense of community of race, of religion, of interest, of language, of literature, of history, a single, political whole—an indissoluble Union of indestructible States—strong ties which bind in fellowship and brotherhood. As men and citizens let us so live, in private and in public station, that our descendants may be as proud of us as we are of the noble men and nobler women of our perished Confederacy. *Noblesse oblige.*"

[NOTE.—The orator was applauded enthusiastically all through his magnificent address, notice of which is omitted, at points where it occurred, as it would interfere with its reading and mar its classic beauty.—ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

Judge George L. Christian, of Richmond, Va., then offered the following:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of these Confederate Veterans be tendered Comrade Curry for his able, eloquent and very valuable historic address. And also offered an amendment that it be printed in our minutes and that our Adjutant be requested to circulate at least 10,000 copies of it.

The resolution not being fully understood amidst the confusion, General Gordon announced that he would read the resolution again, and said, an amendment has been offered and accepted that the address be published in our proceedings, the Chair receives with unbounded pleasure the assurance that it is hardly worth while to submit this resolution; but I submit it, that your hearts may respond to a brother's; and as a contribution also, to the eloquent tribute given to your past, and the still more eloquent pledge made by your comrade to your assured future.

This resolution received the heartiest approval from the convention and was adopted amid much enthusiasm.

General Jackson, of Tennessee, announced by request that Company A, of the Memphis Confederate Veterans, wearing their same old war worn uniforms, would give an exhibition drill at noon that day at the base-ball park, for the benefit of a fund for the erection of a monument to "the Wizard of the Saddle," General N. B. Forrest, and requested all to attend.

General Bulger, of Alabama, a veteran ninety-two years old, who at this stage of the proceedings had entered the hall, was then invited to take a seat on the platform.

The Chair then said there is a very large amount of very important business and called the regular order of business, consisting of the presentation of the various reports.

The Chair said the first report submitted will be General S. D. Lee's, commanding Army of Tennessee Department. Before the reading clerk commenced, General S. D. Lee made a motion that the reading of all reports be dispensed with, except the Adjutant General's, which was very valuable and necessary, which was carried.

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT.

General Stephen D. Lee submitted the following annual report of the army of the Department of Tennessee, which was adopted:

Headquarters of Army of Tennessee Department, }
United Confederate Veterans. }
Columbus, Miss., May 30, 1896. }

Major-General George Moorman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La.

General—Pursuant to the requirements of the constitution of our federation, I have the honor to submit the following annual report with regard to the discharge of the duties incumbent upon me as lieutenant-general commanding.

By virtue of my election by the Convention of the United Confederate Veterans, held at Houston, Texas, May 22-24, 1895, and the subsequent promulgation by the general commanding of the constitution adopted at said convention, the undersigned on February 24, 1896, issued his General Order No. 1, assuming command of the "Army of Tennessee Department." In said order he enumerated among other important matters to come before this annual convention the laying of the corner-stone of the Mausoleum to be erected by the loving hands of fair women and brave men to the memory of our illustrious dead chieftain-- the immortal Jefferson Davis, likewise, the determination of the details of the South's Battle Abbey, and earnestly invited attention to the magnitude and growing importance of our federation and the duty of all comrades who could conveniently do so, to attend said reunion.

On said day I issued General Order No. 2, announcing my staff, to serve during my term of office or pleasure. They are as follows:

Brigadier-General E. T. Sykes, of Columbus, Miss., adjutant-general and chief of staff.

Colonel W. H. Rogers, of New Orleans, La., inspector-general.

Colonel H. C. Myers, of Memphis, Tenn., quartermaster-general.

Colonel E. L. Russell, of Mobile, Ala., commissary-general.

Colonel W. L. Calhoun, of Atlanta, Ga., judge advocate-general.

Colonel W. J. McMurray, of Nashville, Tenn., surgeon-general.

Colonel W. S. Penick, of Shreveport, La., chaplain-general.

Colonel Tully Brown, of Nashville, Tenn., aide-de-camp.

Colonel J. Henry Martin, of Memphis, Tenn., aide-de-camp.

Colonel Richard E. Jones, of Birmingham, Ala., aide-de-camp.

Colonel Frank P. O'Brien, of Birmingham, Ala., aide-de-camp.

Colonel R. M. Howard, of Georgia, aide-de-camp.

Colonel C. M. Wiley, of Macon, Ga., aide-de-camp.

Colonel L. L. Middlebrooks, of Covington, Ga., aide-de-camp.

Colonel G. D. Sands, of Oxford, Miss., aide-de-camp.

Colonel Thomas Harrison, of Columbus, Miss., aide-de-camp.

Colonel John H. Stone, of Clinton, La., aide-de-camp.

Colonel B. F. Eshleman, of New Orleans, La., aide-de-camp.

Colonel A. J. Russell, of Jacksonville, Fla., aide-de-camp.

Colonel Jephtha V. Harris, Key West, Fla., aide-de-camp.

In General Order No. 3, under date of March 25, 1896, Colonel George M. Helm, of Greeneville, Miss., was announced as aide-de-camp.

On May 18th last, General Order No. 4, from the headquarters of this department was issued, announcing the contemplated details of and the railroad rates to the reunion, and repeating with urgency the request that all comrades attend the same. On the same day, Special Order No. 2, giving special directions to the department staff, as their attendance on, and duties at the convention, was issued and promulgated.

The following roster embraces the names of the division commanders and their adjutant-generals in the Army of Tennessee Department, as organized February 24, 1896, and existing at this date:

Alabama—Major-General Fred. S. Ferguson, commanding, Birmingham, Ala.; Colonel Harvey E. Jones, Adjutant-General and chief of staff, Montgomery, Ala.

Florida—Major-General J. J. Dickison, commanding, Ocala, Fla.; Colonel Fred. L. Robertson, Adjutant-General and chief of staff, Brooksville, Fla.

Georgia—Major-General Clement A. Evans, commanding, Atlanta, Ga.; Colonel Andrew J. West, Adjutant-General and chief of staff, Atlanta, Ga.

Louisiana—Major-General W. G. Vincent, commanding, New Orleans, La.; Colonel J. A. Chalaron, Adjutant-General and chief of staff, New Orleans, La.

Mississippi—Major-General W. D. Holder, commanding, Jackson, Miss.; Colonel S. B. Watts, Adjutant-General and chief of staff, Meridian, Miss.

Tennessee—Major-General W. H. Jackson, commanding, Nashville, Tenn.; Colonel John P. Hickman, Adjutant-General and chief of staff, Nashville, Tenn.

Though I am without a report from but one of the division commanders, I have reason to believe—at least, hope—that their several duties, as prescribed in Article 3, Section 3, of our Constitution, have been faithfully discharged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. D. LEE,

Lieutenant-General Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

Adjutant General Geo. Moorman here submitted his annual report, which was read and unanimously adopted. It is as follows:

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans, }
Richmond, Va., June 30, 1896. }

General John B. Gordon, Commanding U. C. V's.:

GENERAL—I have the honor to make a report of the growth of the organization of the United Confederate Veterans, which cannot but be gratifying to you and to our comrades.

At the date that I had the honor of commencing the work of organizing camps under your appointment as Adjutant General and Chief-of-Staff, now a little over four years, there were only thirty-three camps, now there are 856, distributed as follows:

Texas	214
Alabama	88
South Carolina.....	76
Missouri	70
Mississippi	60
Georgia	55
Arkansas	52
Louisiana.....	51
Kentucky.....	37
Florida	30
Virginia	30
Tennessee	29
North Carolina.....	29
Indian Territory.....	11
Maryland.....	6
Oklahoma	5
New Mexico.....	3
Illinois	2
Montana	2
West Virginia.....	3
Indiana	1
District of Columbia.....	1
California	1

Totals..... 856

camps with at least two hundred camps known to be in process of organizing.

The following membership fee and per capita tax received since my last report made at Houston, Texas, \$2,995 25, with total expenditures to date of \$2,910.60, leaving balance on hand of \$84.65, itemized statement of which is attached hereto and which will be published in full in the proceedings of the Convention, which will be issued as soon as possible after the close of the convention, and the Association does not owe one cent.

When I commenced work, there was practically no funds on hand, and I advanced the necessary amount to pay for printing, postage, stationery, etc., to start the organization of camps, since which time, by doing most of the work myself, and by the most rigid economy, I have succeeded in sending out the vast amount of literature, etc., with the proceeds of the membership fee and per capita, but in doing so, I have had to curtail the printing and other expenses, and perform most of the labor myself, so as to keep within bounds. As is customary with all new organizations of this character, there being so many details and explanations has made the work very laborious.

SPLENDID RECORD.

This office has sent out up to date:

General and special orders.....	259,500
Circulars to newspapers, etc., mimeograph, etc....	150,500
Circular letters for organization	87,000
Mimeograph letters to camps.....	165,000
Commissions	5,200
Pamphlet proceedings of the three reunions.....	4,800
Charters to date.....	852
Sundry circulars and documents.....	136,078
Receipts for commissions, charters, orders, addresses, etc....	10,700
Letters and circulars received.....	25,100
Letters written and sent out....	35,000

870,730

Making a total of three quarters of a million letters, orders, circulars, packages, etc., sent out and received since I have been Adjutant General.

It has now become a vast bureau, with an enormous accumulation of books and papers, and to carry on the business with correctness and facility requires a room with an area of fully forty to one hundred feet.

The Adjutant General's Department is now fully supplied with a complete outfit of all necessary books, blanks, stationery, etc. There is a complete registry kept of all commissions, charters, and everything sent out of the office, and a receipt required for the same, which is kept on file. The books of the office show a record of everything done.

Every Southern State is now represented in the list of camps. In the organization of so many new camps, I have, of course, encountered many difficulties, but I am happy to say there has been no friction with the Adjutant General's office in any quarter, but the utmost harmony has prevailed.

I deem it my duty to point out such measures as my correspondence and information received in the Adjutant General's office, suggest as important for you to know.

One is the urgent necessity for a department of the North to be officered by an active and influential Major General. It seems to me that the purpose so frequently stated in general orders from these headquarters, "the care of the graves of our known and unknown dead buried at Gettysburg, Fort Warren, Camps Morton, Chase, Douglas, Oakwood Cemetery, at Chicago; Johnson's Island, Cairo, and at all other points, to see that they are annually decorated, and headstones preserved and protected, and complete lists of our dead heroes, with the location of their last resting-place furnished to their friends and relatives through the medium of our camps thus rescuing their names from oblivion and handing them down in history should be sacredly carried out.

FITTING TRIBUTE.

The great good accomplished by Major General John C. Underwood, in furnishing to these headquarters the names and location of the graves of our comrades buried at the places named above, and through his wonderful ability, high order of patriotism and great pecuniary loss to him, as well as an expenditure of time and labor of such magnitude that it can scarcely be arrived at, in building the beautiful monument at Oakwood Cemetery, at Chicago, to the "Confederate dead," is an eloquent reason why this department should be revived, and the philanthropic purpose of the United Confederate Veterans, so worthily and grandly carried out during General Underwood's administration be continued.

These thoughts are mainly inspired through the generous action of an ex-Northern soldier (a farmer, I believe), who in a letter to these headquarters, from Columbus, O., calls attention to the dilapidated and neglected condition of the enclosure around some Confederate graves near Columbus, O., and in a spirit of fraternity and comradeship which shows that a magnanimous and brave heart beats in his breast, offers to mow the grass, repair the fences and dress the graves of his former foes into shapely mounds, at his own expense, if only authorized to do so.

It is our sacred duty, and the dictates of honor require that we, the living, shall keep green the memory and the graves of those of our heroes whose arms are nerveless, and whose families many of them are helpless, who are sleeping so far away from homes and kindred, and I respectfully recommend that a Department of the North be created at once, a suitable commander be selected, and the grand work so ably and patriotically started by General Underwood be actively continued.

No formal report has been made to this body of the completion of that grand Confederate monument in Oakwood Cemetery, at Chicago, Ill., which "sentinels the bivouac of the dead,"—"Our Dead"—who will sleep forever upon the shores of the great lake, within the hospitable gates of the peerless city of the Northwest. Nor has any greeting been sent by this body to that magnanimous city, which shelters "our dead" upon her bosom, and which, with so much grace and hospitality, welcomed the Confederate survivors to witness the consecration of this historical memorial; nor has any action been taken to express the appreciation of the Veterans for the great ability, unselfish labor and high order of patriotism, worthy of emulation, shown by Major General Underwood in his noble work.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

I would recommend legislation at this session which will provide at once for the formation of Sons and Daughters of Veterans into separate national organizations, prescribing plans and forms for immediate organization, and the appointment by the general commanding at this body of the first president or commander of each

association, they to be made auxiliary, and to report to the U. C. V.'s, and the members of each organization to pay a per capita tax of five cents per annum into the U. C. V. treasury. This is urgent from the mournful fact that our ranks are thinning daily, and our beloved representatives should step in now and arrange to take charge of Southern history, our relics, mementoes and monuments, and stimulate the erection of other monuments to our heroes, ere "taps" are sounded for the last of their fathers.

I would suggest that a clause be enacted, giving members holding proxies the right to vote when held by a member of any Camp in the division. This I think necessary, on account of the long distance which frequently separates the Veterans from the reunion, and their old age, infirmities, and often straightened circumstances entitles them to this character of representation from their more fortunate comrades.

I would suggest that the clause making the charge of \$1.00 for commissions mandatory be changed so that commissions must be sent to all officers of Camps and staff, leaving it to their option to remit if they feel able to do so.

As Section 1, Article 5, of the Constitution is ambiguous, I would suggest that the clause, "and one additional one for a fraction of ten members," be changed to read "twenty."

I would suggest that in all cases where the Constitution fixes the rank of staff officers, that it be changed to read, "with rank not less than," for the reason that frequently officers are appointed whose rank was higher in the Confederate army, and there seems to be no good reason why their rank should be arbitrarily lowered.

I deem it proper in some official manner to express thanks to the entire press of the South for the generous assistance uniformly rendered me in my duties as Adjutant General, and can, without invidious comparison, especially mention the great New Orleans dailies—the *Times-Democrat*, *Picayune* and *States*—all of which, on account of being where the permanent headquarters are located, have done many thousands of dollars of gratuitous work for the U. C. V.'s; and their generous aid given the U. C. V.'s in its infancy and all along the weary miles of its growth, I can truthfully say has more than anything else helped me in my labors in building up the association to its present proportion.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I feel proud to place my report in your hands, showing the great advance the organization has made under your leadership and direction, and at the same time I desire to greet and thank the Veterans from all the States who have been in correspondence with the Adjutant General's office, and who have shown me so much consideration and courtesy.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

General S D. Lee moved the adoption of the report and all of its suggestions, which was unanimously carried.

GENERAL UNDERWOOD.

General Lee here also moved that the rules be suspended in order that the constitution be so amended as to re-establish the Department of the Northwest, heretofore so ably managed by General John C. Underwood, and which had been abolished by the new Constitution. The motion was seconded. The Chair said, is the convention ready for the question; when the motion was put and unanimously carried.

The Chair then said, there being no objection the ayes have it and the Department is restored.

General J. A. Chalaron of Louisiana, then said: Mr. President I find I am too late, but these proceedings are all wrong, as under the Constitution notice, should have been sent out 90 days in advance of this meeting. Under the rules which govern us, and unless unanimous consent be given, the Constitution cannot be changed at a Reunion.

I am opposed Mr. President to any proceeding, not in conformity with the Constitution we are working under, and I for one enter my protest against any violation of it.

The Chair said: The vote upon the change of Constitution cannot be by majority, but only by unanimous consent. All other motions of order, proceedings, adoption of resolutions, of course, are carried or defeated by majority, but the Constitution can only be changed in these Reunions by unanimous consent.

General Cabell then said that it would probable be better to have the 90 days clause repealed.

It was then moved and seconded further action as to the re-establishment of the Department of the North be postponed until more time can be given to the subject.

The Chair: Are you ready for the question. A delegate from North Carolina moved that the matter be referred to a sub-committee.

General Cabell then said he thought it was better to wait until more time could be given to the subject.

The Chair. The substitute is in order.

The Chair. A motion to refer the matter of the re-organization of that department to a committee is also in order, as is the substitute by the comrade from North Carolina.

General Chalaron. I again repeat that 90 days notice to each camp is required, by the Constitution, and it cannot be done otherwise; no committee can act upon it.

Delegate from North Carolina. This is a very important matter and before it is disposed of I think it should be thoroughly discussed and understood.

The Chair. By submitting to the convention any question in relation to the constitution two-thirds of the delegates present at the

annual meeting of this Federation can make eliminations and amendments to it, provided that notice and a copy of the proposed change shall have been sent out 90 days previous to the meeting.

That while a vast majority of this meeting would evidently be glad to see that department restored, we cannot, as loyal citizens, as law-abiding citizens, violate our own constitution any more than we would the constitution of our country. The Chair, therefore, decides these proceedings out of order, because of the objection made, and because of the constitution itself.

Delegate from North Carolina. I hereby give notice that I will offer at the next Annual Reunion an amendment restoring the establishment of a Department of the North. And I will, therefore, offer this resolution at our next Annual Reunion.

The Chair. The Constitution provides that a notice be sent out three months in advance of a Reunion to every camp of the United Confederate Veterans. If the comrade wishes now to recognize the distinguished services of General Underwood, it is always in order to offer a resolution of thanks.

General Chalaron, Mr. President--The great value of the magnificent labors performed by General Underwood, is known to us all, and I move that he be invited to the stand.

The Chair: I hereby request Adjutant General Moorman and General Chalaron to escort General Underwood to the stand.

While waiting for General Underwood to reach the platform, General Peyton Wise advanced to the front of the stage and said: Mr. President and my Comrades, I desire to move that the Chair, our beloved General Gordon, appoint a committee to wait upon Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the widow of our dead President, and her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, and invite them to a seat upon the stage, in order that this Convention might give them the honor due, which was carried by acclamation.

The Chair appointed General Peyton Wise and Comrade Taylor Ellyson for this distinguished service.

By this time General Underwood had reached the stage, and the Chair in introducing him, said:

"I now introduce to you a man who has rescued from oblivion more graves of Confederate soldiers buried on Northern soil than any other Southern man."

General Underwood was greeted with loud applause as he advanced to the front of the platform. He began by saying:

"*Mr. President and Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen*—To say that I am not glad to be here would be the veriest falsehood that could be uttered from any breast. The first service I did, little or great, was in the city of Richmond. The first vote I ever cast was in the city of Richmond. I had to run away from home, so to speak, being the only man of my name from Kentucky who was in the Southern Army. (Cheers).

Continuing, he said: "It was my misfortune to have been captured about the middle of the war; and to have served in four Northern prisons over a year, and the rest of the time as prisoner on parole, as Mr. Stanton would not meet the overtures made by Mr. Ould, of Virginia, for my exchange."

General Underwood here explained the manner in which he had obtained government recognition to secure the four cannon captured from Confederates, also the cannon balls which were placed at the base of the grand Confederate monument, at Oakwoods, in Chicago, built mainly through his patriotic labors.

General Underwood then explained the work he had done in connection with the Confederate monument in Chicago, and the noble work he had performed in caring for the graves of our dead Comrades all over the North, and he was frequently interrupted by applause. He then unfurled a flag that had been handed to him by a young lady (Miss Grigsby) a short while before he came upon the platform. The flag was of historic interest, having figured in the war. General Underwood's allusion to the flag and his tribute to the valor of the Southern soldier elicited hearty applause.

GENERAL UNDERWOOD'S FINAL REPORT OF HIS ADMINISTRATION AND DEDICATION OF CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT CHICAGO.

United Confederate Veterans,
Division and Provisional Department Headquarters. }

Chicago, January 20th, 1896.

General John B. Gordon,

Commanding United Confederate Veterans.

Sir and Comrade:—I have the honor to make final report of the condition of the Division and Department under my command, give a synopsis of the statistics of Confederate soldiers who died in military prisons and are buried in Northern soil, and especially herald the procedures incidental to the erection and dedication of the monument to 6000 Southern soldiers whose remains are treasured in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago.

Pursuant with powers originally granted by the ex-Confederate Association of Chicago, Camp No. 8, United Confederate Veterans, afterwards approved by yourself, as per orders and other official documents issued from the office of your Adjutant-General, and by authority delegated through subsequent election by the United Confederate Veteran federation itself, I recruited and organized into Camps a large number of Confederate Veterans living east of the Mississippi river within the limits of my Provisional Department, collected and reported rosters of the Confederate dead buried in various Northern cemeteries.

The general conditions of my Divisions, so widely separated, are good, and have been referred to in detail in my biennial report under date of April 20th, 1894, and the mortuary lists, cemetery charts and other data relating to deceased soldiers buried within the territorial bounds of my command, which were given in part in said biennial report and subsequently compiled more fully and published in supplement thereto, are now revised and presented in final tabulation, as follows:

WAR PRISON CEMETERIES.

REVISED NUMERICAL ROSTER OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN MILITARY PRISONS AND ARE BURIED IN NORTHERN SOIL.

ILLINOIS.

At ALTON—

In the Confederate Cemetery, the military prison, —dead; interments known and reported	1,578	
Interments unknown, number reported	640—	2,218

CAMP BUTLER—

In the Confederate Cemetery, the military prison —dead; interments known and reported		470
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CHICAGO—

In Oakwoods Cemetery, the Camp Douglas prison —dead; interments known and reported (J. C. U.'s official roster)	4,317	
Interments known and reported (government small pox roster)	412	
Interments estimated as on registers burned in 1871	1,500—	6,229

MOUND CITY—

In the National Cemetery, the military prison— dead; interments reported (roster promised by War Department)		34
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ROCK ISLAND—

In the Confederate Cemetery at arsenal, the mili- tary prison—dead; interments known and re- ported		1,960
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Total in Illinois		10,911
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INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS—

In Greenlawn Cemetery, the Camp Morton prison —dead; interments unknown and reported . . .	1,484	
Total in Indiana		1,484

MARYLAND.

LOUDON PARK—

In the National Cemetery, the military prison—
dead; interments unknown (statistics missing
but estimated at)..... 100

POINT LOOKOUT—

In the Confederate Cemetery, the military prison
dead; interments known and reported 3,445
Total in Maryland..... 3,545

NEW JERSEY.

*FINN'S POINT—

In the Confederate Cemetery, the Fort Delaware
prison—dead; interments reported (roster
should be in the War Department, but cannot
be found; and the number of deaths reported
seem to be too few)..... 1,434

Total in New Jersey..... 1,434

NEW YORK.

ELMIRA—

In Woodlawn National Cemetery, the military
prison—dead; interments known and reported 2,947

LONG ISLAND—

In Cypress Hills Cemetery, the military prison—
dead; interments known and reported 488

Total in New York..... 3,435

OHIO.

AT COLUMBUS—

In the Confederate and City Cemeteries, the
Camp Chase prison—dead; interments known
and reported (J. C. U.'s official roster)..... 2,161

JOHNSON'S ISLAND (Lake Erie, near Sandusky)—

In the Confederate Cemetery, the military prison
—dead; interments known and reported (J. C.
U.'s official roster)..... 206

Total in Ohio 2,367

PENNSYLVANIA.

AT PHILADELPHIA—

In the National Cemetery, principally, the mili-
tary prison—dead; removed from Chester Rural
Cemetery and the Odd Fellows' Cemetery; in-
terments known and reported 224

PITTSBURG—

In Alleghney Cemetery, the military prison--dead; interments known and reported.	15
Total in Pennsylvania.	239

WISCONSIN.

AT MADISON—

In the Confederate burying plot of Cemetery, the military prison—dead; interments reported and rosters promised by War Department	137
Total in Wisconsin	137

Total number of interments deceased prisoners reported..	23,552
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*(Official Note).

Record and Pension Office,
War Department,
Washington, January 17, 1896. }

General John C. Underwood, Chicago, Ill.:

Many of the Confederate prisoners who died in confinement at Fort Delaware were buried at Finn's Point, N. J., but no roster of those buried there is known to be in existence. No record has been found of any prison at Finn's Point, N. J., nor has anything been found to show that any Confederate prisoners were ever confined at that place.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

F. C. AINSWORTH.

Colonel U. S. Army, Chief of Office.

There are possibly 100 Confederate soldiers buried in the Soldiers' Home National Cemetery at Washington, D. C, and doubtless an aggregate of a few hundred more at other points, but the total of such interments throughout the Department, recorded and unknown, will not vary materially from the number reported above which will approximate 24,000 (unless there were many more deaths at Fort Delaware than reported.)

The mortuary rosters heretofore reported and filed with the Adjutant-General embrace the list of Confederate soldiers who died in military prisons, and, besides recording their names, give dates of deaths in all cases and, with few exceptions, the companies, regiments, and States from whence the deceased hailed, so that it will be an easy matter to ascertain desired information covered by such records.

The foregoing tabulated statements have been compiled from data mainly furnished by the U. S. War Department, and, in no instance, has the battlefield dead been considered.

Special reference is hereby made to the good condition of the Confederate Cemetery at the Government arsenal near Rock Island, Ill., and much praise and sincerest thanks are due to General D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., for accomplishing such work.

MONUMENT TO CONFEDERATE DEAD AT CHICAGO.

In this connection I make synoptical reference to the construction and dedication of the monument erected over the Southern dead buried in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, and demonstrations incidental thereto, giving below a classified account of receipts and expenditures, balanced, aggregating on both credit and debit sheets nearly \$25,000 (which would have amounted to a much larger sum, had my four years' services and the value of the floral contributions from the South been estimated), as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS.

To cash from Chicago and Northern Sources.....	\$ 11,808 63	
To cash and credit from the Southern Granite Co., and various Southern sources...	4,896 63—	\$ 16,705 26
To cash value of donations:		
By the U. S. Government, of ordnance	3,500 00	
By various railroads, of transportation	2,050 00	
By Hotel and Palace Car Co., of entertainment and accommodation	900 00	
By sundry business firms. of printing, etc.....	605 00	
By the Cemetery Association, of work and material	557 78	
By credit from various sources, of service, labor, and material.....	329 48—	7,942 26
Aggregate		<u>\$ 24,647 52</u>

CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES.

By cash and exchange for erection of monument	\$ 10,000 00
By cash balance entry for value of cannon, shot and shell	3,815 80
By cash balance entry for transportation, sleeping car accommodation and hotel entertainment of guests	2,950 00
By cash paid for banquets, martial music and regimental incidentals	2,188 34
By cash and donation credit entries for printing and publishing	1,390 85
By cash and donation credit entries for grand stand, decorations, vocal music, carriages, etc.	994 00
By cash paid, account office and headquarters, assistants, stationery, postage, telegrams, expressage, etc	961 18
By cash paid, account traveling expenses and promotion	908 71
By cash and donation credit entries for clearing, grubbing and pyramid foundations	732 78
By cash and donation credit entries for remodeling statue, painting ordnance, boxing for special assistance, and various sundries	629 94
By cash in the hands of Colonel H. L. Turner Secretary and Treasurer of Citizens' Committee	75 92—
Aggregate	\$ 24,647 52

By deducting the cash in the hands of the Secretary of the Citizens' Committee from the aggregate (\$24,647.52—\$75.92), the remainder of \$24,571.60 will represent and cover the total outlay.

NOTE.—A detailed statement of bills receivable and payable, under final audit, with copies of the certificates of their correctness and approval are to be found in the addendum of my book.

The descriptive references to the ceremonial of the dedication, reception of the Confederate Generals, and other Southern guests, their entertainment by the good citizens of Chicago, Cincinnati, U. S. Army officers at Fort Thomas, Ky., are made in the special work following, which is also replete with orations, poems, speeches and prayers and embellished with engravings and etchings of the prominent actors, other distinguished personages, the monument and its accessories.

The preface hereto constitutes a historic outline of my individual and public actions prior to and under commission from you and the Veteran Federation, relating to things pertinent to the United Confederate Veterans, the Confederate dead buried in the Northern States and the general Northern-Southern movement toward establishing harmonious social and business relations between the two great sections of the United States. This, together with the body of the book and addendum, containing various documents for reference, to prevent repetition, are referred to and hereby made part of this report as to matters applicable through the discharge of duties assigned, and otherwise considered admissible, because of conveying information given in channels interesting to the South and its people.

Thanking you both personally and officially for the numerous courtesies extended, valuable assistance frequently rendered and fully appreciating the confidence reposed in and favor shown me by yourself, the ex-Confederate Association of Chicago, and the United Confederate Veterans Association, generally, I remain,

Very truly and fraternally,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,

Major-General Commanding.

The above report was received and adopted.

The Chair stated that the next order of business was the report of Lieut. General W. L. Cabell, chairman of the Davis Monument Committee.

THE DAVIS MONUMENT.

REPORTS OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS COMMITTEE AND OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

General W. L. Cabell, of Texas, chairman of the Davis Monument Committee, laid before the Convention his report, which is in these words:

Major General Geo. Moorman,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff of U. C. V's, Richmond, Va.

My Dear General:

The Davis Monument Committee would respectfully submit the following report concerning their work during the past year. At a meeting of the joint committee of the Davis Monument Committee of the United Confederate Veterans and the Board of Directors of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, held in the hall of the House of Delegates, Capitol Building, Richmond, Va., on June 29, 1896, at 8:30 P. M., the Committee on Design of the proposed memorial in honor of President Jefferson Davis to be erected in Monroe Park, in the city of Richmond, submitted their report, recommending that the

first prize for the best design be awarded to Mr. Percy Griffin, of New York; that the second prize be awarded to Mr. Edgerton S. Rogers, of Richmond, Va., and that the third prize be awarded to Mr. William C. Noland, of Richmond, Va.

The joint committee unanimously adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Design.

We submit herewith the report of Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, president of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, and the report of Mr. John S. Ellett, treasurer of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, from which it will be seen that the balance on hand as reported May 1, 1895, was \$12,551.18; that there was received during the year ending June 9, 1896, \$4,919.31, making the total receipts to that date \$17,470.49. There was expended during the year \$799.62, leaving the balance on hand June 9, 1896, \$16,670.87, which sum is deposited in the State Bank, of Virginia, Richmond, Va., to the credit of Mr. John S. Ellett, treasurer of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association.

FUNDS FROM THE CAMPS.

A report in detail, showing the amounts contributed by the camps in each State will be printed and a copy will be sent to all of the camps connected with this organization. It is proper to add that between \$1,000 and \$1,500 has been received since this report was made out, and there are doubtless many other contributions which will be handed in during this meeting.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, through their president, Mrs. L. H. Raines, of Savannah, Ga., have given your committee every assurance of their hearty co-operation in the work of building a monument to our beloved and honored President, and we would gratefully acknowledge this desire on the part of these noble women to aid us in our good work, and we cheerfully and gratefully accept their offer.

Your committee has instructed the Board of Directors of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, at Richmond, Va., to begin at once the erection of the proposed memorial to Jefferson Davis, and they have been authorized to lay the foundation and build the first course of finished work. We have sufficient funds in hand to do this, and whilst it is our purpose not to involve the association in debt, we confidently anticipate that with the work begun, the interest in the proposed movement will be greatly intensified, and we hopefully anticipate largely increased contributions during the coming year, which we believe will, with the generous help of the people of the South, be speedily pushed to a completion without interruption.

We earnestly appeal to our comrades to give this important undertaking their zealous and active co-operation, believing that if they shall do so we will, at our next reunion, be able to report that the memorial to our great civil leader will be far on its way to completion.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. CABELL,

Chairman Committee.

THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

The report of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, to which General Cabell makes allusion, is as follows:

June 30, 1896.

General John B. Gordon, General Commanding U. C. V's:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association for the fiscal year ending June 9, 1896:

May 1, 1895, balance in bank	\$12,551 18
Received during the year	4,919 31

Making the total receipts.....	\$17,470 49
Expended during the year.....	799 62

Leaving balance due June 9, 1896.....	\$16,670 87
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which sum is deposited in the State Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va., to the credit of John S. Ellett, treasurer.

The members of the last convention at Houston generously pledged their camps for contributions of more than \$10,000 to this fund. As you will see from the above statement, a little less than \$5,000 of this amount has been received, but it is doubtless the intention of the many camps to bring their contributions to Richmond on the occasion of this reunion. Some of these have already been received, and many others will be handed in, we are informed, during the week.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, through their president, Mrs. L. H. Raines, of Savannah, Ga., have given us the assurance of their hearty co-operation in the work of building a monument to our beloved and honored President, and they have requested the privilege of having assigned to them some particular part of this work, which the committee having the matter in charge will gladly arrange for them to do. Some of the most generous responses made to our appeals for help have come from the ladies, who are always so ready to give their valuable aid to every movement to do honor to the great civil and military leaders of the South.

It is very important that the camps continue their efforts to secure money for this monument, and we should at the very beginning of our fiscal year inaugurate whatever measures may be necessary for the vigorous prosecution of this work. The association having this matter in charge will cheerfully give whatever time may be necessary for the promotion of this most important work, and we cannot too strongly urge upon our comrades the duty of inaugurating without delay such measures as will ensure the early completion of the memorial, the corner-stone of which is to be laid in this city on July 2d.

Respectfully submitted,

J. TAYLOR ELLYSON,

President.

—Richmond, Va., June 29, 1896.

Hon. Taylor Ellyson,
President, Jefferson Davis Monument Association,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:—I beg to submit herewith, as Treasurer of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, my report of the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year just ended. Should parties contributing desire information more in detail as regards the receipts from the various states and camps I shall be very glad indeed to have them call on me at the State Bank of Virginia and any information desired will be cheerfully given.

Yours very truly, JOHN S. ELLETT,
Treasurer.

(The above mentioned "report of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year just ended" were not received by me.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT OF FUNDS RECEIVED AND PAID OVER BY HIM TO THE JEFFERSON DAVIS MONU- MENT ASSOCIATION.

New Orleans, La., June 26, 1896.

Col. John S. Ellett,
Treasurer Jefferson Davis Monument Ass'n,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Comrade:—I enclose you herein a check for \$494.50 for subscriptions for Jefferson Davis Monument Fund, sent to me to Headquarters, as follows:

City of Corpus Christi, Texas, and Joseph E. Johnston Camp No. 63, U. C. V's, Corpus Christi, Texas, by M. C. Spann, Adjutant	\$179 30
Police Jury of Morehouse Parish, La., through R. H. Hinson Camp No. 578, U. C. V's, Bastrop, La., Capt. J. M. Sharp, Commander.....	100 00
Winnie Davis Camp, Daughters of the Confederacy, through Washington Camp No. 239, U. C. V's, Brenham, Texas, B. Eldridge, Treasurer.....	50 00
Washington Camp No. 239, U. C. V's, Brenham, Texas, through B. Eldridge, Treasurer	50 00
Stockdale Camp No. 324, U. C. V's, Magnolia, Miss., W. T. White, Adjutant.....	50 25
Jno. C. Upton Camp No. 43, U. C. V's, Huntsville, Texas, J. T. Jarrard, Commander.....	50 00
Albert Sidney Johnston Camp No. 113, U. C. V's, Colorado, Texas, Thos. Q. Mullin, Adjutant	10 00
Horace Randall Camp No. 163, U. C. V's, Carthage, Texas, J. M. Woolworth, Adjutant.....	4 95
	<hr/> \$494 50

I have receipted to the parties, please be sure and incorporate these amounts in your report made for the Reunion, and put them in any publication you may make.

Fraternally,

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Richmond, Va., June 30, 1896.

Major General Geo. Moorman,

Adjutant General United Confederate Veterans,

New Orleans, La.

My Dear General:—Your favor of 26th inst. with check for \$494.50, for subscriptions for the Jefferson Davis Monument Fund, with list of names and amounts, received this day.

As requested by you, I will, of course, give credit to the individuals, camps and States with the amounts opposite their respective names in the reports and publications which will be made by me as Treasurer of this Association.

Yours respectfully,

JNO. S. ELLETT,

Treasurer Jefferson Davis Monument Ass'n.

The reports were received and unanimously adopted.

AN OVATION TO MRS. DAVIS.

THE VETERANS GIVE HER A CORDIAL RECEPTION—AN AFFECTING SCENE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the reports, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, Master Jefferson Davis Hayes, entered the hall. They were escorted by Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, president of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, and General Peyton Wise, chairman of the Reunion Committee.

This was the signal for the most tremendous outburst of enthusiasm. The distinguished party came into the Auditorium through the door at the extreme northeastern end of the hall, approaching from the rear of the stage. As soon as the familiar face of Mrs. Davis was seen upon the stage there was great commotion and applause. The band, which was stationed upon the balcony just above the stage, began to play "Dixie," and everybody stood up and waved their hats and handkerchiefs and cheered themselves hoarse. As Mrs. Davis walked slowly towards the edge of the platform those seated upon that elevation who could do so grasped her by the hand. Half way up the stage she and daughter and grandchild were met by General Gordon, chairman of the convention, who warmly welcomed the distinguished guests and escorted them to the front of the platform.

GENERAL GORDON'S PRESENTATION.

General Gordon in presenting Mrs. Davis, said:

"My comrades, I know every Confederate heart will be moved with an impulse which no words can describe, when I present to you this woman, who shared not only the fortunes of our great chieftain in war, but who followed him in his incarceration and who now represents him as he has gone to his long home, and in your name, I now for you, my comrades, imprint upon her brow a reverential kiss for every comrade present."

He then presented Mrs. Hayes, and said, "and this daughter who though now in a distant state, because of the health of her husband, this daughter comes back to us at this Reunion, to join her prayers with yours, that the blessed memories of the past may never be forgotten, but may go on strengthening our manhood, making us better, purer and nobler men, and better citizens of a common country."

He then presented Jefferson Davis Hayes, and placing his hand upon his head, said, "and I present this boy for your adoption, bearing the honored name of Jefferson Davis."

Comrade W. M. Dunbar of Confederate Survivors Association of Camp No. 435 of Augusta, Ga., made a motion that Jefferson Davis Hayes, the grandson of our old chieftain, be made an honorary member of this association for life, which was carried amidst the wildest enthusiasm, and by a rising vote.

General Gordon then said, now, my comrades, I give him the right hand of fellowship, and with your consent make him an aid-de-camp on my staff, which was carried by acclamation, amidst the wildest cheering.

General Cabell then arose and said he wanted to announce that Mrs. Hayes was on his staff with the rank of colonel and had been for more than a year.

A recess for half an hour was then taken, on motion of General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, for the veterans to meet the widow and daughter of our beloved chieftain.

Immediately after recess General Gordon announced that the graduating exercises of the Virginia Military Institute would take place in the auditorium to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when he would deliver the diplomas and medals to the graduates.

General Gordon announced that the next order of business was to hear from the committee in regard to the matter of the Battle Abbey and receive their report.

The following resolutions constitute the report of the committee to the United Confederate Veterans:

Resolved, That the general committee be authorized to report progress to the United Confederate Veterans and ask that this committee be discharged, and immediately succeeded by a trustee, to be selected by the representatives of each division of the United Confederate Veterans here assembled, who shall be authorized and directed to obtain a charter for the incorporation, which trustees so appointed shall be named as incorporators in said charter. -

Resolved, That this committee recommend to the United Confederate Veterans the adoption of the form of the charter presented by the executive committee.

Further resolutions were passed suggesting that the general commanding should call a meeting of the trustees without delay, and also that the report of the committee be presented at 11 o'clock this morning and that Colonel Dickinson present his proposal from Mr. Rouss to the gathering.

The report of the Executive Committee, as presented by Colonel McIntosh, recommended that the purposes of the memorial hall should be vigorously pushed, but that it was the belief of the committee that the cause could be greatly forwarded by the abandonment of the work by a committee, and the adoption of a charter by the United Confederate Veterans for this expressed purpose.

In connection with such representations the Executive Committee presented a proposed charter, which had been carefully drafted by Colonel McIntosh, and especially designed to meet the requirements of the case.

The charter provides for the naming of a board of incorporators under the corporate name of Confederate Memorial Association, who shall be trustees, to be named by the commanders of each of the divisions of the veterans, and discards the name of "Battle Abbey," and adopts the building of the "Confederate Memorial Institute," as the object of its incorporation.

THE PROPOSED BATTLE ABBEY CHARTER.

The charter offered by the committee, and which was adopted, and will be presented to the general body, is as follows:

Petition for charter.

To _____,

The petition of _____ shows:

First, that they desire for themselves and their associates and successors, to be incorporated under the name of "The Confederate Memorial Association" for the period of _____ years, with the privilege of renewal, and with the right under that name to exercise all the rights incident to corporations under the law of the State of _____, and such other powers as are herein asked.

Second. The purpose of this incorporation is to erect at some place to be hereafter selected, as herein provided for, a building to be known and designated as "The Confederate Memorial Institute" and to collect, arrange, and preserve therein, statues, portraits, photographs and other pictures of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate States Army and Navy, of every rank from that of private to that of general commanding, who served faithfully the Confederate cause, and also of the civilians, especially of our noble women who were devoted to

the South; also, such archives, relics, mementoes, records, histories, papers, books, orations, poems, paintings, pictures, and literature of every kind, and everything else illustrative of the self-sacrifice and denial of Confederate soldiers and sailors, and the Southern people, their courage and heroism during said war, and their constancy and devotion to the cause for which they fought, together with the official acts of each of the States of the Southern Confederacy by their legislatures and constitutional conventions, and all debates therein, and proclamations of their Governors just before, during, and after the war, and also other matters illustrative of the character, life, spirit and motives of the South and her people, including the period anterior, during, and subsequent to the war, calculated to enable future historians to obtain such reliable facts and data as will assist them in writing fair, accurate and impartial history of said war and of the South, the said association being educational, patriotic and historical for all time. And this corporation shall have the right to compile and publish and to have compiled and published, books, plans, charts; and other papers and documents relating to the purposes for which it is organized and to apply for and hold copyrights and patents necessary for its protection, and to sell and dispose of the same.

Third. The domicile and principal place of business of said association shall be where said Memorial Institute is erected.

Fourth. Said association is not to have any capital stock, and is not organized for pecuniary gain; "but shall have the right and power to accept, from time to time any and all donations, devises bequests and gifts of real estate necessary for the location and erection of its buildings and such other grounds as may be needful for its purposes and that of "the United Confederate Veterans;" and may also accept all donations, devises and bequests of real estate, money, or other property that may from time to time be made to it.

Said association may from time to time appoint such agents or agencies as it may deem proper to solicit subscriptions, donations, or gifts, and receive and receipt for all money or gifts of value whenever and wherever the same may have been made for the benefit of the association prior to its incorporation, or that may hereafter be made to it, and shall cause to be issued and delivered to each and every person who has contributed or may hereafter contribute to the association as much as one dollar—if such contributor so desire—a certificate with the impression of its seal thereon, certifying that the person named therein has given the sum named to "the Confederate Memorial Association," and said certificate shall be of such paper, with such devices or engravings thereon as will make it suitable and capable of being preserved and transmitted by the holder as an heirloom to his or her posterity.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Fifth. The management of the said association shall consist of one trustee for each division of "the United Confederate Veterans,"

to be selected; or who may have been selected, by each of such divisions and their successors, whose term of office shall be four years. That any person who was a Confederate soldier, or a descendant of one, who may contribute as much as \$100,000 to the said association shall have the right to appoint one trustee for the same as his or her representative for each \$100,000 or fraction thereof over \$50,000 so contributed, which trustee or trustees shall hold said office during the pleasure of such donor, and after the death of such donor said trustee or trustees shall hold office for life, and their successor or successors shall be appointed by the surviving members of said board.

Immediately after the board of trustees herein provided for shall be first assembled, they shall be divided as equally as may be into two classes. The terms of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and those of the second-class at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one-half of the board shall be chosen every second year, said terms to be determined by lot by said trustees, all of whom shall serve without salary or compensation save and except their expenses incurred in and about the business of said association. Said trustees shall elect a suitable and competent person superintendent of said institute, and a treasurer, and such other officers, agents and employes as may be necessary, whose duties shall be defined and compensation fixed by said trustees. Said trustees may from time to time, as to them may seem proper, sell any or all real estate, the title to which may be acquired, except so much as may be needed for said institute, and shall invest the proceeds thereof together with other money of said association, bearing interest, as an endowment fund, and with such interest payable at such time as may seem proper to said trustees, so as to provide a fund to defray all current expenses necessary for the perpetual preservation and maintenance of said Memorial Institute, its relics, archives, etc.

The treasurer of said association shall be required to enter into bond, payable to said association, in such sum as may be fixed by said trustees and approved by them, conditioned for the faithful accounting and keeping of all funds of said association that may go into his hands as such treasurer.

Sixth. That whenever as much as two hundred thousand dollars shall have been given in money or other valuable things and real estate, the cash market value of which, with the money so given, will make a sum equal to two hundred thousand dollars, independent of so much real estate as may be needed for a site for said institute, the said trustees shall proceed to select a place or location for said institute and acquire title thereto and erect thereon, under the supervision and according to the plans and specifications of a competent architect, a fire-proof building of suitable and proper dimensions for the purposes for which it is designed as hereinbefore stated.

Seventh. Until said association shall come into possession of as much as \$200,000 for its use and benefit, exclusive of the real estate necessary for the building and curtilage, the management of its affairs in soliciting subscriptions, gifts and donations, etc., shall be in the

hands of a superintendent to be elected by said trustees, whose compensation and the expenses of whose office shall be fixed by them, to be paid monthly by the treasurer of said association, upon the warrant of said superintendent. And in order to raise a fund to defray the necessary expenses of the association, until the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars shall have been raised, the treasurer of the said association shall be and is hereto authorized to collect any and all moneys that have been deposited for the use of this association whenever the same may be, and that which may hereafter be deposited, and deposit the same in a bank to be designated by said trustees to the credit of the "Confederate Memorial Association," to be drawn out alone upon the check of the treasurer of said association, and said trustees shall invest said money by loaning it at interest for a time not more than twelve months, secured by a first mortgage upon unincumbered real estate at not exceeding seventy-five per cent. of its assessed valuation at the best rate of interest obtainable, payable monthly; said loans to be made at the expense of the borrowers.

Eighth. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the Board of Trustees by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, the division wherein the same has occurred shall, at its next reunion or convention, fill such vacancy by the selection of another trustee, within one year after such vacancy occurs, or, whenever, there ceases to be an organization of divisions of the United Confederate Veterans as vacancies occur in said Board of Trustees, the survivors thereof shall appoint such successors. Such appointments to be made of Confederate Veterans or the descendants of Confederate Veterans. It being the object and purpose that this association shall be forever under the management and control of Confederate Veterans and their descendants.

Ninth. That the Confederate Memorial Association shall be under the auspices of the United Confederate Veterans, so long as such organization shall exist, and once in each year, so long as reunions are held. At the general reunion of said United Confederate Veterans, said Memorial Association, through its Board of Trustees shall make detailed and full report of the condition and affairs of said association.

Tenth. The Board of Trustees herein provided for may adopt a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and may adopt by-laws for their government, not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter, and may appoint an executive committee composed of three of their members with power to act for it in the management and details of its business.

General W. H. Jackson of Tennessee made a motion that the report be received, and that the States shall now proceed to name the Board of Trustees, with the accompanying recommendation in regard to the charter, and the charter itself to be also referred to the Board of Trustees now to be selected, one member from each of the States, and that the delegates will now select that member to represent their respective States upon that Board of Trustees.

On motion of General Jackson, of Tennessee, the report was received adopted and referred to the Board of Trustees.

Colonel McIntosh, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to the proposed charter of the Battle Abbey, providing that Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss on account of his well-known liberality in donating \$100,000.00 without condition, or reference to location, be permitted to name one representative for himself on the Board of Trustees, which was seconded and carried.

Upon inquiry by one of the delegates, the Chair stated that not only each State should have one representative on the Board of Trustees, but also each division outside of the States, thereby making provision for an equal representation on that Board of the Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory and the District of Columbia.

Comrade F. A. Monroe, of Louisiana, said: It should be clearly understood in the interest of the movement what Mr. Rouss' proposition is. A great deal of confusion and doubt exists as to whether the original proposition holds good; whether in that Charter the original condition is observed, because if changes have been made, in any respect, it will alter the original proposition.

"Question, question, question," and great confusion.

General Gordon: As far as I understand the question, I will attempt to clear the apprehension of every member of this convention. Changes have been made in the conditions, but no change has been made in Mr. Rouss' proposition, except to increase, to enlarge, to magnify that great memorial until it shall be worthy of the grand cause which it is to commemorate. That great-hearted comrade not only multiplied his subscription by five, making his proposition for \$500,000, but I will undertake to say here to-day that whenever the foundations are laid that if a million, or two million are needed his heart and purse will respond to the need.

I ask not only in my capacity as chairman, but as your brother, placing myself upon the same plane, and upon even a lower plane in order that I may make myself understood clearly in this matter, I suggest, I beg, in the name of that memorial which is to indicate to posterity a fact, that in all these ages has never before been commemorated in stone, or marble, or brass; that memorial which will carry down to the remotest generations the glory which you men won from '61 to '65; I would beg in the name of that cause that you,

My comrades, rise to the magnitude and glory of that proposition and let us meet our comrade, meet him with as much generosity as he has displayed to us, and let us adopt the motion offered by General Jackson, as amended already, and leave this entire question of locality and amounts to your Committee or Board of Trustees.

Why, my comrades, it is impossible that any man representing the body of delegates who would name him as a trustee, should betray that trust. None of these men here at present could prove unworthy, they stood by you in the terrible time which tried your souls, these men are your comrades, and are true to your memories and to any act which they may do in the body of trustees. We can

trust these men, and it is impossible to submit to a convention of this magnitude lengthy matters like these and to discuss all these details.

Mr. Rouss, our comrade, having originated the plan and being intimately acquainted with all these matters, and vitally interested, submitted his proposition and conditions to the committee appointed by the United Confederate Veterans, who have clearly, thoughtfully, impartially and bravely made the Constitution of the Confederate Memorial Association, to which cause we will lend our labors freely and cheerfully, and with your patriotic assistance I feel assured that those labors will culminate in a grand success at last.

Cries of Question, Question, Question.

Then Colonel J. L. Powers of Mississippi and Colonel J. G. Holmes of South Carolina made a few remarks.

General Jackson said, I do not understand that this proposition changes anything. Mr. Rouss will increase the amount that has been subscribed to \$500,000, on our raising \$500,000. Each state appoints its trustee and they will decide whether they will go forward under the original proposition or not.

Your Board of Trustees will confer, and Mr. Rouss will appoint his representative to act with us.

Colonel W. R. McIntosh of Mississippi said, Mr. Rouss has not changed his original proposition. His proposition at first was that he would give \$100,000 for the erection of a Southern Memorial Institute if a like amount was raised by others throughout the South without condition. That proposition stands good to-day and his representative stated yesterday that he had authority to comply with the terms to draw on Mr. Rouss for the erection of the "Battle Abbey." But Mr. Rouss comes forward with an additional proposition which is conditional in its terms.

All these people are competing for the Battle Abbey. In Nashville they say we will give, in addition to our regular subscription on condition that it is located here, \$150,000,—so the Crescent City, Mr. Rouss now proposes for reasons which are stated in his letter that this great memorial be located in Washington, and will give in addition to \$100,000 \$500,000, provided we raise \$500,000.

Why complain at Comrade Rouss, it is his generosity and patriotism, which actuates him, and is a magnificent proposition which any comrade has the right to make. We need not support Washington and thus meet the requirements of this additional subscription, but only support his original proposition of \$100,000.

Professor Garrett then said: In regard to this charter I simply wish to explain one point which may relieve a misapprehension. That charter was made six months ago. It has not been changed in any essential, before any second proposition of Comrade Rouss and was so adopted. It does not deal with any proposition but the original, which has so long been before us. Just as we were closing and after this charter had been adopted Comrade Rouss, through his representative and friend, Colonel Dickinson, submitted his second proposition.

We felt that we had no power whatever to act upon it. We have, therefore, simply referred it to this body of Confederate Veterans, and our report contained this clause, "feeling that we had no authority to act upon it, it was proper that proposition should be made known to you by the distinguished representative of Mr. Rouss, Colonel Dickinson.

After some further discussion on the subject, in which the greatest confusion prevailed, in which Colonel Powers of Mississippi, General Jackson of Tennessee, Colonel J. G. Holmes of South Carolina, Colonel McIntosh of Mississippi, and Judge Barksdale of Louisiana, participated, the privilege of the floor was granted to Judge Monroe of Louisiana, who spoke as follows:

WANTS DOUBTS REMOVED.

Mr. Chairman, what I desire to say is this, that I have been interested since March, 1896, probably more than many of the gentlemen who are making this disturbance, in promoting this Battle Abbey question. I have been doing a good deal in that direction, and I happen to have been thrown into constant communication with a large body of ladies in the city of New Orleans, who have worked at it indefatigably. They have raised something over \$3500, I believe, which is now in bank in the city of New Orleans, awaiting the determination of the question whether Mr. Rouss' proposition was to be carried out in good faith or not. On last Saturday evening, at a meeting of the camp of which I happen to be president, and which numbers over three hundred men, this question was submitted, and a discussion upon it was prematurely brought up, and some objection was made to this whole question, upon the ground that Mr. Rouss' proposition was not in a business shape; that if Mr. Rouss desired the people of the South to raise \$100,000 to match \$100,000 of his, he ought to put his \$100,000 in bonds and place it to the order of the United Confederate Veterans. I was not one of those that thought that way. I accepted his proposition in perfect good faith. I believe him to be a patriot actuated by the purest motives; and I believe that his proposition was dictated in perfect good faith, and that it will be carried out as it was made. But I mention this to show that many people, not only in New Orleans, but elsewhere, have their doubts, and in order that their doubts may be removed, and that we may know clearly and distinctly the ground we stand upon, I asked these questions and brought up this discussion.

We are now asked to adopt a charter without knowing what is in it.

I accepted the statement of Major Garrett that the charter was drawn up six months ago, and, therefore, in accordance with the original proposition, and that we can swallow it, so to speak, and adopt it without further discussion. But there is another matter, and that is eighteen gentlemen, one from each State, be appointed a board of trustees who shall determine the site and other matters

of great importance, and now this latter proposition of Mr. Rouss shall appoint the governors, who are to control the fund, or a majority of them, or an equal number of them; in other words, Mr. Rouss is to control the whole thing; he is to select the site, and all. Another matter is that one trustee from each State is not a fair way of dealing with this matter, because some of the States have two hundred or three hundred camps, and other States, like Oklahoma, have only one; and a State that has only one camp ought not to have an equal voice with a State which has three hundred.

Cries of Question, Question, Question.

After a good deal of further discussion by various comrades, and an explanation from Lieutenant-General Cabell, General Gordon said as follows:

The reading of Comrade Rouss' proposition will possibly clear the atmosphere, and I shall therefore, ask Colonel Dickinson of New York to read the letter from Mr. Rouss.

Colonel A. G. Dickinson, Mr. Rouss representative here read the letters giving his new proposition:

No. 549 Broadway, New York, }
June 11, 1896. }

Colonel A. G. Dickinson, 945 Broadway, City;

My Dear Colonel—Your esteemed favor of June 1st, is before me. It is remarkable with what wonderful accuracy you have interpreted my dream of a great memorial hall and Battle-Abbey, dedicated to the great men and women of the South, and to the advancement of civilization and science.

I have never been more impressed than by the seeming inspiration of your brilliant conceptions, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kindly assistance in the development of my plans, you have not exceeded my wishes or my intentions, but you have divined my purpose, and you have laid out before me a great work, that has become in its purpose the realization of my desires. It is no longer a dream the reality is within our grasp, and the attainment of this object, with the co-operation of my countrymen, can be fulfilled.

Possessing, as you do, my entire confidence, and feeling the strength of your sustaining influence, I hope we shall be able to accomplish, with my means and your instrumentality on the one hand, and the combined liberality of our people upon the other, a work that will be a great pleasure to all who have taken or may take an interest in it. Your thoughts, feelings and tastes are in unison with my own, and it must be your province to represent me in doing my part in planning and arranging the memorial hall and Battle-Abbey, as a tribute of devotion of Southern men and women to a nation's pride and glory. Nothing narrow or contracted has intruded itself upon the plans which you have formulated and presented to me; they met with my entire approval and you have my entire approval, and you have my authority, accompanied by my best wishes, to carry them out.

A nation will endorse our plans, and visitors from foreign countries can be edified by the lights of knowledge of things past and present, which will be created as much for them as for ourselves. Although a large factor myself, I am but an humble instrument in the hands of my comrades and friends, to assist them in perpetuating the glorious deeds of our heroes, I am proud to feel that I am to be an assistant in developing the true history of our great country. The pages that will be written from the archives will be collected by the Battle-Abbey Association, and which has remained so long unwritten, will be sacred to truth and justice, and I hope that my countrymen, both North and South, will do my personal memory the justice to believe that in offering to devote a half million of dollars to the great objects that we wish to obtain, that I have done it with a singleness of purpose of devotion to my fellow-man, and an unselfish desire to honor the good and great of our country.

Your long continued and disinterested devotion to the same object has won for you my affection and esteem, and I trust you implicitly to stand with me, by me, and for me in carrying out with promptness and energy our part of the purpose of our mission. All money necessary to carry out these plans will be placed at your disposal, and a fund of money to the extent of \$500,000 will be so arranged that you and the rest of our associates who will constitute the Board of Governors, can make proper disposition of it, as may be required. To this you can consider me pledged, as well as my heirs and assigns, and I have further the honor to state for your information that my great pleasure will be to see the work begun as soon as my partners, my beloved countrymen, of every State and Territory in the South, are ready, and pushed forward to completion with all the rapidity commensurate with prudence and good workmanship, for some of us are getting along in years, and we must hurry up a little if we are to be permitted to see the result of our patriotic enterprise.

"The Temple to the Lost Cause" must be founded upon the Rock of Ages, its importance will develop with time, and whatever exalted estimate may be placed upon it to-day I trust will be intensified by coming generations of men, so that it will always stand as a part of the history of our great Republican Government.

Your letter describes the situation exactly, the condensed history you have given of the proposed Memorial Hall, and all that led up to it, my plans and agreements, I find correctly stated, and without going into details I authorize you to fulfil my promises by meeting the views and decisions of the convention that will be appointed at Richmond, and who will represent the wishes of the United Confederate Veterans as to the location of the building, etc.

I sincerely trust the matter will meet with no delay, but be definitely settled at the Reunion. I am ready at any time to meet my engagements as to this work, and wherever it is decided to

build the Battle Abbey I will be in accord with the United Confederate Veterans, and hereby authorize you to act about the money I have advanced as working capital as you think proper, as it is best I think that you should be governed by surrounding circumstances. In your letter to me you have seemingly "covered the whole ground" in your anticipations as to what may occur if the \$100,000 has not been raised in the South. I must leave all that to you, I know that you join me in the hope that everything will be ready to proceed to definite and final arrangements provided "the Temple" is to be located in one of the Southern States or Territories. If, however, my idea is accepted, and Washington is selected as the location, which proposition I request my countrymen to consider dispassionately and seriously before making a final decision, then you will proceed to make such arrangements with the representatives of the United Confederate Veterans as you may think necessary, and the then existing circumstances may require, all of which actions upon your part I hereby confirm in advance.

C. B. ROUSS.

Colonel A. G. Dickinson, No. 945 Broadway, City :

My Dear Colonel—You have again kindly consented to represent me in matters connected with the memorial hall and Battle-Abbey.

All your actions at Atlanta not only received my approval, but my sincere thanks, and it is a great pleasure for me to know that at the reunion of the U. C. V.'s at Richmond, you will again represent my interests. You have my full authority to act in the premises as you may deem expedient and right touching my promises and agreements to co-operate with the U. C. V.'s and the people of the South in the construction of a memorial hall, to be located as may be agreed upon by those who have had or may have this power and privilege conferred upon them. I request of the committee that the same courtesies and privileges may be extended to you at Richmond as you received at their hands at Atlanta, and I trust that the same harmony will prevail, and a result accomplished fully realizing our best expectations.

With many thanks for the services you have rendered me, I am, my dear Colonel, most sincerely and truly, your friend and comrade.

C. B. ROUSS.

The Chair stated that the letters would be referred to the Trustees for their consideration:

COLONEL DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

The privilege of the floor was then extended to Colonel A. G. Dickinson of New York, as the representative of Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss, who was to explain the situation in regard to the Battle-Abbey to the convention. Colonel Dickinson spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, we all thoroughly understand that the question of the location of the memorial hall is not before this convention, and it

is as well understood, I presume, that it is not the intention of Mr. Rouss, or of his representative, to interfere in any manner whatever with the location of that institution. It is thoroughly understood also that \$100,000 was appropriated by Mr. Rouss to build this memorial hall, provided an equal amount was appropriated by the people of the South. I came here as Mr. Rouss' representative on this occasion to meet your views in regard to that matter and to abide by the decision that might be made, whatever that decision might be.

It was thought that in all probability the question of location would come up at this time, and probably be settled. It was Mr. Rouss' desire that it should be settled by this convention, now assembled in Richmond. I came, however, prepared for any emergency. It was not an emergency that you might call upon Mr. Rouss for his \$100,000, but I came prepared to give you a check for that if you should call for it, after stating that you had raised an equal amount. It was, however, a possibility that, in view of the cyclones that have passed over and devastated the country, and other causes affecting your prosperity, my comrades might have been unable to raise the required amount; so I came prepared also to state that Mr. Rouss is willing to delay this matter as long as you wish—one year, or two years, or as long as it took to raise the Washington monument, is at your disposal.

Feeling that some emergency of this kind might arise, I addressed a letter to Mr. Rouss upon the subject, and brought to his notice the fact that there might possibly be a failure on your part to raise the \$100,000, and under those circumstances I desired to know if it was his intention to build the Battle-Abbey at any rate, whether the money was all raised or not. This generous man, this philanthropist, is not governed by any narrow rules in regard to his charities; they are widespread, and they are universal. This is but one item in the great amount of charity he is doing. I wrote him a letter, which I will read to you:

Continuing, Mr. Dickinson read his letter to Mr. Rouss, and the reply to same.

Continuing, he said:

"I will state that I did not think a grand Battle-Abbey could be built for \$200,000, and I stated to him what I thought, and had plans drawn by an architect and estimates made thereon, and I placed before him a design for a memorial abbey that would cost \$750,000. I went further and stated that the city that got this sum, would add it to the property upon which it was built, and furthermore, that \$250,000 additional should be furnished to endow this great institution. It is upon that basis that he writes me this letter.

Amidst much confusion cries of Question, Question, Question.

Chaplain J. William Jones: Mr. Chairman, I make point of order that the whole matter has been left to a Board of Trustees.

A delegate raised the point of order that the proposition was simply to let one man from each division, serve in the Board of Trustees, and not one man from each State, as stated by General Jackson in his resolution.

Amidst great confusion and cries of Question.

The Chair said the vote is now upon the amendment, by Colonel McIntosh of Mississippi.

All in favor of the motion will say aye; contrary, no.

The ayes have it.

Is the convention ready to vote upon General Jackson's resolution as amended?

All in favor will say aye; those opposed, no.

The ayes seem to have it.

The Chair: A division is asked for, and the Secretary will proceed to call the roll of Divisions, which resulted as follows:

	AYES	NOES
Alabama	297	
Arkansas	55	
District of Columbia.....	12	
Florida.	46	
Georgia	127	
Indian Territory	14	
Kentucky	84	
Louisiana	164
Maryland.....	18	
Mississippi	99
Missouri.....	188	
North Carolina.....	82	4
Oklahoma	2	
South Carolina.....	194	
Tennessee	103	
Texas	459	
Virginia.....	118	
West Virginia	5	
	<hr/> 1804	<hr/> 267

* Mississippi subsequently changed from "no" to "aye."

The Chair announced the motion carried, and that the State should now proceed to name the members for the Board of Trustees.

On motion of General Jackson, the thanks of the convention were expressed to the executive committee and to the officers of the Rouss memorial for the work done by that body, for the great labor that they have bestowed upon this work, and the good judgment displayed, and the results achieved.

A delegate from Texas stated that Texas had five sub-divisions, and asked how many trustees they were entitled to.

The Chair: Only one member from each State.

General Jackson moved that the General Commanding be made ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the Battle Abbey.

The Chair: It is moved and seconded, what forbids me to state, that the General Commanding whoever he may be at any time, shall be ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees.

The motion is practically unanimous, only one dissenting voice.

After much discussion, amidst the greatest confusion, regarding the members eligible as Trustees.

General Chalaron said, Mr. Chairman, it should be finally settled by this Convention that no member of this Board should be selected outside of the Confederate States.

The Chair: Is compelled to rule all of this matter and discussion out of order, and states that the resolution already adopted comprehends the entire question, and informs the comrades who have participated in this discussion that the only way of getting at the proposition is to reconsider the vote by which the original resolution was adopted.

A delegation from Alabama made the point of order that all this matter was irrelevant, and that the order of business, the selection of the names of the Trustees be proceeded with, which was sustained by the chair.

TRUSTEES ELECTED.

According to the resolution previously adopted the body went into the election of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Battle Abbey. This procedure took up considerable time, but it finally resulted in the election of the following members:

Alabama—George D. Johnston of Tuscaloosa.

Arkansas—Major Wm. P. Campbell of Little Rock.

District of Columbia—Wm. A. Gordon.

Florida—General W. D. Chipley.

Georgia—General Clement A. Evans.

Indian Territory—Brigadier-General D. M. Hailey.

Kentucky—General J. B. Briggs.

Louisiana—General J. A. Chalaron.

Maryland—General John Gill.

Mississippi—Colonel J. R. McIntosh.

Missouri—A. E. Asbury.

North Carolina—Thomas S. Keenan of Raleigh.

Oklahoma—John O. Casler.

South Carolina—Dr. B. H. Teague.

Tennessee—General W. H. Jackson.

Texas—General L. S. Ross.

Virginia—Colonel John B. Cary.

West Virginia—Colonel Robert White of Wheeling.

Comrade Allen Barksdale moved that the Commander-in-Chief be made ex-officio President and member of that Board, which was seconded. Carried.

A delegate: I think that the wisest vote given.

The Chair remarked that it did not think that the wisest vote given.

The Chair will embrace this opportunity of announcing that when this Board of Trustees has been appointed, its first meeting will be at the rooms of General W. H. Jackson, No. 212, at the Jefferson Hotel, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Colonel Jno. B. Cary was appointed on the Board of Trustees as Virginia's representative, vice General Fitzhugh Lee, absent from the country.

Comrade S. A. Cunningham, editor of the Confederate Veteran was recognized and made a brief statement in reference to his paper.

The Chair then announced that nominations for the place where the next annual convention should be held would be in order, and on motion it was decided that nominating speeches should be limited to fifteen minutes.

Baltimore was placed in nomination by Captain R. H. P. Stauv, of that city, who said:

Mr. Chairman and Comrades—I have the honor to present to you an invitation from the Monumental City of our State to hold your next convention in the city of Baltimore. I hold in my hand a resolution passed by the City Council of Baltimore unanimously. I also have a special letter written to this convention by the Mayor of Baltimore, inviting this convention to meet in Baltimore in 1897. (Mr. Stauv here read the letter of the Mayor of Baltimore, and also the resolution).

I also hold in my hand an invitation unanimously extended by the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. (Mr. Stauv here read the letter from the Chamber of Commerce, endorsing the action of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.) I also have here an invitation from the Merchants' and Mechanics' Association of Baltimore (reads same).

Now, comrades, here you have before you an invitation not only of the official authorities of the city of Baltimore, which was unanimous, and embraces every man and woman and child in that city, but you have before you the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, which embraces all the commercial interests, and also the invitation of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Association, which embraces all the business interests of the city of Baltimore.

I am here to present them, and to ask you to come. Baltimore, you all know, did her duty through the war. You know that in 1861, when the Federal soldiers attempted to pass through the city of Baltimore, her citizens opposed them in the streets, and tried, though unorganized, to stand between them and you. (Applause.)

You know what the women of Baltimore have done, and you know what the men of Baltimore have done. You know that immediately after the war, Baltimore appropriated at least \$50,000 to purchase agricultural implements, and sent them down South to help you people start in the world. (Applause).

We that represent Baltimore know that St. Louis wants the convention next year, and we know that Nashville wants it; but Tennessee has had it once, and Maryland never has.

I have a resolution here I would like to read, which is as follows:

"Resolved, That, when this convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet in Baltimore in June, 1897."

I hope this convention will pass that resolution. General Kyd Douglas will follow me, merely to present some of the claims of the city of Baltimore.

GENERAL DOUGLAS' REMARKS.

General Douglas, approaching the edge of the platform, said:

My Fellow-Rebels of the Confederacy—Wherever the Southland extends, the city of Baltimore needs no introduction. There was not a State in the Confederacy, nor a county in that State, to which, after the sun went down on Appomattox, the city of Baltimore did not extend its hand of friendship, fellow-feeling and sympathy. (Applause). She is no external territory to our Confederacy! (Cries of "No, no!" "She never was!") She was of our own people; she was our sister; and nothing but the Potomac river ever tried to separate us, and even that couldn't do it! (Applause).

I have a right to stand before Virginians and upon Virginia soil in behalf of the Monumental City of my State, for I was born in Virginia, although, to paraphrase the remark of a very distinguished Virginian, I have for many years been a native of Maryland; and when we come to Richmond I always know that we come with the hearty invitation of every citizen of this grand old Commonwealth. I have heard that distinguished Virginia gentleman who is now Consul-General to Cuba say that in the coming years, when all the Confederates that lived in the State of Maryland should be dead except one, if that one had the power of locomotion, and any Confederate celebration should take place south of the Potomac he would hire a brass band and a train and come down here to it.

I need not tell these people here of the hospitality of our city. I need not tell you of what Maryland has done or what Maryland will do. I need not tell any Southerner that when he reaches the Monumental City he stands among friends that have proved their friendship in the hour of trial. (Applause.) We might ask of you to come as a matter of sport, because we have the champion baseball team of the world. (Great applause.) And we might ask you to come for many other reasons.

COULD NOT DIVIDE US.

The Potomac river never could divide us from this Southland. The war only made us your friends and you our friends. The hospitality of our city is known both North and South. The Mayor of Baltimore bids you come; the Council bids you come; the people bids you come; every class and condition of people promise you their hospitality, and bid these rebels of the Confederate nation to come to Baltimore and be with us and partake of our Confederate hospitality.

And you, my General (General Gordon), on whose staff I once served, whose every order I carried to the best of my ability, I hope the time may come when, standing in Baltimore, I may introduce you and your staff to our good people of Maryland, and we will give you a high place in our line. Our hospitality will know no partisan character, no sectional lines, no individual distinctions; but as Marylanders and Baltimoreans, we will give you welcome—your wives, your sons, your daughters, and your grand-daughters, and the more daughters and grand-daughters you bring, the more it will please us young bachelors. (Applause.) You will see why I have been chosen as the one to present our claims. My head is not silvered o'er with gray. (Laughter.) I represent the young people of our city, with their prospective future, the immediate present, and with all the glorious memories of the past. And in the name of the noble Maryland Confederates who died at Antietam, in the name of those who died all over the country, in the name of the Silk-Stocking Brigade which Maryland gave to the Revolution, as well as to the Confederacy, in the name of our manhood, our hospitality, our men, and our women, I ask you to come and give us an opportunity to show you that we have hands outstretched and hearts filled with love for every one connected with the fathers of our Confederacy. (Prolonged applause.)

Colonel John O. Casler, of Oklahoma, seconded the nomination of Baltimore.

Colonel H. A. Newman, of Missouri, arose and said that "old Jo Shelby," who, like General Kyd Douglas represented the younger generation, would address the convention.

GENERAL JO SHELBY—ST. LOUIS WITHDRAWS.

In response to a call from the members of the Missouri delegation, General Jo Shelby came to the front of the platform to speak for that delegation. In introducing him, General Gordon took occasion to remark: "Comrades, this is "Old Jo," but who, like General Kyd Douglas and myself, represents the young generation." (Laughter.)

General Shelby began his brief speech by saying: "Like many from Missouri, I have come here to mingle with you for the affection and love that I entertain for you. We are here as ex-Confederates to watch the laying of the corner-stone to a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, whom we all love and revere. I stand here as a representative of the Confederate cause west of the Mississippi, and I speak for the Missourians when I say that this for all time shall be our Mecca, and we shall ever do him honor."

General Shelby then stated that St. Louis withdrew her claim as the next meeting place of the convention in favor of Nashville.

GENERAL JACKSON'S SPEECH.

Major General W. H. Jackson, better known as "Old Red," was the next speaker for Nashville. He said: I rise to second the nomination of my gallant friend, General Shelby, for Nashville

as the place for this convention to meet in 1897. But before I get started in my speech, I wish to say for the benefit of the ladies, as an inducement for them to come to Nashville, that I am not a "Bachelor" like my friend, General Kyd Douglas, but a "Young Widower."

Here are resolutions from the Governor of Tennessee, from the Mayor and City Council of Nashville, the Ladies' Association, and every other association within its boundaries. I invite my comrades to join us there on Tennessee's centennial anniversary into the sisterhood of the States.

Tennessee is a State that has been the Volunteer State through all time. From the Alleghanies to the Golden Gate of the Pacific she has been the advance guard of civilization and the rear guard of Revolution. She is one of the sisters of the Confederacy. Knowing that she would bear the brunt of war, she did not hesitate to go out; and, of a total enrollment of 600,000 troops in the Confederate army, Tennessee furnished 115,000, over one-sixth. (Applause.) It is she that assisted you Floridians in driving out the Seminoles; it was she that played a great part in opening up the mouth of the Mississippi to you Louisianians. She has contributed largely to both the civil and military glory of this great country of ours, furnishing to all the country Jackson and Polk, and to the State of Texas a Houston. (Applause.)

A DAUGHTER OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Many of you here are sons of Tennessee, who have settled in other States, and she herself is a daughter of Virginia and North Carolina. All honor to old Virginia! No man can surpass me in love and affection for Virginia; for all my ancestry repose on her sacred soil. And to Baltimore and Maryland—my good friend, all honor to your State! I am sorry that I cannot be with you next year, for the hospitality of Baltimore is boundless, and the first sweetheart I ever had was a girl of Baltimore. But you must come with us to Nashville, and be with us at the reunion of 1897.

LOVES OUR SOLDIERS.

Tennessee loves the Confederate soldier, and there is no place that surpasses Nashville in her affection for him. She has cared, in a manner unsurpassed by any State, for her Confederate veterans. Her Confederate dead have been collected and placed in glorious graves, and old and young, maid and matron, go every year and place flowers upon their graves.

Our houses will be open for you, our hearts, and our homes, and you will find there a welcome not even surpassed by the grand old city of Richmond. Especially do we want you with us when we are celebrating our one hundredth anniversary of our capital city of Tennessee. I hope it will be the pleasure of this convention to meet in Nashville in 1897.

General Chalaron of Louisiana seconded the nomination of Nashville, as did North Carolina by Hon. A. C. Avery, also Georgia.

"Are there any other nominations?" inquired the Commanding General. There being no reply the call of the States was begun, with the following result:

	Baltimore.	Nashville.
Arkansas.....		55
District of Columbia.....	12	
Florida.....		46
Georgia.....		76
Indian Territory ..		14
Kentucky.....		84
Louisiana.....		164
Maryland.....		18

And when the good old State of Maryland was called, Captain Stauv arose and withdrew the city of Baltimore from the contest, and cast the vote of Maryland for Nashville, moving that that city be made the unanimous choice of the convention. This brought General Kyd Douglas of Baltimore to his feet, who, in the course of his remarks, said:

"Mr. Chairman, the next best thing to fighting well is to surrender gracefully. From the time that the Silk-Stocking Brigade of Maryland saved Washington at Long Island until the time when the Maryland Line laid down their arms at Appomattox our soldiers have always tried to do their duty manfully in war, and gracefully in time of peace. On behalf of the Maryland delegation, I move that Nashville be unanimously selected by the United Confederate Veterans as the next place of meeting."

This was unanimously agreed to, and there was prolonged cheering over the victory Tennessee's capital had achieved.

Comrade G. N. Saussy of Florida offered the following resolution;

Whereas, the severe heat of the present season, admonishes us of the necessity of selecting a date more conducive to the personal comfort of the veterans and visitors, therefore be it

Resolved, That the next annual session of the United Confederate Veterans shall not be later than the middle of May, 1897, and it is the wish of this convention that the 12th of May be the date of the opening session.

Moved, as a substitute, that date of meeting be left to the Committee of Arrangements.

Chaplain J. Wm. Jones raised a point of order that the discussion was entirely irrelevant, as it was the established custom to leave the date to the Commanding General, and Department Commanders.

GENERAL LEE WIRES CONGRATULATIONS.

General Gordon, at this stage of the proceedings, caused the wildest sort of enthusiasm by reading the following cablegram by General Fitzhugh Lee, now Consul-General of the United States at Havana:

Habana, Cuba, 3:30 P. M., June 30th.

General Gordon, Richmond, Va.:

From a foreign shore a comrade sends greetings to his brother soldiers, and his best wishes for their health, happiness and prosperity.

FITZHUGH LEE.

General Wise announced that a grand concert, of over 500 voices, would be held in the hall, at 8 o'clock that night, and all were invited and expected to attend. Also that the following morning at 10 o'clock, the Commander-in-Chief in this hall would award the diplomas to the graduates of the Virginia Military University, of which Stonewall Jackson was once the commandant.

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

General Gordon here resigned the Chair to General Wm. H. Jackson of Tennessee, and the convention then, upon motion, went into the election of officers for the ensuing year, and General Peyton Wise spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, if there be any whiter, taller and fairer plume that has danced before this convention than that which dances to the name of Gordon, I do not know what it is. If there be one thing in my Confederate prayers, I thank God for, it is that out of those who led us to victory in times past, He has preserved to us, with his battle-scarred face, John B. Gordon. I move that all the present officers of the United Confederate Veterans be re-elected by acclamation, for I am perfectly satisfied with all of them.

Colonel Jno. P. Hickman of Tennessee, seconded the nominations.

General Jackson in the Chair. Is the convention ready for the question. All in favor of the motion will say aye. Contrary, no. The motion is carried unanimously.

Colonel Jno. P. Hickman moved that the old officers be elected by acclamation.

The Chair, General Jackson. The motion prevails, and it is my great pleasure to announce to General John B. Gordon and his gallant department commanders, their re-election. Cheers and cries for Gordon.

General John B. Gordon said:

Comrades: If I had all the eloquence that ever came from Southern tongues, from the time that Patrick Henry spoke of liberty and his deathless words leaped into life, to the time that Ben Hill, of my State, vindicated the Confederates on the floor of Congress, I could not express to you, my comrades, my appreciation of this honor. God bless you, my comrades, and know that my heart, head, hand and life itself is at your command. (Continued applause).

Comrade Monroe of Louisiana, said he would like to know something about adopting a United Confederate Veteran button which could be copyrighted, to be a uniform one, to be worn by members of the United Confederate Veterans Camps only, and that a committee should be appointed to attend to this matter.

Quartermaster General Shipp, here handed Secretary Hickman his report in regard to the button, as follows:

Headquarters, Quartermaster General's Office, }
Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27, 1896. }

General Geo. Moorman,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, U. C. V.'s.

General—In my report to the last annual meeting at Houston, Texas, I recommended that the matter of rates and transportation for our annual re-union be handled by the Quartermaster Generals of each State division of the respective departments, for the reason that distant points should be given a longer limit and lower rate proportionally than near by points. I would recommend the same plan be pursued in the future for coming meetings.

For matters of detail, I find it more satisfactory for the local Camps, in most instances, to deal direct with the local passenger agents representing transportation lines. I would advise against departments or camps establishing any one line as the official route. Such arrangements as a general rule are not productive of the best results and besides it is unfair to competing lines, who join in making the rate.

The society badge or button has long been a matter of much concern to this department. I began four years ago to have the old design protected by copyright, but found that society badges could not be copyrighted. I then took the matter up with the Patent office department, and after considerable correspondence, I filed an application for the protection of the old design. This was attended with long delay, and was finally informed that the design was not patentable. I then submitted the present design and was informed it would likely pass. I filed applications and drawings the 19th of October, 1895, and have just been informed that the papers would be sent in a few days as the application had been favorably passed upon. The patent will be granted in my name as Quartermaster General of the United Confederate Veterans, for the exclusive use of the Association. I will state in conclusion that the object in changing from the old design, was to get something that could be controlled for the exclusive use of Camps belonging to the United Confederate Veteran Association, and yet retain the main features of the old.

This badge can only be had by an order from the Commander, Adjutant or Quartermaster, of a Camp in good standing, on the Quartermaster General of the United Confederate Veterans. The price of buttons as follows: Solid Gold, \$1.00; Gold Plated, 50 cents each, made of best material and workmanship.

I have furnished up to this date, buttons of the new design:

Solid Gold..... 180

Gold Plated..... 72

All of which I very respectfully submit,

J. F. SHIPP,

Quartermaster General U. C. V.'s

General Chalaron of Louisiana said: The Constitution prescribes the button to be worn by members of the United Confederate Veterans. I am opposed to any departure from the Constitution.

Colonel Hickman then moved that the Association adopt the button worn by General Shipp and himself, which is the same referred to in the Quartermaster-General's report.

General Chalaron of Louisiana: Mr. President, I am opposed to this motion, as ninety days' notice has not been given, as the Constitution provides.

Colonel Hickman: Then, Mr. President, I now give notice that I will submit the matter changing the button at the next Reunion.

Chaplain-General J. Wm. Jones here said the Convention would like to hear from Lieutenant-General Cabell.

General Cabell: My Comrades, it is too late to make a speech, but I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the great honor you have shown me by electing me to the command of the Trans-Mississippi Department. I pledge you my word it shall be my aim to do as much in the future as I have in the past. I have seen my department grow from a small beginning with no camps at the Chattanooga Reunion in 1890, up to 357 at present, and I pledge you to continue to work for the brave men who stood shoulder to shoulder with me, in the hour of peril, as long as I live, as this is the sixth time you have honored me with the command of the brave men in the Trans-Mississippi Department. I return you my heartfelt thanks for this continued evidence of your confidence, and now I serve notice that next year I will carry to Nashville more than one-half of all the camps which will be represented there. (Great applause.)

Colonel C. C. Flowerree of Vicksburg offered following resolution, which was seconded and unanimously carried:

Be it Resolved, That we, the delegates of 860 United Confederate Veteran Camps, located in every Southern State, and in many of the Northern States and in the Territories, hereby give our hearty endorsement to the Bill now before Congress looking toward the establishment of a National Military Park upon the historic battlefield of Vicksburg, Miss., to be commemorative alike of the valor of both Union and Confederate soldiers, and pledge ourselves to give all the aid in our power to assist in having this patriotic bill passed, and request all of our senators and congressmen to sanction the bill, and bend their united efforts to have it passed at the next session of Congress.

When Dr. J. William Jones raised a point of order, stating that a Committee on Resolutions had been appointed, which should take charge of all resolutions, and that a number of resolutions had just been offered in a rather loose manner. The point of order was considered to be well taken, but the Chair said: The Chair knows no way of avoiding the passage of any resolutions, if unanimous consent be given.

Colonel Hickman of Tennessee offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Adjutant General in his report suggests the appointment by the general commanding of a son of a veteran to see that all Sons of Veterans are properly organized as auxiliaries of the United Confederate Veterans; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the general commanding shall appoint a son of a veteran to have perfected the organization of the Sons of Veterans, in conformity with the suggestions contained in said report.

The report of R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Sons of United Confederate Veteran's of Richmond, Va., was read and referred to the Historical Committee, which is as follows:

To the Sixth Annual Convention of the United Confederate Veterans.

Comrades—On August 29th, 1895, the undersigned were appointed as History Committee to carry out the following resolution:

Whereas there is used as a text-book in the public schools of our city a history of the United States called "Barnes' Brief History of the United States," which purports to be a true and unbiased history of our common country, but which, as a matter of fact, is grossly biased and untrue in its statement of undisputed facts of history, all of which we stand ready to prove before any fair-minded man in this country; therefore,

R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Sons of Confederate Veterans, feels from its own experience the necessity of having the rising generation taught from text-books on history that give the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, giving, unbiased, the important facts of our history, reflect on whom they may and sees the folly of teaching Southern children from text-books that make their fathers slave-drivers, traitors and rebels, when these deductions are not borne out by the facts, we anathematize Barnes' History as being totally unfit to be used in the public schools of our city, and call on our City School Board to at once take steps to discontinue its use:

Resolved, That a committee of three members from this Camp be authorized to lay this matter before the said School Board, requesting them to discontinue its use.

Resolved, That we will uphold the said School Board in any move it may make to comply with this request.

Resolved, That we ask R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans, and George E. Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, to work with us to attain this end.

Resolved, That we endorse the histories examined and approved by the History Committees of the United Confederate Veterans and Grand Camp Confederate Veterans of Virginia as suitable to be used in our schools.

Resolved, That through the public press we ask all the principals of private schools to adopt any one of the histories approved by the above History Committees.

Resolved, That R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Sons Confederate Veterans, hereby announces its purposes not to rest satisfied until Barnes' History is eliminated from use as a text-book in our schools. This committee organized and requested Rev. J. Wm. Jones to review "Barnes' Brief History of the United States," copy of which review is appended herewith. These resolutions and review were sent to every Confederate Camp then existing and to the principals of schools and school boards throughout the South.

The committee are happy to say that they have met with flattering success in their efforts to have only unbiased histories taught our Southern school children, and there was such a demonstration of disapproval of "Barnes" and histories of that ilk, that in numbers of cases they were immediately done away with.

Your orators believe that by concerted action of your Convention, the last biased history will be expunged from use in Southern schools, and our children will then believe that their fathers were not traitors and rebels, and did not fight to uphold slavery, but did fight to uphold principles which were the foundation and cornerstones of our government.

Your orators believe that you will not turn a deaf ear to this appeal, but will pass such ringing resolutions as will compel every camp in your jurisdiction to see that local school boards use unbiased histories, which give the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, without fear or favor. When this is done, your actions will be vindicated by your children, and the Confederacy will not have to be apologized for whenever they enter into conversation on the subject.

The gross ignorance of Southern children as to the causes which brought on the war, and the principles for which you fought, we lay to the use of such histories as those we anathematize, and if you expect your children ever to honor and vindicate your memory, these histories will have to be eliminated from use in our schools.

F. W. MAHOOD, Chairman;
EDWIN COURTNEY,
EDWIN P. COX.

History Committee R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, S. C. V.

The convention, on motion of Chaplain-General J. William Jones, then adjourned until 10 o'clock next morning.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, July 2d, 1896.

At 10 o'clock the old veterans of the Confederate States met in the big Auditorium at the Exposition Grounds for the purpose of closing the session of the Sixth Annual Convention of the United Confederate Veterans. While the gathering was not quite as large as that on the two previous days, owing to the preparation for the parade in the afternoon, yet the meeting was a particularly bright and interesting event. Many of the old veterans, worn out by the fatigue, etc., of the two previous days, were apparently enjoying some well-deserved rest when General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, brought down his gavel to open the proceedings of the last day, ten minutes after the hour fixed for the meeting. About two or three minutes before the great assemblage was called to order the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, in command of Colonel Price, of the United States Army, and headed by their band, entered the hall, and under the cheers of an appreciative multitude, took seats in the front rows awaiting adjournment so General Gordon could deliver them their diplomas, which he did in a beautiful address, exhorting them to hold Stonewall Jackson as their great exemplar.

In approaching the front of the platform General Gordon was also tendered an enthusiastic ovation by the thousands assembled.

The proceedings were opened with a most fervent Confederate prayer by Rev. Dr. James P. Smith, of this city, who was on General "Stonewall" Jackson's staff during the late unpleasantness. Dr. Smith's invocation was fervent and eloquent, calling down the Divine blessings upon the battle scarred soldiers of the South and upon this whole people, and praising the Heavenly Father for a gloriously reunited land.

A TRIBUTE TO RICHMOND.

When Dr. Smith had concluded his prayer General Gordon explained that but little business remained to be transacted, and said: I cannot fail to take this occasion, however, on behalf of the comrades here assembled, to return to this grand city and its glorious people [applause] and this old mother of us all, Virginia (cheers), for grateful acknowledgments which your hearts are making for this beautiful and lovely occasion which they have given us. I want to say to you, my comrades, as my heart is saying with every throb, that these occasions are good for us. [Applause.]

There is not an old man, nor a young one, nor a maiden, nor a matron, who has witnessed the scenes which have blessed our eyes, but will go away from this great occasion a better, grander, and a nobler man and woman. (Applause.)

I should pity the heart. I should feel like bowing my head and asking God to pardon the poor creature who could witness what our eyes have witnessed, and feel what our hearts have felt, without realizing that these people mean nothing but good to their country and mankind. (Applause.)

May God, who blessed us in the past, bless all these great people, who have blessed us on this occasion. (Cheers.)

And now I must ask that the order of proceedings, short though they may be, may be listened to with silence, in order that we may soon dispatch it, and attend to these young boys, who are to take our places. (Great applause)

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

Surgeon General C. H. Tebault's report was received and adopted.

No. 7 North Lafayette Square, }
New Orleans, June 25, 1896. }

General J. B. Gordon,

Commanding United Confederate Veterans,
Sixth Annual Reunion at Richmond, Va.

Dear General:—I have the honor to report that my appointment to the high trust and distinction of Surgeon General, U. C. V., came too close upon the present annual meeting of the United Confederate Veterans to permit me to make the report I otherwise might have rendered to this grand Reunion.

At the very threshold of the account I am about to present, let me express my own heartfelt sorrow, in common with all true Confederates, at the losses by death our Association has sustained during the past year, and among others that of the lamented Surgeon General Joseph Jones, my predecessor, who passed away ripe in honors, beloved by all who knew him, and as true and devoted a Confederate as our heroic and immortal and constitutionally sustained cause possessed.

The shortness of my appointment has not enabled me to look up the existing data which will supply the medical record of the Confederate surgeons of the Department of Virginia, and of that of the Trans-Mississippi Department. With respect, however, to the Department of Tennessee, almost, if not absolutely complete histories of the great historic work, with the names of the Southern surgeons, both in the field and in the splendid hospital service of this department of the Confederacy, have been preserved intact in original hands—that of Confederate surgeon A. J. Foard, and of Confederate surgeon S. H. Stout. The former, Surgeon A. J. Foard, Medical Director of Army of Tennessee, gives a record by name of some twelve hundred and forty-eight surgeons reporting to and assigned by him to various posts of duty.

I shall deem it most proper to furnish a brief history at this point of the Medical Director just above named. Resigning from the United States service, Surgeon A. J. Foard was assigned to duty in the Confederate service, April, 1861, at Pensacola, Florida, as Medical Director of General Bragg's command; March, 1862, assigned

Medical Director of army at Corinth, Mississippi; continued as Director of Army of Mississippi under General J. E. Johnston. Was assigned to command of Western Department in December, 1862, when he was made Medical Director of General Johnston's command, embracing East Tennessee and Generals Bragg's and Penberton's Departments. Was ordered back to Army of Tennessee at Dalton, January, 1864, when General J. E. Johnston took the command. June 30, 1864, appointed Medical Director Army of Tennessee; continued so during General Hood's campaign and followed all the events of the closing disasters of the war until the final surrender of the Confederate forces at Greensboro, N. C., May, 1865. Surgeon A. J. Foard was a most efficient, intelligent and beloved Medical Director. His health was seriously failing him before the termination of the war, but he remained resolutely at his post of duty. The close of hostilities between the States only briefly preceded his own widely regretted death, which occurred at Charleston, South Carolina, after a brief sojourn in Baltimore, Md. Surgeon A. J. Foard left four manuscript books relating to the medical officers and official orders of the Medical Director's office of the Army of Tennessee in the hands of the late Surgeon J. P. Logan, while both were temporarily residing in Baltimore, Md.

In regard to the hospital service in the Department of Tennessee, I possess records which show that in July, August and September, 1864, there were located in Atlanta, Georgia, fourteen Confederate hospitals; at West Point, Ga., one; Greensboro, Ga., Milledgeville, Ga., Eufaula, Ga., Simsville, Ga., each one hospital; Augusta, Ga., eight hospitals; Andersonville, Ga., the Confederate States Military Prison, Americus, Ga., two hospitals; Barnesville, Ga., five hospitals; Cuthbert, Ga., three hospitals; Columbus, Ga., four hospitals; Covington, Ga., two hospitals; Edonton, Ga., two hospitals; Fort Gaines, Ga., three hospitals; Forsythe, Ga., seven hospitals; Griffin, Ga., five hospitals; Macon, Ga., eight hospitals, and at other points in Georgia, twenty-eight hospitals; and at Athens, Ga., our ophthalmic hospital, Surgeon Bolling A. Pope in charge. At Auburn, Ala., Eufaula, Ala., Montgomery, Ala., seven hospitals, and at Notasulga and Union Springs, Ala. three hospitals. All these hospitals were splendidly administered considering the limited means at the command of the Confederate surgeon.

The surgeon who finally became Medical Director of the Hospitals of the Department of Tennessee, Surgeon S. H. Stout, had studied military surgery and the regulations of the United States Army and Navy, prior to 1848, early in which year he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the navy by President Polk. At the time the commission was issued, the Mexican War was about closing and the recipient of it declined entering the naval service.

When General A. S. Johnston took command of the Army of the West and announced Dr. David W. Yandell, as Medical Director, Surgeon Stout because of his previous study and preparation had the only regimental hospital at Bowling Green, organized and

administered in accordance with army regulations. That hospital was used as an object lesson for the instruction of surgeons unacquainted with the regulations. From the regimental service Surgeon Stout was transferred to the general hospital service at Nashville, in October, 1861. He remained there until after the fall of Fort Donaldson in February, 1862, and witnessed the stampede from Nashville on that memorable Sunday. He was now ordered to Chattanooga to take charge of the hospitals there, when General Bragg, then in command of the Army of Tennessee, passed through that place en route to Kentucky, by order from his headquarters Surgeon Stout was designated superintendent of all the hospitals in his command reports being required to be made to the Medical Director of the Army, Surgeon A. J. Foard, who superseded Surgeon D. W. Yandell, when General Bragg assumed command of the army, Surgeon Yandell having been assigned as medical director of Hardee's corps. In February, 1863, the War Department created medical directorships of hospitals. Thus the direction of them was taken out of the hands of the medical directors of armies. Surgeon Stout accordingly by order of the War Department, was made medical director of the hospitals of the Army and Department of Tennessee, being required to report direct to the Surgeon-General, and not through the medical director of the army in the field. This position Surgeon Stout held until the termination of the war. I now quote from ex-Medical Director Stout, of the hospitals of the Army and Department of Tennessee:

"From the time he (Stout) entered the service it was his custom to preserve duplicates of his reports, and copies of all orders, and circulars received by him; also, all the original reports from subordinate officers (from which were made out his consolidated reports) his own circulars and all his official and non-official correspondence. These he had securely packed in boxes, and fortunately has them now in possession." He writes that "he was profoundly impressed from its incipency, with the probable magnitude of the war and the importance of preserving every document of an official character that might prove to be of value to future historians and to science."

He continues: "Inasmuch as the records of the Surgeon-General's office were burned at Richmond, in April, 1865, these official papers are of inestimable value to science and to history. They have been held as a sacred trust, in justice to the hard worked, faithful, self-denying, skillful officers who served so cheerfully and enthusiastically under the writer's directions, for whom after the lapse of twenty-eight years, his admiration and affectionate regard have undergone no abatement. The organization of the hospitals of the Army and Department of Tennessee was unique, and in many of its features new departures. No one save the writer and Dr. A. J. Foard, Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee, if alive, could do justice to those who served in it. Frequent applications having been made by parties desiring to have access to official papers in his possession, the writer corresponding with Dr. Foard

prior to his death in regard to the propriety of granting these requests. His reply was: No! You and I are the only persons who can do justice to those who served so faithfully and efficiently under us. You and I will jointly do the needed work. The death of Dr. Foard was a disaster. He was a most skillful surgeon, a noble gentleman, a genius as an organizer, and an eminently just officer. Whether the writer will be able unaided to perform the work proposed remains to be seen. Of this all may be assured: it is his desire to be truthful and just."

These words from the able ex-Medical Director of Hospitals of the Army and Department of Tennessee were penned to, and appeared in the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, 1893, page 225. Three years have now elapsed since then, and this most worthy surgeon and gentleman is growing older and the valuable papers still remain in his keeping. More than four hundred Confederate surgeons served in this Hospital Department of the Army of Tennessee, and the vast work performed is incalculable in its value.

Respecting the manuscript volumes above referred to prepared by the Medical Directors of the Armies of Mississippi and Tennessee, and chiefly by Surgeon A. J. Foard, my late predecessor, Surgeon-General Joseph Jones, lately deceased, reports that "These manuscripts were placed in my possession by my esteemed friend Dr. J. P. Logan, of Atlanta, Ga., as will be seen from the following communication :—

"Yellow Sulphur Springs, }
Montgomery County, Va., July 25th, 1890. }

"Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D.,

"My Dear Sir—Your highly esteemed favor of the 18th inst., addressed to me at Atlanta, Ga., has reached me here where I am spending some time for the benefit of my health, which has been seriously impaired, though now much improved. I am obliged to you for the reports, etc., and regret that I am not able to aid you in connection with any records whatever in regard to which you inquire, not having retained any of my own reports, and not being able to refer to any source from which you could obtain the information sought. I transferred some records of medical officers belonging to Dr. A. J. Foard, formerly Medical Director of Confederate States Army some time since to Major Sidney Herbert, connected with the Atlanta Journal, a newspaper, with the understanding that they were designed for Surgeon-General Joseph Jones, U. C. V. Those records did not contain, so far as I can recollect, anything more than the names of medical officers serving in District Department, and were left by him in my care at the time of his death, in Baltimore (where I happened to be), to be transferred to Lieutenant-General Jos. E. Johnston, who thought they would be of no service to him, and left them in my hands.

Yours truly,

J. P. LOGAN."

Again, the late lamented Surgeon-General Joseph Jones, reports: "I visited Professor J. P. Logan at his home in Atlanta, in 1891, shortly before his death. He stated that after the Civil War (1861-1865) during his residence in Baltimore, Md., Dr. A. J. Foard, formerly Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee, who was in feeble health, before leaving for Charleston, S. C., left four manuscript books relating to the medical officers and official orders of the Medical Director's office of the Army of Tennessee, in his hands for preservation. Dr. Logan as Post Surgeon of Atlanta, in 1863-1864; of Augusta, Ga., in 1864-1865, placed these manuscript volumes in my possession in order to aid my labors in behalf of the medical corps of the Confederate Army." Thus I have officially located the valuable histories preserved by the Medical Director of the Army, and by the Medical Director of the Hospitals, Department of Tennessee.

I am compelled to close my report here, but will add a few concluding words.

During the first two years of the war whenever the Confederate surgeon was made a prisoner while at his post of duty, his instruments, for professional work, were taken from him, and during the entire period of the war all medicines were made contraband of war, though thousands of Federal prisoners were held by the Confederacy because the Federal authorities refused to exchange them.

The record will show that prior to the immediate surrender of the Confederate armies, the number of Federal prisoners captured much exceeded the captures made on the side of our then enemies, and that in spite of this important fact, and though medicines were contraband of war, the casualties, by death, of prisoners held by the Southern Confederacy, were far less, than the death rate of Confederate prisoners held by the United States government, with unlimited means at its command.

This proclaims the greater care bestowed upon the helpless prisoners of war held by the Confederate government, over that shown by the Federal government in the case of the Confederate prisoners whose exchange that government refused.

And this fact establishes at once the great skill, attention and devotion of the Confederate surgeon to his christian obligation, and his humanitarian profession.

Most respectfully and fraternally submitted,

C. H. TEBAUT, M. D.,

Surgeon-General, U. C. V.

The Chair recognized Comrade S. Dutcher, of Augusta, who, by order of Camp 435, United Confederate Veterans, Augusta, presented a

MEMORIAL

TO THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Brethren:—Camp 435, U. C. V., of Augusta, Georgia, petitions you to change the name of this organization from United Confederate Veterans to the "Confederate Survivors' Association," so that hereafter instead of U. C. V., it will be C. S. A., Camp No. 1, Camp No. 2, and so on.

We are aware of the reasons which originally led to the adoption of the U. C. V. At that time there was no general organization, and as most of the local societies were called Confederate Survivors' Associations, the general organization was termed United Confederate Veterans to prevent confusion.

But the original reasons have now ceased to exist. The local organizations have now come into the general organization, and the general organization should henceforth be known as the C. S. A.

The U. C. V., while a useful term to meet a temporary emergency, has no history and no precious memories of the past. It was never imprinted on the Confederate soldier's belt plate nor blazed upon his button. If our dead comrades were to come to life they would fail to recognize our present insignia. They would say: What does the U. C. V. mean? We know it not.

But change the name to the C. S. A. and the living and the dead alike can greet it with a fond, affectionate salutation. It stands for Confederate Survivors' Association. The word Association means a band of friends; the word Confederate speaks gloriously for itself; the word Survivor points reverently to the good God who shielded our heads in the day of battle and has mercifully prolonged our lives to the present hour.

C. S. A. stands also for the Confederate States of America, and happy would this people be if the wise restraints of the Confederate Constitution were of force now throughout the length and breadth of the land.

C. S. A. stands, too, for another name that shines like the planet Mars in imperishable glory. At the sound of those three letters there flashes upon the dazzled imagination of the world the dashing cavalry, the steady cannoneers, the dauntless infantry of the Confederate States Army.

Brothers in Arms! we are not long here. For the time still left us, when we meet to renew the recollections of the days of our youth and glory, let us meet under the beloved, the illustrious name of the C. S. A.

Unanimously ordered by Camp 435, June 22d, 1896.

F. E. EVE, *Commandant*.

GEO. K. McLAUGHLIN, *Adjutant*.

Moved and seconded and passed unanimously that copies of this memorial be sent to the different camps with the request that such action may be taken as may seem to them best, and report the same at the next Reunion.

Philadelphia Brigade Association, }
 Philadelphia, June 24, 1896. }

General J. B. Gordon,

Commander-in-Chief, Confederate Veterans.

Dear Sir:—Through you, I desire to extend a most cordial and fraternal invitation to the veterans of every Confederate Camp in the South to attend a Reunion of the Blue and Gray at Washington, September 16th, and the dedication of the Philadelphia Brigade's splendid monument on Antietam's battlefield on September 17th next.

I have requested that sincere friend of the Philadelphia Brigade, General William R. Aylett, of Pickett's Division, to personally request the veterans of the South to accept the invitation.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the program.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. FRAZIER,

Commander, Philadelphia Brigade Ass'n.

It was moved and seconded that action be taken with reference to the invitation and that copies of the invitation be sent to the Camps for such action as they may see fit.

Chaplain General J. Wm. Jones objected.

General Gordon said, The Chair is broad enough and liberal enough to meet any American soldier on either side, and belongs to the church that believes in conversion and repentance. There is no doubt in his mind that we are worthy of the brotherhood of any man or men; and thinks that liberality and generous confidence on our part towards our brothers who wore the blue, may yet bring forth fruit for repentance. Is the convention ready for the question. All in favor say aye, contrary no. The Chair said: It is unanimously passed.

General Gordon said:

The Chair will have read the following memorial, which was read and received and referred to the Monument committee, Colonel Charles Marshall, chairman:

Anne Lee Memorial Association, }
 Alexandria, Va., June 25th, 1896. }

General Jno. B. Gordon.

Dear Sir:—It devolves on me, as secretary of the Anne Lee Memorial Association, to address you in its behalf.

At a recent meeting, a resolution was passed, asking the Recording Secretary to prepare an appeal to be sent to you in time for the meeting of the Confederate Veterans in Richmond, in May; and I have been directed to request you to present it to their notice, and to urge you to use your influence in awakening among them an interest in the object of the Association. This is the erection! by the combined efforts of the women of the South, of a monument in the city of Alexandria, to the mother of General Robt. E. Lee. Alexandria had been her home, and near the city, lie all that remains of this devoted mother.

Many monuments are being raised in the different Southern States to the memory of those who fought so gallantly, even to the death, to establish the Confederacy, and in defence of their rights. In every one of these, we feel pride and interest, and to that one to be erected in Richmond to the memory of our loved and honored President, all will be glad to contribute; but this is, as yet, the only one which is designed to honor a *woman* of the Confederacy. True, *she* fought no battles, she shed no blood in defence of the cause; but, to her careful training, which developed in him those noble traits which won for him the admiration of the world, that Confederacy owes the great, brave and greatly-beloved Commander-in-Chief of her armies, General Robt. E. Lee; and in this work of love of the Anne Lee Memorial Association, we ask and expect all to share, who were interested in the cause, and who partook of its fortunes for weal or woe; and to aid, according to their ability, in providing the fund.

Will you kindly favor us by reading this appeal to the Veterans, and urging them to aid the women of the South in their work.

I enclose a number of appeals, which have been prepared for the use of the Association; begging you will have them distributed among the members of the different Camps assembled.

ALICE E. COLQUHOUN,

Secretary of Anne Lee Memorial Association.

By order of the Board.

The Chair.—Louisiana extends an invitation for every member of the Association to go with them to Winchester to the dedication of their monument.

The Chair directed Colonel Hickman to read the memorial from Murfreesboro as follows:

Whereas a national park association has been formed by certain comrades in Tennessee in connection with former Union soldiers and citizens of the State, having for its purpose the conversion of the battlefield of Stone's river into a national park, and its permanent preservation as a memorial of the heroism of Union and Confederate soldiers, therefore;

Be it resolved, that we commend this undertaking to our comrades throughout the Union and to the favorable consideration of the Congress of the United States.

Which was seconded and unanimously carried.

Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Camp No. 9, of Louisiana, through its President Dr. G. A. Tichenor, asked that the following be read.

The Chair directed the memorial to be read.

To the United Confederate Veterans:

More than a year ago the Cavalry Association of New Orleans, Camp No. 9, United Confederate Veterans, proposed the erection of a noble monument to the Women of the South.

In 1861 the political leaders of the Southern States acted upon the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and upon the historical fact that the Federal Union was formed by

the voluntary acts of thirteen free, independent and sovereign States, each in turn as a political entity, giving its assent through its representative body to the Federal Constitution. Three of them withheld their assent for several months, one for over two years. Three of the States expressly, and all impliedly, reserved the power to withdraw whenever they severally believed their interests and rights were endangered.

When the majority in the North denied them the protection to their property, guaranteed to them in the constitution, and denied to the Southern people the right to take their property of a certain kind into the common territory, they thought their interests and rights were in danger, and their safety and prosperity could be best subserved by a peaceable withdrawal from a Union which no longer promised protection. They attempted to withdraw from a compact, which their adversaries had already violated. Then the Federal Government began its work of forcible coercion.

To the people of the South this was the armed invasion of their homeland by a foreign foe. The women of the land girt the sword on their husbands, brothers and lovers and with tearful eyes and bleeding hearts sent them forth to defend their homes and firesides. The women of the South would have no poltroons and cowards skulking at home when their country called them.

The women managed and controlled the laborers and cultivated the lands and raised the crops, that fed themselves as well as the armies in the field. The women tore their fine linen to make bandages and lint for the wounded. Fair hands, unused to toil, spun and wove and knitted from early morning to late at night to make garments and hose for their loved ones in the trenches.

The delicately raised women learned the art of every manufacture. They acquired the art of making lye and soap; of saltpetre from the earth of smoke houses and cellars; of gunpowder and percussion caps and cartridges. Their ingenuity and unflagging industry largely supplied the necessities of the armies in the field, as well as the wants of the children and servants at home. Their courage and constancy—sustained not by the glories and honors of successful conflict—but solely by love of home and country, did as much to sustain the unequal struggle for four weary years of death and desolation as the more active bravery of the men in the field, whose valor has shed imperishable fame on the American name.

When forced by the exhaustion of our resources and overwhelming numbers to give up the struggle, with loyal hearts and open arms the women of the South welcomed the returned and defeated Confederates, and with their gentle love soothed the bitterness of defeat and gave them faith and hope which nerved them to renewed effort in building up again the wasted and desolated places of our beloved Southern land.

While we commemorate the deeds of valor of our comrades; while we build monuments to Davis and Lee and Jackson, and to fallen heroes, who are nameless only for want of opportunity—while we gather the stones for the historic Battle Abbey of the South, let us not forget or neglect to commemorate the patient courage,

the loyalty, the love and devotion of the noble, pure, true women whom we reverence and worship.

We therefore ask you, comrades, to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the United Confederate Veterans assembled at Richmond, Virginia, endorse the paper presented by the Cavalry Association of Camp No. 9, United Confederate Veterans, and the proposition to erect a monument to the women of the South. We recommend that the comrades from each State which furnished soldiers to the Southern Confederacy, procure a block of granite or marble polished and suitably inscribed, to form the base of the proposed monument and that each State organization be requested to communicate with Camp No. 9 at New Orleans about size and style of the stone to be furnished by the State Organization.

WHEREAS, The noble self-sacrifice, sublimity of character and grandeur of demeanor of the women of the South know no bounds and are without a parallel in the history of the world; and,

WHEREAS, We recognize and appreciate what they have done to a degree that finds no expression in words; and,

WHEREAS, We deem it only proper that their valorous deeds, equal to any of men, should be properly honored and perpetuated for all time to come in lasting and spotless marble; so that future generations may pay proper respect to their lofty and immortal character; and,

WHEREAS, The Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association, Camp No. 9, has inaugurated a movement for the building of a monument to the "Women of the South" suitable in grandeur and character to the theme it shall represent; therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Veteran Camps of Louisiana in convention assembled that we endorse the said movement, and pledge our hearty co-operation and support as individuals and as camps to the grand and laudable undertaking.

Resolved further, That these, or resolutions similar in character and effect, be introduced at the approaching Convention of United Confederate Veterans to be held in the city of Richmond, Va., for the purpose of securing the endorsement of all camps to this noble and patriotic "labor of love."

I hereby certify the above resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention of the Louisiana Division, United Confederate Veterans, assembled, in New Orleans, this 27th day of June, 1896.

JNO. S. MOORE,

A. A. G., La. Div. U. C. V.

General Gordon said, it is moved and seconded that this Memorial proposing to build a Monument to "Southern Women" be referred to the Monumental Committee.

I beg to assure my Confederate Comrades for the Women of the Southland that this is one Resolution which will not be neglected.

Moved and seconded that it be adopted by a rising vote, which was carried by acclamation.

TENNESSEE'S THANKS.

The reading clerk then read the following, offered by the Tennessee Division, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, on this the occasion of our adjournment, it is right and proper, and also an exceeding pleasure to recognize the hospitality and courtesies of the city of Richmond and of old Virginia; therefore,

Resolved, That the united camps, in convention assembled, do most heartily thank the good people of Virginia for their grand and magnificent entertainment, which they have extended to us.

Resolved, That while personal allusions would ordinarily be deemed invidious, we think no one can but agree that special mention of General Wise, Governor O'Ferrall, and the Mayor of the city of Richmond, who receive our most cordial thanks and the congratulations of this assemblage.

Resolved, That we especially thank the ladies of Richmond for their accustomed hospitality, and for gracing our meeting by their presence.

Resolved, further, That we will always bear grateful recognition of these kindnesses.

Resolved, further, That in the name of Tennessee, of her 115,000 good soldiers, her 500,000 women, as good as live, we invite all our soldiers to meet with us next year.

The resolutions were adopted amid vociferous applause.

Resolutions of thanks in name of Maryland were also offered, and unanimously passed.

As General Gordon was about to put the motion to adjourn, a one armed comrade got up in a chair and said before we adjourn, I move that this Convention give three cheers for General Gordon, which were given with a will.

General Gordon: The empty sleeve of that brother stole a march on me.

The motion to adjourn is now in order, if there is no objection this our Sixth Annual Convention stands adjourned *sine die*.

And thus ended the formal proceedings of the greatest reunion yet held by the survivors of an army whose equal the world has never known—a reunion the memories of which will linger in the minds of old soldiers now paying their last visit to the old Capital, which they so dearly love, until the last drum beats and they have answered the final roll-call.

JNO. P. HICKMAN,

Reading Clerk.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General.

MISS A. C. CHILDRESS,

Official Stenographer.

(OFFICIAL)

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

APPENDIX.

Following is itemized statement of receipts and expenditures referred to in Adjutant-General's Report, page 79.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant-General,

In account with United Confederate Veterans.

Following amounts of per capita and membership fees are made up from last report to date of report for the Richmond Reunion, and are for the year ending April 1st, 1896:

Army of Northern Va	Camp No. 1	P. C.	\$17 20
Army of Tenn.	" 2	"	32 20
General LeRoy Stafford	" 3	"	5 80
Fred Ault	" 5	"	5 10
Ruston	" 7	" ad	{ 7 90
"	" 7	" ad	{ 2 60
Veteran Confederate States Cav- alry	" 9	"	10 00
Ward Confd. Vet. Ass'n	" 10	"	10 80
Raphael Semmes	" 11	"	22 40
R. E. Lee	" 14	"	12 80
Washington Artillery	" 15	"	20 30
Henry St. Paul	" 16	"	4 80
Baton Rouge	" 17	"	9 80
Iberville	" 18	"	6 00
Ben Humphreys	" 19	"	2 50
Natchez	" 20	"	11 50
J. J. Whitney	" 22	"	1 70
Kit Mott	" 23	"	5 70
Robert A. Smith	" 24	"	7 80
W. A. Montgomery	" 26	" ad	{ 2 60
"	" 26	" ad	{ 2 10
Isham Harrison	" 27	"	4 10
Confd. Hist. Ass'n	" 28	"	22 70
Ben McCulloch	" 30	"	2 30
Vicksburg	" 32	"	7 00
Jos. E. Johnston	" 34	"	3 00
Frank Cheatham	" 35	"	35 00
Hillsboro	" 36	"	10 00
Maj. Victor Maurin	" 38	"	12 80
W. J. Hardee	" 39	"	11 00
Natchitoches	" 40	"	4 40
Mouton	" 41	"	7 60
Stonewall Jackson	" 42	"	6 00
Palestine	" 44	"	3 44
Felix K. Zollicoffer	" 46	"	5 50
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 48	"	6 00
Woodville	" 49	"	2 10

Jno. B. Gordon	Camp No. 50	P. C.	\$1 00
Orange County	" 54	"	7 30
Dibrell	" 55	"	4 30
Marion Co. Confd. Vet. Ass'n . . .	" 56	"	10 00
R. E. Lee	" 58	"	10 50
Col. B. Timmons	" 61	"	4 50
Calcasieu Confd. Ve's.	" 62	"	5 50
Jos. E. Johnston	" 63	"	3 30
Sanders	" 64	"	4 10
Jeff Lee	" 68	"	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 70	"	9 40
" " "	" 71	"	6 70
" " "	" 75	"	5 50
Amite City	" 78	"	6 20
Kansas City	" 80	"	6 40
Joe B. Palmer	" 81	"	8 00
Barnard E. Bee	" 84	"	8 00
Wm. L. Moody	" 87	"	6 00
Pat Cleburne	" 88	"	5 00
Camp Cabell	" 89	"	4 40
Joe Hohnston	" 94	"	11 50
John H. Morgan	" 95	"	2 50
Wm. Preston	" 96	"	1 00
Abe Buford	" 97	"	1 50
Geo. W. Johnson	" 98	"	3 50
Ben Desha	" 99	"	50
John C. Breckinridge	" 100	"	13 00
Ben Hardin Helm	" 101	"	1 00
Wiley G. Post	" 102	"	7 50
Jno B. Hood	" 103	"	20 70
Magruder	" 105	"	18 80
Winnie Davis	" 108	"	4 80
Throckmorton	" 109	"	37 25
Shropshire Upton	" 112	"	5 40
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 113	"	1 50
Shackleford Fulton	" 114	"	7 80
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 115	"	5 80
" " "	" 116	"	10 00
Jeff Davis	" 117	"	5 25
Jos. E. Johnston	" 119	"	10 00
Beauvoir	" 120	"	5 70
Bell Co. Ex-Conf. Ass'n	" 122	"	2 00
L. F. Moody	" 123	"	2 00
J. B. Robertson	" 124	"	7 30
Robt. E. Lee	" 125	"	3 65
Young County	" 127	"	6 00
Jno. G. Walker	" 128	"	1 40
Sul Ross	" 129	"	6 80
Camp Bee	" 130	"	3 00

	Camp No.	P. C.	\$	
John M. Stone	131		2	50
Milton	132	"	1	00
James L. Hogg	133	"	2	80
Gen'l J. W. Starnes	134	"	4	40
Ex-Conf'd. Ass'n Corryell Co.	135	"	10	00
Sampson	137	"	2	00
F. R. Lubbock	138	"	1	10
Jno. W. Caldwell	139	"	6	20
D. L. Kenan	140	"	6	20
Crockett	141	" ad	2	50
"	141	"	50	
Camp Rogers	142	"	6	50
Bowling Green	143	"	3	40
Albert Sidney Johnston	144	"	6	90
Geo. D. Manion	145	"	4	10
Ben T. DuVal	146	"	12	00
C. M. Winkler	147	"	17	60
Gen'l Jos. Finnegan	149	"	3	00
Lomax	151	"	6	20
Richland	152	"	5	60
W. W. Loring	154	" ad	2	30
"	154	"	50	
Stewart	155	"	2	25
John C. G. Key	156	"	10	00
Bessemer	157	"	7	20
R. E. Lee	158	"	3	50
Catawba	162	"	10	30
Horace Randall	163	"	2	00
Albert Sidney Johnston	165	"	4	00
Claiborne	167	"	2	50
Jeff Davis	168	"	1	60
Tom Green	169	"	5	00
Washington City Confederate	171	"	22	90
Sul Ross	172	"	3	50
Yazoo	176	"	10	10
Capt. David H. Hammons	177	"	2	60
Winchester Hall	178	"	1	60
W. H. H. Tison	179	"	2	40
James Longstreet	180	"	3	00
R. E. Lee	181	"	44	70
Henry W. Allen	182	"	6	60
John Peck	183	"	2	40
John R. Cooke	184	"	1	90
Roger W. Hanson	186	"	1	50
Humphrey Marshall	187	"	1	00
Thomas B. Monroe	188	"	1	00
W. R. Barksdale	189	"	3	30
Lake Providence	193	"	2	40
John Donaldson	195	"	2	30

Braxton Bragg	Camp No. 196	P. C.	\$ 7 80
Dick Dowling.....	" 197	"	12 80
Roy S. Cluke.....	" 201	"	50
Gratiot	" 203	"	3 10
Geo. E. Pickett.....	" 204	"	20 50
Magruder, Ewell.....	" 210	"	4 30
J. Warren Grigsby.....	" 214	"	1 00
Thos. B. Collins.....	" 215	" ad {	1 10
"	" 215	"	1 50
Hugh A. Reynolds.....	" 218	"	5 50
DeSoto	" 220	"	7 60
Franklin K. Beck.....	" 224	"	8 10
Wilson County.....	" 225	"	5 40
Frank Terry	" 227	"	4 00
Buchel	" 228	"	4 70
Arcadia.....	" 229	"	6 60
R. E. Lee.....	" 231	"	5 40
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 232	"	50
John B. Hood.....	" 233	"	50
Ector.....	" 234	"	2 50
Sylvester Gwin.....	" 235	"	5 00
Auburn.....	" 236	"	3 00
John H. Waller....	" 237	"	1 00
W. A. Percy.....	" 238	"	6 30
Washington	" 239	"	3 90
Gen'l Turner Ashby.....	" 240	"	13 50
Charles M. Shelley.....	" 246	"	6 00
Fred. N. Ogden	" 247	"	8 40
Col. James Walker	" 248	"	4 50
Camp Sumter.....	" 250	"	21 60
E. Kirby Smith....	" 251	"	50
Patrick R. Cleburne..	" 252	"	1 00
Thomas H. Hunt.....	" 253	"	50
Cape Fear.....	" 254	"	14 90
Elmore County.....	" 255	"	4 60
Pelham	" 258	"	6 70
Jos. E. Johnston.....	" 259	"	3 00
Allen C. Jones.....	" 266	"	8 00
James F. Waddell.....	" 268	"	4 30
A. P. Hill.....	" 269	"	6 20
Gen'l Geo. Moorman.....	" 270	"	2 30
Camp McGregor.....	" 274	"	4 40
I. W. Garrett.....	" 277	"	8 90
Lake County Confederate Veter- ans Association.....	" 279	"	10 00
E. Kirby Smith	" 282	"	2 50
Francis S. Bartow.....	" 284	"	7 65
Jasper Hawthorn.....	" 285	"	2 80
Tom Wallace.....	" 289	"	3 10

Aiken Smith.....	Camp No. 293	P. C.	\$	9 00
E. A. O'Neil.....	" 298	"		13 30
Willis L. Lang.....	" 299	"		7 80
Andrew Coleman.....	" 301	"		3 10
Jefferson, Lamar	" 305	"		6 20
Palmetto Guard.....	" 315	"		3 20
Catesby Apr. Jones.....	" 317	"		9 10
Ike Turner.....	" 321	"		7 80
W. P. Rogers.....	" 322	"		3 00
Stockdale.....	" 324	"		9 80
T. J. Bullock.....	" 331	"		7 20
Camp Sumter	" 332	"		5 10
James D. Nance.....	" 336	"		10 00
Peter Bramblett	" 344	"		50
Florian Cornay.....	" 345	"	ad {	4 60
" "	" 345	"		7 20
John James.....	" 350	"		5 00
John M. Bradley.....	" 352	"		7 00
Bill Feeney	" 353	"		10 40
Omer R. Weaver.....	" 354	"		13 00
Camp Evans.....	" 355	"		4 80
R. Q. Mills.....	" 360	"		1 20
Camp Hughes	" 365	"		2 00
Abner Perrin.....	" 367	"		7 00
Gordon.....	" 369	"		3 10
R. H. G. Gaines.....	" 370	"		2 70
Leander McFarland.....	" 373	"		2 00
Gen. James Conner	" 374	"		4 30
J. E. Johnston	" 377	"		3 50
Mecklenberg ...	" 382	"		15 00
Camp Miller.....	" 385	"		70
Jeff Davis.....	" 386	"		3 00
Leonidas J. Merritt	" 387	"		2 00
Hampton	" 389	"		10 10
Robinson Springs.....	" 396	"		3 20
Cap. Perot.....	" 397	"		2 00
Walter L. Keirn	" 398	"		3 80
Lowden Butler.....	" 409	"		5 10
J. B. Kershaw.....	" 413	"		3 70
Secession	" 416	"		2 00
Red Springs.....	" 417	M. F.		2 00
" "	" 417	P. C.		2 10
Horry	" 418	M. F.		2 00
"	" 418	P. C.		4 00
Chattooga Veterans.....	" 422	"		2 35
Bryan Grimes.....	" 424	"	ad {	1 50
" "	" 424	"		1 30
Lamar.....	" 425	"		3 60
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 427	"		2 30

Tom Coleman.....	Camp No. 429	P. C.	\$ 5 50
D. Wyatt Aiken	" 432	"	4 50
George W. Cox.....	" 433	"	50
Frank Cheatham	" 434	"	1 00
Conf'd. Sur. Assn.....	" 435	"	16 60
Norfleet	" 436	"	11 20
Dean.....	" 437	"	3 10
Col. S. B. Gibbons	" 438	"	16 00
Carnot Posey.....	" 441	"	4 60
Jos. E. Johnston.....	" 442	"	1 00
William Barksdale.....	" 445	"	4 80
Hampshire.....	" 446	"	2 30
Hampton	" 450	"	1 05
Harry T. Hays	" 451	"	2 40
Manning Austin	" 454	"	4 40
Sterling Price	" 456	"	3 00
Lloyd Tilghman	" 463	"	1 00
John Bowie Strange	" 464	"	10 00
Randolph County.....	" 465	"	4 30
Jno. C. Brown.....	" 468	"	3 70
Stonewall Jackson	" 469	"	10 00
"	" "	ad {	30
H. A. Clinch.....	" 470	"	2 60
Harry Benbow	" 471	"	11 00
Chickamauga.....	" 473	"	5 60
Cobb-Deloney	" 478	"	4 50
Winnie Davis	" 479	"	1 60
Gen'l Adam R. Johnson	" 481	"	2 00
Camp Key	" 483	"	3 50
Bibb County	" 484	"	10 00
R. E. Lee	" 485	"	4 10
Camp Ruffin.....	" 486	"	5 00
Col. L. C. Campbell.....	" 488	"	3 30
William W. Wadsworth.....	" 491	"	6 40
William Henry Trousdale	" 495	"	15 50
Calhoun	" 497	"	5 70
Alexander Young.....	" 500	"	4 20
Caddo Mills.....	" 502	"	2 30
Rector.	" 504	"	2 00
Archibald Gracie.....	" 508	"	13 00
Polignac.....	" 509	"	3 00
J. Ed. Murray.....	" 510	"	5 50
Page Puller.....	" 512	"	7 60
Junius Daniel	" 515	"	4 80
Featherston	" 517	"	4 10
Ridgley Brown....	" 518	"	6 00
The Grand Camp Confederate De- partment of Virginia	" 521	"	6 30
Jasper County.....	" 522	"	11 00

The Mountain Remnants of Confederate Veterans.....	Camp No. 526	P. C.	\$ 4 00
Jim Pearce.....	" 527	"	2 00
Hopkins Co. Ex-Confederate Relief Association.....	" 528	"	2 00
McIntosh.....	" 531	"	2 00
Col. E. B. Holloway.....	" 533	"	3 80
".....	" 533	" ad {	2 20
Camp Rion.....	" 534	"	2 60
Elbert Bland.....	" 536	"	4 80
Pat Cleburne.....	" 537	"	4 00
Camp Cobb.....	" 538	"	3 60
".....	" "	" ad {	40
Pearl River.....	" 540	"	2 40
Mooreville.....	" 541	"	1 40
Martin H. Cofer.....	" 543	"	50
Drury J. Brown.....	" 544	"	2 00
Gen'l T. M. Scott.....	" 545	"	7 00
Sterling Price.....	" 547	"	5 60
Claiborne.....	" 548	"	1 40
".....	" "	" ad {	30
Henry Gray.....	" 551	"	1 90
Gen'l Jno. S. Marmaduke.....	" 554	"	15 00
Tom Douglas.....	" 555	"	12 40
Tom Moore.....	" 556	"	2 70
Henry E. McCulloch.....	" 557	"	6 60
J. Ed. Rankin.....	" 558	"	6 40
Jack McClure.....	" 559	"	2 90
Gen'l Jno. W. Whitfield.....	" 560	"	5 00
Ben McCullough.....	" 563	"	3 60
John Pelham.....	" "	"	4 40
".....	" 565	" ad {	50
Jos. E. Johnston.....	" 566	"	4 50
Bridgeport.....	" 568	"	2 00
Bastrop.....	" 569	"	4 30
Geo. E. Pickett.....	" 570	"	6 90
".....	" "	" ad {	20
West Point Veterans.....	" 571	"	2 40
James C. Monroe.....	" 574	"	3 70
Walton.....	" 575	"	9 80
Douglas Cooper.....	" 576	"	3 20
R. M. Hinson.....	" 578	"	7 30
W. N. Pendleton.....	" 579	"	2 80
".....	" "	" ad {	50
Gen'l Frank Gardner.....	" 580	"	4 80
Joe Wheeler.....	" 581	"	1 70
Jake Standifer.....	" 582	"	1 40
John R. Baylor.....	" 585	"	2 10
John B. Gregg.....	" 587	"	6 00

Camp Hood	Camp No. 589	P. C.	ad	\$ 2 20
"	"	"	"	2 00
Velasco	" 592	"	"	40
Capt. I. G. Killough	" 593	"	"	1 60
Lafayette McLaws	" 596	"	"	7 60
Richard Coke	" 600	"	"	2 00
John M. Simonton	" 602	"	"	2 70
Austin County	" 606	"	"	2 30
Vermillion	" 607	"	ad	2 80
"	"	"	"	4 00
P. C. Woods	" 609	"	"	9 10
Rockport	" 610	"	"	1 60
R. S. Gould	" 611	"	"	10 00
Jones County, Texas	" 612	"	"	2 30
John Benson	" 613	"	"	5 20
Camp Lane	" 614	"	"	4 40
Marmaduke	" 615	"	"	8 30
John S. Ford	" 616	"	"	2 60
H. H. Carlton	" 617	"	ad	5 10
"	"	"	"	1 00
Fort Mason	" 618	"	"	2 50
Scott Anderson	" 619	"	"	3 00
Camp Raguet	" 620	"	"	6 00
W. P. Lane	" 621	"	"	4 50
N. B. Forrest	" 623	"	"	2 10
San Felipe	" 624	"	"	2 10
Winnie Davis	" 625	"	"	2 80
E. B. Pickett	" 626	"	"	2 00
Jenkins	" 627	"	"	2 40
G. T. Beauregard	" 628	"	"	2 00
John Pelham	" 629	"	"	4 60
Joe O. Shelby	" 630	"	ad	2 10
"	"	"	"	1 90
Montgomery	" 631	"	"	3 48
Fred Ashford	" 632	"	"	6 10
Haskell County	" 633	"	"	2 40
Alcibiade Deblanc	" 634	"	ad	1 80
"	"	"	"	1 60
Sweet Springs	" 635	"	"	1 60
Thomas G. Lowry	" 636	"	"	3 00
Gen'l Santos Brunavides	" 637	"	"	1 70
Jno. G. Fletcher	" 638	"	"	35
Walter P. Lane	" 639	"	"	3 00
D. C. Walker	" 640	"	ad	5 50
"	"	"	"	4 50
Camp Marion	" 641	"	"	10 00
Sumter	" 642	"	"	6 50
Bandera	" 643	"	"	4 70
A. S. Johnston	" 644	"	"	3 00

Dock Belk	Camp No. 645	P. C.	\$ 6 70
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 647	"	1 40
Lexington	" 648	"	4 80
Henry McCulloch	" 649	"	2 00
Mexico	" 650	"	10 40
Gould	" 652	"	2 40
Hardee	" 653	"	2 20
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 654	"	2 00
Jas. R. Herbert	" 657	"	11 00
John S. Bowen	" 659	"	4 00
"	" "	" ad {	10
John B. Clark	" 660	"	5 90
"	" "	" ad {	2 50
Manor	" 664	"	4 60
Clarke L. Owen	" 666	"	3 10
Camp Texas	" 667	"	2 80
Lexington	" 668	"	9 00
Peyton N. Hale	" 669	"	5 60
Jones M. Withers	" 675	"	6 70
"	" "	" ad {	2 70
Robert Ruffner	" 676	"	5 00
Denson	" 677	"	7 70
"	" "	" ad {	6 40
Norval Spangler	" 678	"	5 80
"	" "	" ad {	3 50
Bledsoe	" 679	"	7 00
Shanandoah	" 680	"	7 30
Zebulon Vance	" 681	"	6 20
"	" "	" ad {	4 40
W. H. Ratcliffe	" 682	"	1 30
"	" "	" ad {	1 00
William F. Corbin	" 683	"	50
Maj. John L. Mirick	" 684	"	4 70
Marmaduke	" 685	"	4 20
Bob Jordan	" 686	"	2 60
"	" "	" ad {	2 50
C. H. Howard	" 688	"	4 20
"	" 688	" ad {	3 60
Monroe County	" 689	"	6 00
Freeman	" 690	"	4 50
Pleasant Hill	" 691	"	1 80
Jo. Wheeler	" 692	M. F.	2 00
"	" 692	P. C.	3 30
Hart	" 697	"	3 00
Camp Rains	" 698	"	8 20
Kerrville	" 699	"	7 60
North	" 701	M. F.	2 00
"	" 701	P. C.	2 20
Micah Jenkins	" 702	M. F.	2 00

Micah Jenkins..	Camp No. 702	P. C.	\$ 13 00
G. R. Christian	" 703	"	4 80
Richard Kirkland.	" 704	"	16 90
Samuel Fulkerson	" 705	"	15 30
Camp Crittenden	" 707	"	4 20
William E. Jones	" 709	"	4 90
John Percival.	" 711	"	2 20
Crow	" 712	"	3 20
Geo. B. Harper	" 714	"	3 30
Windsor Guards.	" 715	"	2 50
J. E. B. Stuart.	" 716	" ad	2 00
"	" 716	"	50
J. J. Searcy	" 717	"	6 80
J. C. Wood.	" 719	M. F.	2 00
General J. A. Walker.	" 721	M. F.	2 00
"	" 721	P. C.	4 00
Joe Johnston.	" 722	"	2 00
William S. Grymes.	" 724	"	5 90
W. B. Tate.	" 725	M. F.	2 00
"	" 725	P. C.	4 10
Brown-Harman	" 726	M. F.	2 00
"	" 726	P. C.	14 00
Capt. Silas R. Crispin.	" 727	"	3 00
Capt. Thomas McCarty	" 729	"	2 90
"	" 729	"	5 70
George Doles	" 730	M. F.	2 00
"	" 730	P. C.	2 20
St. Louis	" 731	M. F.	2 00
"	" 731	P. C. ad	10 10
"	" 731	"	3 50
C. Irvine Walker	" 732	M. F.	2 00
"	" 732	P. C.	5 00
John N. Edwards.	" 733	"	6 00
Col. David Shanks	" 734	M. F.	2 00
"	" 734	P. C.	2 60
M. M. Parsons	" 735	M. F.	2 00
"	" 735	P. C. ad	6 20
"	" 735	"	2 00
Forsyth	" 736	M. F.	2 00
General D. M. Frost	" 737	P. C.	2 00
"	" 737	"	2 30
"	" 737	M. F. ad	2 00
Hanging Rock	" 738	P. C.	1 00
Colonel Pembroke S. Senteny.	" 739	M. F.	2 00
"	" 739	P. C.	2 30
Jim Tillman.	" 741	M. F.	2 00
"	" 741	P. C.	4 30
"	" 741	" ad	1 00
Colonel Early A. Stein.	" 742	M. F.	2 00
"	" 742	P. C.	2 90

Kershaw	Camp No. 743	M. F.	\$ 2 00
"	" 743	P. C.	2 50
J. G. Shockley	" 744	M. F.	2 00
"	" 744	P. C.	2 30
Colonel E. T. Wingo	" 745	"	3 00
Franklin Buchanan	" 747	M. F.	2 00
"	" 747	P. C.	10 20
Warthen	" 748	M. F.	2 00
"	" 748	P. C.	3 00
John McEnery	" 749	M. F.	2 00
"	" 749	P. C.	2 50
Lane-Diggs	" 750	M. F.	2 00
"	" 750	P. C.	3 10
"	" 750	" ad	50
Colonel J. R. Woodside	" 751	M. F.	2 00
"	" 751	P. C.	5 50
Lafayette County	" 752	M. F.	2 00
"	" 752	P. C.	10 00
Stephen D. Lee	" 753	M. F.	2 00
"	" 753	P. C.	1 40
Emmett McDonald	" 754	M. F.	2 00
"	" 754	P. C.	2 30
Jim Hagood	" 755	M. F.	2 00
"	" 755	P. C.	2 30
The Confd. Vets. Assn. of Savan- nah, Ga.	" 756	M. F.	2 00
The Confd. Vets. Assn. of Savan- nah, Ga.	" 756	P. C.	22 70
Presley	" 757	M. F.	2 00
"	" 757	P. C.	14 50
Stonewall	" 758	M. F.	2 00
"	" 758	P. C.	6 20
R. T. Davis	" 759	M. F.	2 00
"	" 759	P. C.	5 20
"	" 759	" ad	30
Captain Ed. Ward	" 760	M. F.	2 00
"	" 760	P. C.	2 20
Ben Holmes	" 761	M. F.	2 00
"	" 761	P. C.	2 00
General N. B. Forrest	" 762	M. F.	2 20
Marietta	" 763	M. F.	2 00
"	" 763	P. C.	6 80
Mitchell	" 764	M. F.	2 00
McHenry	" 765	M. F.	2 00
"	" 765	P. C.	3 50
Henegan	" 766	M. F.	2 00
"	" 766	P. C.	3 20
A. Burnet Rhett	" 767	M. F.	2 00
"	" 767	P. C.	3 40

Arthur Manigault	Camp No. 768	M. F.	\$ 2 00
"	" 768	P. C.	3 60
Fletcher Smith	" 769	M. F.	2 00
"	" 769	P. C.	2 60
The Confd. Vet. Assn. of California.	" 770	M. F.	2 00
" " "	" 770	P. C.	11 00
Robt. E. Lee	" 771	M. F.	2 00
"	" 771	P. C.	2 00
Stonewall Jackson	" 772	M. F.	2 00
"	" 772	P. C.	2 50
George H. Steuart	" 775	M. F.	2 00
"	" 775	P. C.	2 30
Pat. Cleburne	" 776	M. F.	2 00
"	" 776	P. C.	2 20
Major Kyle Blevins	" 777	M. F.	2 00
Hugh McCollum	" 778	M. F.	2 00
"	" 778	P. C.	2 90
Colonel Sol. G. Kitchen	" 779	M. F.	2 00
" "	" 779	P. C.	2 60
Stonewall Jackson	" 780	M. F.	2 00
"	" 780	P. C.	2 00
"	" 780	" ad	1 60
Walkup	" 781	M. F.	2 00
"	" 781	P. C.	6 70
Anderson	" 782	M. F.	2 00
"	" 782	P. C.	2 60
Hart	" 783	M. F.	2 00
"	" 783	P. C.	3 30
Major Jno. Jenkins	" 784	M. F.	2 00
" "	" 784	P. C.	1 10
Darlington	" 785	M. F.	2 00
"	" 785	P. C.	17 90
Springfield	" 786	M. F.	2 00
"	" 786	P. C.	1 50
General Jas. H. McBride	" 787	M. F.	2 00
S. S. Harris	" 790	M. F.	2 00
"	" 790	P. C.	2 40
Thomas Ruffin	" 794	M. F.	2 00
"	" 794	P. C.	3 30
"	" 794	" ad	1 20
Guilford County	" 795	M. F.	2 00
"	" 795	P. C.	5 50
Surrey County	" 797	M. F.	2 00
"	" 797	P. C.	2 30
William Richardson	" 804	M. F.	2 00
"	" 804	P. C.	7 10
"	" 804	" ad	1 80
Jackson	" 806	M. F.	2 00
Cundiff	" 807	M. F.	2 00

Cundiff.....	Camp No. 807	P. C.	\$ 2 00
Buchel	" 808	M. F.	2 00
"	" 808	P. C.	20
Jake Carpenter.....	" 810	M. F.	2 00
Colonel Jo. Kelly.....	" 811	M. F.	2 00
Healy Claybrook	" 812	M. F.	2 00
"	" 812	P. C.	3 20
Lamar Gibson	" 814	M. F.	2 00
Telfair.....	" 815	M. F.	2 00
"	" 815	P. C.	1 50
S. M. Manning.....	" 816	M. F.	2 00
"	" 816	P. C.	5 00
Dick Taylor	" 817	M. F.	2 00
"	" 817	P. C.	2 40
Robert F. Webb	" 818	M. F.	2 00
"	" 818	P. C.	24 90
South Georgia Confd. Veterans...	" 819	M. F.	2 00
" " "	" 819	P. C.	6 00
Bartow	" 820	M. F.	} 2 00
"	" 820	P. C.	
"	" 820	"	
General Paul J. Semmes.....	" 823	M. F.	ad { 2 00
"	" 823	P. C.	2 50
McNeal.....	" 825	M. F.	2 00
"	" 825	P. C.	2 50
Jefferson	" 826	M. F.	2 00
"	" 826	P. C.	2 20
Johnson Hagood	" 827	M. F.	2 00
"	" 827	P. C.	2 50
J. H. Berry.....	" 828	M. F.	2 00
"	" 828	P. C.	1 50
Richmond County.....	" 830	M. F.	2 00
"	" 830	P. C.	4 90
Up Hayes.....	" 831	M. F.	2 00
"	" 831	P. C.	2 20
Fayette.....	" 832	M. F.	2 00
"	" 832	P. C.	2 20
Walter R. Moore.....	" 833	M. F.	2 00
"	" 833	P. C.	2 30
Edwin W. Bellingers	" 834	M. F.	2 00
"	" 834	P. C.	2 30
Flournoy	" 836	M. F.	2 00
"	" 836	P. C.	1 40
A. P. Hill.....	" 837	M. F.	2 00
"	" 837	P. C.	24 70
Jackson	" 838	M. F.	2 00
"	" 838	P. C.	9 70
Harllee.....	" 840	M. F.	2 00

Samuel Corley.....	Camp No. 841	M. F.	\$2 00
" ".....	" 841	P. C.	2 90
" ".....	" 841	" ad	1 80
Wick McCreary.....	" 842	M. F.	2 00
Jeff Davis.....	" 843	"	2 00
" ".....	" 843	P. C.	2 10
Jno. Shelby.....	" 844	M. F.	2 00
Jno. C. Lamb.....	" 845	"	2 00
" ".....	" 845	P. C.	2 10
Anson.....	" 846	M. F.	2 00
" ".....	" 846	P. C.	6 00
Fons Rogers.....	" 847	M. F.	2 00
" ".....	" 847	P. C.	2 10
Pink Welch.....	" 848	M. F.	2 00
" ".....	" 848	P. C.	2 50
Drysdale.....	" 849	M. F.	2 00
" ".....	" 839	P. C.	2 00
Jack McCurtin.....	" 850	M. F.	2 00
" ".....	" 850	P. C.	1 50
Ben McCullough.....	" 851	M. F.	2 60
" ".....	" 851	P. C.	2 60

Total amount received..... \$2995 22

E. & O. E. Any amounts omitted will appear in next Report.

EXPENDITURES.

(WITH ITEMIZED AND RECEIPTED BILLS ATTACHED.)

1895.

May	27	Paid Miss A. C. Childress on account services Chief Clerk and Stenographer.....	\$ 25 00
"	27	" Miss Mary L. Childress as assistant and for office work, etc ..	10 00
"	28	" Postage Stamps.....	20 00
"	29	" Miss Abby S. Behan, on account as Assistant, addressing envelopes, etc ..	15 00
"	31	" Ice for May.....	1 50
"	31	" Porter for May.....	5 00
June	1	" Miss A. C. Childress, on account services, Chief Clerk and Stenographer.....	30 00
"	3	" Miss Maud Babin, services as Steno- grapher.....	10 00
"	3	" A. W. Hyatt, Limited, on account Station- ery bill.....	37 65
"	3	" Postage Stamps.....	20 00

1895.

June	3	Paid Hyppolyte Bastile, for services with Mineograph, etc.....	\$ 10 00
"	6	" H. H. Hansell, paper for Mineograph, etc	4 00
"	6	" H. H. Hodgson, paper for typewriter, ribbon, etc.....	2 95
"	6	" Rockwell, Rupel & Co., Carbon paper..	3 00
"	6	" Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing....	200 00
"	6	" B. Fellman, ribbon for commissions, etc..	4 50
"	6	" Julius Weis, rent office three months....	45 00
"	10	" For repairs to typewriter.....	3 50
"	10	" Postage Stamps.....	35 00
"	12	" Hyppolyte Bastile, services with Mimeograph, etc.....	2 50
"	12	" Western Union Telegraph Company, sundry telegrams.....	8 45
"	20	" Postage stamps.....	20 00
"	30	" Porter for June.....	5 00
"	30	" Ice for June ..	1 50
"	30	" Miss A. C. Childress, on account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....	30 00
July	2	" Postage stamps.....	20 00
"	15	" Carpenter fixing desks, etc.....	2 50
"	27	" Postage stamps.....	20 00
"	31	" Ice for July.....	1 50
"	31	" Porter for July.....	5 00
Aug.	13	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	19	" Julius Weis, rent office three months...	45 00
"	31	" Ice for August.....	1 50
"	31	" Porter for August.....	5 00
Sept.	10	" Postage stamps	15 00
"	26	" Postage stamps.....	10 00
"	30	" Ice for September	1 50
"	30	" Porter for September.....	5 00
Oct.	16	" Postage stamps.....	7 00
"	18	" Sprinkler, duster, brooms, etc.....	2 50
"	23	" Postage stamps.....	40 00
"	28	" Postage stamps..	30 00
"	28	" Carpenter fixing locks, desks, etc.....	3 50
"	30	" Miss A. C. Childress on account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....	15 00
"	30	" Postage stamps.....	10 00
"	30	" Porter for October	5 00
"	30	" Ice for October.....	1 50
Nov.	1	" Fixing typewriter, repairs, etc.....	4 00
"	5	" Postage stamps.....	35 00
"	6	" Postage stamps.....	20 00
"	7	" For two locks, and fixing three doors ...	3 50
"	13	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	28	" 10 barrels coal.....	6 00
"	30	" Ice for November.....	1 50
"	30	" Porter for November.....	5 00

1895.

Dec.	3	Paid Postage stamps.....	\$ 12 00
"	8	" Porter for extra work arranging office..	2 50
"	8	" Postage stamps.....	2 50
"	10	" For brooms, dusters, matches, etc	2 50
"	17	" Postage stamps.....	25 00
"	19	" Making letter box, Yale locks, etc....	5 00
"	20	" Postage stamps.....	5 00
"	24	" Postage stamps.....	12 00
"	26	" Ribbon for commissions sundry times....	10 00
"	31	" Ice for December.....	1 50
"	31	" Porter for December.....	5 00

1896.

Jan.	7	Paid postage stamps	20 00
"	15	" Miss Loulou Castell, assisting addressing envelopes, etc	5 00
"	29	" Postage stamps	16 00
"	31	" Ice for January.....	1 50
"	31	" Porter for January.....	5 00
Feb.	1	" Hyppolyte Bastile, services with mimeograph	12 50
"	1	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	4	" Lamps, oil, etc	3 30
"	5	" Postage stamps... ..	15 00
"	8	" Postage stamps.. ..	10 00
"	10	" Miss Loulou Castell, assisting addressing envelopes, etc	5 00
"	11	" Postage stamps	5 00
"	26	" Postage stamps	10 00
"	29	" Ice for February	1 50
"	29	" Porter for February]	5 00
"	29	" Postage stamps.....	7 50
March	3	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	20	" Postage stamps.....	5 00
"	25	" A. W. Hyatt Co., Limited, on account stationery	25 00
"	25	" John P. Hopkins, on account printing....	25 00
"	26	" L Alvarez, postage stamps.....	50 00
"	27	" Miss A. C. Childress, on account of services chief clerk and stenographer.	15 00
"	27	" Julius Weis, five months' rent.....	75 00
"	31	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	31	" Ice for March	1 50
"	31	" Porter for March	5 00
"	31	" Lunch for office ladies for March.....	6 40
April	1	" A. W. Hyatt Co., Limited, on account stationery	50 00
"	1	" John P. Hopkins, on account of printing..	50 00
"	2	" F. F. Hansell & Bro. mimeograph supplies	3 40
"	6	" Postage stamps.....	15 00

1896.

April	11	Paid	John P. Hopkins, on account of printing.	\$ 50 00
"	11	"	A. W. Hyatt Co. Limited, on account stationery	25 00
"	15	"	John P. Hopkins, on account of printing.	50 00
"	15	"	Postage stamps	40 00
"	15	"	A. W. Hyatt Co. Limited, on account stationery	25 00
"	15	"	Julius Weis, two months' rent of office...	30 00
"	16	"	Sundry telegrams.....	3 40
"	18	"	Postage stamps....	20 00
"	18	"	Miss S. H. Priestley, on account addressing envelopes, mailing, etc.....	10 00
"	25	"	Miss A. C. Childress, on account services as chief clerk and stenographer	10 00
"	24	"	Postage stamps.....	20 00
"	25	"	John P. Hopkins, on account printing....	50 00
"	25	"	Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	25	"	A. W. Hyatt Co. Limited, on account stationery ..	25 00
"	26	"	L. Alvarez, on account addressing envelopes, mailing, etc.....	15 00
"	28	"	John P. Hopkins, on account printing....	50 00
"	28	"	Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	29	"	John P. Hopkins, on account printing....	50 00
"	29	"	Postage stamps	15 00
"	29	"	Hyppolyte Bastile, services mimeograph, etc.....	20 00
"	30	"	Ice for April	1 50
"	30	"	Porter for April	5 00
"	31	"	Lulch for office ladies for April.....	7 00
May	1	"	Hyppolyte Bastile, services with mimeograph, etc.....	15 00
"	2	"	Hyppolyte Bastile, service with mimeograph, etc.....	20 00
"	3	"	Postage stamps.....	30 00
"	5	"	A. W. Hyatt Co. Limited, on account stationery	25 00
"	5	"	John P. Hopkins, on account printing....	25 00
"	5	"	Julius Weis, two months' rent of office ...	30 00
"	5	"	Postage stamps.....	25 00
"	6	"	Hyppolyte Bastile, services with mimeograph, etc.....	15 00
"	9	"	Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	10	"	Miss S. H. Priestley, on account addressing envelopes, mailing, etc.....	10 00
"	12	"	Postage stamps	15 00
"	15	"	John P. Hopkins, account printing.....	25 00
"	15	"	Postage stamps	15 00

1896.

May	16	Paid L. Alvarez, on account addressing envelopes, mailing, etc	\$ 15 00
"	18	" Postage stamps	10 00
"	20	" Sundry telegrams	3 50
"	28	" Horace Vallas, use typewriter	5 00
"	29	" Postage stamps	20 00
"	29	" John P. Hopkins, account printing	25 00
"	29	" Miss Bettie Buck, on account assisting mailing, etc	5 00
"	30	" Miss Loulou Castell, services assisting addressing envelopes, etc	5 00
"	31	" Porter for May	5 00
"	31	" Ice for May	1 50
"	31	" Postage stamps	10 00
"	31	" Lunch for office ladies for May	9 30
June	1	Paid Postage stamps	5 00
"	2	" Hyppolyte Bastile, for services with mimeograph, etc	10 00
"	3	" Postage stamps	50 00
"	6	" Hyppolyte Bastile, for services with mimeograph, etc	10 00
"	6	" Miss Bettie Buck, on account assisting mailing, etc	5 00
"	6	" Postage stamps	10 00
"	13	" L. Alvarez for postage stamps	50 00
"	13	" L. Alvarez for postage stamps	25 00
"	12	" Miss A. C. Childress on account services as chief clerk and stenographer	25 00
"	17	" Postage stamps	35 00
"	20	" Postage stamps	25 00
"	25	" Miss A. C. Childress on account services as chief clerk and stenographer	10 00
"	27	" Miss A. C. Childress on account services as chief clerk and stenographer	5 00
"	27	" Miss Loulou Castell assisting addressing envelopes, etc	5 00
"	27	" Western Union Tel. Co. sundry telegrams	22 25
"	27	" Fare to Richmond and return adjutant-general and chief clerk	41 00
"	27	" For sleeper to Richmond for two, and extra packages, books and papers	8 00
"	27	" For meals for two, to and from Richmond	3 50
"	27	" Hack hire to and from depot, and extra help with papers and baggage	252
"	30	" Ice for June	1 50
"	30	" Lunch for office ladies for June	11 20
"	30	" Porter for June	5 00

1896.

July	2	Paid Express matter to and from Richmond, books, etc., and portorage.....	\$ 11 70
..	2	.. For sundry telegrams en route, and at Reunion	16 00
..	3	.. For sleeper for two, Richmond to New Orleans, extra for books, papers, etc....	10 00
..	3	.. For various messages at office and Reunion, and extra help....	11 00
..	3	.. Hack hire four days for headquarters	20 00
..	3	.. Boys for staying at office, and attention to it four days.....	8 50
..	3	.. Hotel porter for services at headquarters fixing packages, etc. etc	2 90
..	3	.. Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, for adjutant-general and chief clerk	50 25
..	4	.. Hack expenses Atlanta, missed connection on return from Richmond.....	5 50
Amount expended.....			\$2910 60
Balance on hand..			84 65

[OFFICIAL.]

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.



GENERAL E. KIRBY SMITH FUND.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 6.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 12th, 1893, }
 To all Camps of the U. C. V.'s and all Confederate Veterans. }

Comrades:—The General Commanding, at the solicitation of many comrades and friends, and through his own appreciation of the urgency of the case, deems it proper to place before the camps of our “benevolent brotherhood” the condition in which the family of our late comrade, the lamented General E. Kirby Smith, the last of the full generals of the Confederacy, is left by his death.

Rich as he was in honor and fame, in greatness and virtue; he was very poor in this world's goods.

He had purchased a little home at Sewanee, Tenn., which he had the misfortune to lose by fire about a year since, the rebuilding and furnishing of which, with only partial insurance, left an indebtedness upon it of about twelve hundred dollars.

While he has bequeathed to his countrymen and to posterity a name pure and unsullied and wreathed with glory; as is well known, no pension can be secured from the Government for the family of this distinguished American soldier, and no help obtained for them, only through the gratuity of our comrades and friends.

No appeal has been made for aid by this large and helpless family; but it has been suggested to the General Commanding that many veterans would like to contribute if the opportunity offered and some one would move in the matter; any amount however small will be gratefully accepted, no one person to give more than one dollar.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

GEO. MOORMAN,

General Commanding.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 14th, 1893.

Major General W. H. Jackson,

Commanding Tennessee Division U. C. V.'s, Nashville, Tenn..

My Dear General:—I enclose you herein collections made by these Headquarters for the benefit of the family of the late General E. Kirby Smith. I send you the full amounts contributed, having paid the Exchange myself. If other amounts are sent in, I will forward

same to you at once. Find checks enclosed amounting to \$433.75. Following are the names of the contributors:

Washington Artillery Camp No. 15, New Orleans, La.....	\$100 00
Magruder Camp No. 105, Galveston, Texas.....	54 50
Washington City Confd. Camp No. 171, Washington, D. C..	50 00
The Woman's Auxiliary Confederate Aid Society, or Woman's Southern Relief, Washington, D. C.....	25 00
Ben Humphrey's Camp No. 19, Crystal Springs, Miss.....	10 00
Beauvoir Camp No. 120, Mississippi City, Miss.....	5 50
Winchester Hall Camp No. 178, Berwick, La... ..	5 25
W. J. Hardee Camp No. 39, Birmingham, Ala.....	2 50
Roy S. Cluke Camp No. 201, Mt. Sterling, Ky.....	1 00
Army of N. Va. Camp No. 1, New Orleans, La.....	51 00
Major Victor Maurin Camp No. 38, Donaldsonville, La., through Army of N. Va. Camp No. 1	25 00
Ben. T. DuVal Camp No. 146, Ft. Smith, Ark.....	25 00
Franklin K. Beck Camp No. 224, Camden, Ala	10 00
Winnie Davis Camp No. 108, Waxahachie, Texas.....	10 00
Col. B. Timmons Camp No. 61, LaGrange, Texas.....	10 00
Mildred Lee Camp No. 90, Sherman, Texas.....	8 00
John B. Hood Camp No. 233, Augusta, Ky.....	5 00
Geo. E. Pickett Camp No. 204, Richmond, Va.....	5 00
Sul Ross Camp No. 129, Denton, Texas.....	3 00
Army of Tennessee Camp No. 2, New Orleans, La.....	28 00
Total.....	\$433 75

As ever your friend and comrade,

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 17th, 1893.

General Geo. Moorman,

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

My Dear Moorman—I have received the aggregate amounts of four hundred and thirty-three 75-100 dollars, contributed by the different camps named in your letter of 14th inst. to me, for the benefit of the family of our deceased Comrade, Lieutenant-General E. Kirby Smith, which amounts have been turned over by me as received from you to Col. Thos. Claiborne, Nashville, Tenn., the Treasurer of said fund.

I thank you kindly for your efforts in behalf of Mrs. E. Kirby Smith and family.

Sincerely your friend and Comrade,

W. H. JACKSON,

Major-General Commanding Tenn. Div. U. C. V's.

MRS. KIRBY SMITH RETURNS THANKS.

SEWANEE, TENN., October 18th, 1893.

General Geo. Moorman,

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

My Dear General—Your check was forwarded to me by Col. Claiborne last night. All this great kindness I accept from our Veteran friends as offerings of love and respect to the memory of my dear husband. I do appreciate, with heartfelt gratitude, the substantial aid rendered me by his old comrades and friends, without which for years I would have been financially embarrassed.

With kind regards and thanks through you to all friends, believe me

Very sincerely,

CASSIE S. KIRBY SMITH.

THANKS TO RICHMOND.

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans, }
 Richmond, Va., July 2, 1896. }

General Orders No. 178:

Now that the great reunion of 1896 has ended, with its pathetic incidents, and the sacred memories which will always cluster around the historic capital of the Confederacy, the General Commanding fearing that he has not expressed his heartfelt thanks in proportion to the boundless wealth of hospitality so generously and lavishly dispensed during the reception and entertainment of the old battle scarred Veterans of the "Lost Cause," whom he has the high honor to command, and which was showered so profusely upon them as well as himself, feels the great obligation pressing upon him with such force that he desires again to announce his thanks and expression of satisfaction for everything which was done for the United Confederate Veterans and himself, by the golden-hearted and glorious people of the dear old city of Richmond.

II. The General Commanding desires the good people of Richmond to know that he fully understands the magnitude of the work they undertook, and wants them to know that they have performed their part well, and that they have greeted and cared for the old Confederate soldiers in a manner which has touched the hearts of the old heroes, and left tender and sacred recollections of their visit to the old-worn capital city.

III. He also desires to express his grateful thanks to that gallant soldier, splendid citizen and noble Virginian, General Peyton Wise, Chairman of the Reunion Committee, to his Secretary, Colonel Thomas Ellett, and to each and every member of the Reunion Committee, and to Major-General Thomas A. Brander, Commanding the Virginia Division, for to their ability and labor is due the credit for the success of the reunion.

IV. There is also another feature which has not only elicited his highest admiration, but touched deeply the hearts of every visitor to this grand old city, and that is the unparalleled efficiency and completeness of the Commissary Department, managed by Captain D. A. Brown, Quartermaster of R. E. Lee Camp No. 181, U. C. V's. When it is known that this valuable officer during the four days has dispensed to the Veterans gratuitously 90,000 meals, and sheltered free of charge 12,000 weary old soldiers, the almost limitless hospitality of the people of Richmond can be faintly estimated, and is evidence to the world of the undying love and affection in which the survivors of the great struggle of 1861-'65 are held by the people of the South.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(OFFICIAL.)

[NOTE—The magnificent oration by Lieutenant General S. D. Lee is given here; although it was not a part of the reunion proceedings, as it was delivered after all the United Confederate Veteran business was finished, and the convention had adjourned and the reunion ended.

But it is inserted here in honor of the distinguished orator, and the subject of his oration which is so dear to every Southern heart; and as the oration is one of the grandest and most memorable ever delivered upon the life and character of Jefferson Davis, it should be in the archives of every camp, and will become a cherished household treasure in every home in the South.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL.]

GENERAL LEE'S ORATION.

A NOBLE TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS. A MAN OF CHARACTER DEVOTED TO PRINCIPLE, A COURTEOUS GENTLEMAN. HE LOVED THE UNION AND ONLY WENT OUT WHEN HIS STATE SECEDED.

Following is the full text of the oration of Lieutenant-General Stephen D. Lee, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Jefferson Davis monument.

We are here to-day to honor the memory of Jefferson Davis; to lay the corner-stone of a monument to one who needs no monument in our generation beyond that in the hearts of his countrymen. But we think it due to erect one that posterity may know the reverence felt for the great leader of a cause that failed.

It is fitting that he should rest here in Virginia—that greatest of all States, the battle-scarred producer of warriors and statesmen; fitting that he should rest among her immortals. But for her generosity in ceding her vast territory to the union, Kentucky would have still been hers, and he would have been born her son. Many presidents, statesmen, soldiers, lie in Virginia soil—from Washington to the present time—none greater than Davis, but more fortunate.

Let us glance backward. Thirty-one years ago, on the soil of this very commonwealth, the man to whom we erect this monument lay manacled in a casemate of a strongly-garrisoned fortress, charged with the most atrocious crime known to man—treason and murder. He had been the unanimously chosen leader of a true people, who, actuated by a pure and lofty patriotism, after exhausting every effort at compromise, made an attempt to establish a new nation; and after a bitter struggle of four years, after nearly four million soldiers had met in the shock of battle, and over two thousand battlefields had blazed with glorious deeds, went down in darkness and blood.

Success is the measure of merit applied alike to every man, to every cause, and even in our moral judgments we sentence the unfortunate. Men do not idly erect monuments to lost causes. Fame has no trumpet for failure. The world hears not the voice of the vanquished. Yet history might teach us strange things of men who fail and causes that are lost. Genius did not keep Hannibal or Napoleon from defeat; heroism went with Joan of Arc to the stake, and Emmet to the scaffold. The eloquence of Demosthenes did not save Greece, or Cato's virtue Rome. The courage of Kosciusko availed naught for Poland, and Hungary went down for all the patriotism of Kossuth. Sometimes defeat gives a tragic pathos which lifts the commonplace into the immortal, and tenderly preserves the memory of the vanquished long after the victor has been forgotten.

Since the death of Napoleon there has been no career which illustrates so dramatically the vicissitudes of fortune as that of Jefferson Davis. Born amid the rugged surroundings of a frontier State, he lived to win the triple glory of the soldier, the orator and the statesman. He became the ruler of seven millions of people. His government was overwhelmed, his fortune swept away. He was bound as a criminal and prosecuted for his life. He became an exile. He was denied the rights of citizenship. He was defamed, denounced, insulted, ridiculed to the hour of his death. And yet he died, by millions more sincerely mourned and deeply beloved, than any other man in the history of the nation. If his enemies had succeeded in putting him to death he would have been the most conspicuous figure in American history.

When the mists of passion and prejudice have passed away the calm light of justice gives the right niche to each figure in history. The descendants of the men who burned Joan of Arc now regard her as a character of heroism and beauty. The posterity of the men who hung witches in Salem as a pious duty, now hear the story with horror. The descendants of the men who to-day look on Jefferson Davis with unkind expressions will see him as we do—the stainless gentleman, the gallant soldier, the devoted patriot, the pure and gifted statesman.

WILL NOT RECALL OUR WRONGS.

I do not propose to discuss now the unhappy causes leading to the war between the States. It is still too soon. Criminating and recriminating over irritating causes of differences cannot readjust what the war has settled. We must wait for the mists to clear away, and that will take another generation. It does no good to recall our wrongs, real or fancied; it keeps up partisan feeling, it gives an excuse for ill will. Others have ably treated the Southern view of the controversy, their argument is submitted to impartial history. Suffice it to say on this occasion that the war has settled, that secession is impracticable, and the amendments to the Constitution have adjusted all other differences. The Southern people have fully accepted the results; they accept the present, and loyally commit themselves to the future. Neither shall I attempt to recount his life, for it is a part of history. The record is made up; if we protect it from falsification while we live the verdict of history will not shame our posterity when we are dead.

To-day we meet and the past and the present join hands. Looking around me, viewing the faces of the fair women and brave men before me, I realize that the past is behind me, that this is the living present. I feel the influence of the new hopes of the new generation to which you belong. Our task is to commit into your hands what our failing hands cannot much longer hold—the sacred rights for which your fathers sacrificed their lives, their property, everything; these liberties and the land which was so dear to them, we commit to you. I will only say you cannot excel your fathers; reverence them, emulate them; may you be worthy of them!

It is hard to believe that the American people will always desire to have the epithets of traitor and rebel applied to names which are now, and, unless human nature changes, always will be dear and honored in the hearts of a large part of their number—honored by men who made duty a passion, a religion—dear to the posterity of those who were foremost in sacrifice, in the establishment of the republic, in the increasing of its area, and in the vindication of principles of government, inherited from their forefathers and accepted as correct for the first fifty years of the republic.

I cannot hold him wise who would willingly wound the patriotism of any citizen of the republic. To brand such men as Albert Sydney Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee, or Jefferson Davis as traitors is not to stain the whiteness of their lives, but rather to spoil the word for any useful purpose, to make of traitor a title which Hampden or Washington might have borne as well had the fortunes of war gone against them. As Fox said to Lord North: "The great asserters of liberty, the saviours of their country, the benefactors of mankind, in all ages, have been called rebels." "We owe the constitution which enables us to sit in this house to a rebellion."

HOW THE CONFEDERACY BEGAN.

The future historian will note with astonishment that the Southern struggle for independence began not with committees of public safety, with declarations of the rights of man, or enunciation of the mighty doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, but it began with public statutes, general elections, and constitutional conventions. Mr. Davis himself rested in his inaugural, the case of the new nation at the bar of the public opinion of the world not upon revolutionary, but upon legal right. He said: "The rights solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, which have been affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, invariably recognize in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of government. Thus the sovereign States here represented proceeded to form this Confederacy and it is by abuse of language that their act has been denominated a revolution." He might also have said that the very Constitution of the United States was adopted by acts of secession, violating the articles of Confederation.

The South learned its constitutional law from Jefferson, Madison and Calhoun; not from Hamilton and Marshall. They considered secession as a constitutional remedy in 1861. They believed a separate confederacy with their constitutional rights retained, better than a union with these rights trampled upon and ignored, or held together by physical force.

The junior Senator from Massachusetts has written these words: "When this constitution was adopted by the votes of the States at Philadelphia, and accepted by the votes of the States in popular conventions, it is fair to say, that there was not a man in the country from Washington and Hamilton, on the one side, to George Clinton and George Mason, on the other, who regarded the new system as anything but an experiment entered upon by the States and from which each and every State had the right to peaceably withdraw, a right which was very likely to be exercised." The Southern States only exercised a right which had often been threatened by New England and which was generally conceded to be a constitutional right. But in 1861, the Union had grown with the growth of the American people, and strengthened with its strength until like a young oak, it had burst the old constitutional rocks asunder. The South was fighting against the stars in their courses. But standing on this sacred spot I should be false to the memory of the dead, if I did not remind you, that he, the man we all adore, battled for the constitutional right to dissolve the Union, not for revolution, not for slavery—that the war was fought upon a legal, not a moral issue, and it is significant, that slavery is not mentioned either in the Confederate inaugural, or in Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

It is a pleasant reflection to-day that the feelings which human nature cannot repress in the sad hour of defeat, have found the gentle and sure medicine of time. A new generation has risen underneath

the healing wings of peace, that are strangers to the discord of their fathers, and the gray-haired veterans of Gettysburg and Chickamauga, conscious of their rectitude of purpose and lofty patriotism, now yield loyal allegiance to the government, not having disowned their manhood, or with servility confessed that they were wrong. They have preserved their self-respect and won the respect of the nation.

For what then shall this monument stand? Jefferson Davis was truly through his life, the representative of his people, and the monument represents the love of the Southern people for him. Such a sentiment honors them even more than it honors him. It demonstrates the faithfulness of the Southern people to their leader for better or for worse. Rather than suspected is that people to be honored and trusted, whose attachments defy the vicissitudes of time and fortune and reach in loving fortitude beyond the grave.

WHY WE LOVE DAVIS.

Let us consider on this occasion, the reasons for our love for Jefferson Davis, and why we honor him. First, above all, he is dear to us for the incomparable beauty of his character. It is a joy to the South, that its great typical figures of a generation ago, such as Davis, Lee, and Jackson, were men who wore the white flower of a blameless life—men of clean lips and spotless names. It will not surprise you when I add, they were each of them of a strong Christian faith. Permit me to quote the words of two distinguished men who knew Jefferson Davis most intimately in official as well as private life. "Standing here by his open grave, and in all probability not far from my own," said George Davis, of North Carolina, Attorney-General of the Confederacy, "I declare to you, that he was the most honest, truest, gentlest, tenderest, manliest man I ever knew." "I knew Jefferson Davis as I knew few men," said Ben Hill, Georgia's great senator. "I have been near him in his public duties; I have seen him by his private fireside; I have witnessed his humble devotions, and I challenge the judgment of history when I say no people were ever led through the fiery struggle for liberty, by a nobler, truer patriot, while the carnage of war and the trials of public life, never revealed a purer, or more beautiful Christian character."

Jefferson Davis stood the test of true greatness, he was the greatest to those who knew him best. One of the marked traits of Mr. Davis' private life was his exquisite courtesy. He was one of the most approachable of men, as polite and affable to the humblest as to the most exalted. In his old age in Raleigh, N. C., he excused himself to all callers, in order to receive the visit of his former slave. It is characteristic of the man, that he closed his farewell address to the Senate by apologizing for any pain, which in the heat of discussion he might have inflicted. His last words on earth were, "Please excuse me." Such gentleness usually marks a man of courage. On a memorable occasion, he uttered the characteristic maxim, "Never be haughty to the humble, nor humble to the haughty."

We remember how at Buena Vista, although painfully wounded, he refused to quit his saddle, until the victory so largely due to his own heroism was won; how in the battles around Richmond, A. P. Hill, that gallant and spotless soldier, twice ordered General Lee and President Davis to the rear. Mr. Davis was utterly without fear for himself. Notwithstanding the attempt made on his life at Richmond, he never had an escort. But I must correct myself, for on one occasion an unknown Confederate boy soldier followed the President alone, from the lines around Richmond to the city, to watch over his safety, and to die, if need be, for his sake. This youth but gave expression to the heart of the South at that moment.

HIS FIDELITY TO PRINCIPLE.

The dominant characteristic of Mr. Davis was his fidelity to principle. It was well said of him, "He bent to none but God." He came among us as a Roman born out of time. It was impossible for him to ask pardon, so long as he felt he had done his duty, conscientiously as he saw it, and he was never forgiven. One after another, his great comrades entered the Beyond, until he stood alone, but he never wavered. He passed from us a stern and majestic figure, broken but never bent.

"In official life," said Senator Reagan, his postmaster general, "he knew no word but duty." A young man and ambitious soldier, he refused President Polk's offer of a brigadier generalship, because he thought the appointment exceeded the President's constitutional power. He answered thus the solicitations of friends to send a force of men to protect his plantation and property in danger of seizure, "The President of the Confederacy cannot afford to use public means to protect private interest."

His aide, Governor Lubbock, of Texas, said of him, "From the day I took service with him, to the very moment we separated, subsequent to our capture, I witnessed his unselfishness. He forgot himself, and displayed more self-abnegation, than any other human being I have ever known." One of the strongest traits of his character was his aversion to receive gifts. He declined the beautiful home offered him by the people of this generous city. Over and over again he refused to receive gifts of money even in his greatest extremities.

Mr. Davis' tenderness of heart was noticeable. On one occasion a commander of the United States forces in Missouri took nine Confederate prisoners and hung them in infamous disregard of the laws of war. The people clamored loudly for retaliation in kind, and it was proposed in the very Cabinet that an equal number of prisoners of war, then in Libby Prison, should be taken out and hanged. "I have not the heart," replied the man afterwards accused of cruelty to prisoners, "to take these innocent soldiers, taken in honorable warfare, and hang them like convicted criminals." His attorney-general said of him: "I do not think I am a very cruel man, but I declare to you that it was the most difficult thing in the world to keep Mr. Davis

up to the measure of justice. He wanted to pardon everybody. If ever a wife or a mother or a sister got into his presence it took but a little while for their tears to wash out the record."

It is not necessary at this day, I take it, to defend Mr. Davis from the charge of cruelty to prisoners any more than from the picturesque calumny of stealing Confederate gold, or even that slowly expiring libel that to escape capture he disguised himself as a woman. The man who could not bear to punish the guilty, never tortured the innocent; the man who refused private gifts never soiled his hands with public money; and the President of the Confederacy was never ridiculous. The mortality among Confederate prisoners of war in the North was over three per cent. greater than that of Union prisoners in the South. "The mortuary tables thus exhibiting a large per cent. in favor of Confederate humanity." Those who will read the sad history of the prisoners of war, not on one side, but on both, and examine the ceaseless, almost humiliating efforts of the Confederate Government to exchange prisoners, or secure alleviations of their condition, and read General Grant's frank admission of the reason for not exchanging, will have no unkind words left for Mr. Davis. He was fortunate in having the charge raised against him at the time when his enemies could put him on trial for it. No human character was ever subjected to more searching investigations than was his life at the time of his imprisonment. The fierce light that beat upon the life of Jefferson Davis revealed no blot or blemish, but, instead, displayed the image of its white purity upon the screen of the ages.

HIS PUBLIC SERVICES.

We love and honor Mr. Davis for his eminent public services. He came from a stock distinguished for its patriotism. His father and uncles fought through the revolutionary war. Three of his brothers were in the war of 1812. As a cadet at West Point he entered the service of his country, and for twelve years he bore its arms. He rendered conspicuous service in the Black Hawk war against the Indians. In the Mexican war his gallantry at the storming of Monterey was most conspicuous, while at Buena Vista, the most brilliant victory every won by United States troops on foreign soil, he is generally believed to have saved the day.

We love and respect him, for he truly represented us in his political life. He became a member of Congress in 1845, resigning the next year to serve in Mexico. Upon his return from the war he became United States Senator. He was eight years a member of the Senate, during the most brilliant epoch of its history, where he sustained himself as an equal in debate with the most illustrious statesmen in American history. He held his own with Chase and Douglas, Benton and Clay, Webster and Calhoun.

As secretary of war he never had his superior. During his administration the routes of a pacific railroad were surveyed. The capitol was extended. Iron gun carriages were introduced, the

system of casting heavy guns changed, and the use of coarser grains of powder for artillery was begun. The army was enlarged by four regiments. The dictates of politics were disregarded in his official appointments.

Mr. Davis was opposed to disunion, and did his utmost to prevent the step. At the conference called by Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, of the representatives in Congress from that State in 1860, Mr. Davis declared himself opposed to secession as long as the hope of a peaceful remedy remained. He said he did not believe we ought to precipitate the issue, as he felt certain that from his knowledge of the people of the North and South, that if there was a clash of arms the contest would be the most sanguinary the world ever witnessed. As a member of the senate committee to whom the compromise proposals were submitted at the outbreak of secession, he expressed his willingness to accept any plan of settlement that promised a reasonable hope of success. But the Republican members of that committee rejected every proposition made.

On December 10, 1860, Mr. Davis spoke these words in the Senate: "This Union is dear to me as a union of fraternal States. It would lose its value if I had to regard it as a union held together by physical force. I would be happy to know that every State felt the fraternity which made this union possible, and if that evidence could go out, if evidence satisfactory to the people of the South could be given, that that feeling existed in the hearts of the Northern people, you might burn your statute books, and we would cling to the Union still."

HE PLEADED FOR THE UNION.

To the very hour that Mississippi seceded, and after it, he was pleading for union without dishonor. When Mississippi seceded he resigned his seat in the Senate, and went to his State and cast his lot with his people. Many another officer of the United States bent before the allegiance he acknowledged to his mother State and followed him with bleeding heart. In spite of his well-known preference for service in the field, the Confederate Government called him to its head. Mr. Davis shared with Washington the extraordinary distinction of being elected president of a republic unanimously, but Mr. Davis was chosen by a more numerous people, and at a period of more critical responsibility.

We love and honor Mr. Davis, most of all, because he suffered with us and for us, and was our president. Because in the language of the eloquent Peyton Wise, of Virginia. "He was the type of that ineffable manhood which made the armies of the South." Time would fail me to picture the iron will, the persistency and loyalty of Mr. Davis during those four terrible years of the travail of his soul—his people pitted against a people outnumbering them four to one in arms bearing population and incomparably better prepared for war, having an organized government, an organized

army and navy, with arsenals, with dock-yards and machine shops, and having free intercourse with the world, from which to get supplies and men, while every port was sealed against help from the outside world to the Confederacy, which had to organize its government and improvise everything for the unequal struggle from an agricultural population.

With an army of 600,000 men and no navy, except a few river steamers and privateers, opposed by an army outnumbering it by 2,000,000 of soldiers, by a navy of 700 vessels of war, manned by 105,000 men, with a fleet of transports steamers, barges and coal floats almost innumerable, which in 1862 on the Mississippi river and its tributaries alone, numbered over 2,200 vessels. (It is not known what was the number of vessels chartered on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, in moving the large armies). The navy in its help was as decisive in results, as the great armies in the field, in blockading ports, in cutting up the Confederacy by her rivers, in establishing many depots and points of departure from the rivers, and along the coast, for armies to invade and overrun new territory, and in transporting armies around territory they could not cross, and in saving armies when defeated, as at Shiloh, on the Tennessee, and on the James river, near Richmond.

When we look back now at the mighty contest we wonder how we ever held out so long—how we could have succeeded in driving the American merchantmen from the seas—and how we won so many signal victories, as many almost as were won by our enemies.

This record of Southern valor and manhood, where a people fought so long against such odds and resources, displayed such fortitude, and endured such sacrifices, will be a bright page in American history; and will show what the Anglo-Saxon race can and will do under a Republican form of government in defence of a constitutional principle.

As President Davis may have made mistakes. He was a constitutional ruler, not a revolutionary chief. He could not work miracles. He summoned to his council, the genius of Benjamin, the profundity of Hunter, the intellect of Toombs. He placed at the head of his troops Lee, Jackson, Albert Sydney Johnston, Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston and other leaders, not surpassed in any army since the marshals of the empire. And when the night of defeat was darkening and the dismantled ship of the Confederacy was sinking beneath the waters he stood at the helm to the last. There is something indescribably pathetic in the sight, when a brave and gallant people stake everything upon the cast of battle, fight their armies to exhaustion, and almost to annihilation in defending their homes and firesides against invading enemies, and at last are overpowered and overwhelmed, and behold everything that they love go down. The people of the South were a proud and sensitive race and the world will never know the agonies they suffered in those desperate days. But none had so much to bear, and bore it so bravely as their indomitable leader. He carried on his great heart the sufferings of the people, he shared their sorrow and partook of their grief.

VETERANS PASSING AWAY.

I behold before me here to-day the white heads of Confederate veterans of the men who thirty-one years ago lost all save honor. They are falling now swifter than ever their comrades fell on the field of battle; they have lived thank God, to restore their country to freedom and prosperity again—dear land! for which they fought and sacrificed and suffered and lost! They who are about to die, salute you.

There are those who confidently expect the time to come when Confederate graves will no longer be decorated with flowers—when monuments will cease to commemorate the splendid heroism of the devoted sacrifices of those who fell for their State. For one, I believe that the time will never come when the South will cease to love the Confederate soldier. He would have been dear to her if he had returned home amid the booming of cannon and the plaudits of victory. Mothers would have lifted their little children in their arms to behold the hero's face. Church bells would have rung a nation's joy and a grateful people would have showered honors upon his head.

God did not will it so.

The soldier came ragged, bleeding, penniless to his desolate home; with sad heart, but dauntless courage to restore the land he loved. He gave all for his country, and she, unhappy mother, had nothing left to give him but her love. Dearer, a thousand times dearer, to the South are her ragged heroes of 1865, than all her victorious sons of other years.

She will never believe that the men who drew the sword in defense of her hearth stones in 1861, are worthy of reproach. Shame upon the Southern people if they shall ever defile the one page of their history which is glorious beyond compare—by writing over the records of immortal heroism, of love that counted not the cost, and patriotism that was faithful unto death, such words as these: "They were all wrong, it was all a mistake." Rather let their story be blotted out altogether, for their children will no longer be worthy to read or emulate their achievements. Until that hour, every nameless grave, every tattered flag, every worn jacket of gray, shall find hearts to love and hands to cherish them.

The people of the South would not exchange the story of the Confederacy for the wealth of the world. At their mothers' knees, the coming generations shall learn from that story what deeds make men great and nations glorious.

The people who do not cherish their past will never have a future worth recording. The time is even now that the whole people of the United States, is proud of the unsurpassed heroism, sacrifice and faithfulness of the soldiers and people of the Confederacy.

* * * * * "The terrible past
Must be ours while life shall last,
Ours with its memories, ours with its pain;
Ours with its best blood shed like rain;
The sacrifices all made in vain.
Forget? Never!"

DAVIS AFTER THE WAR.

Singularly enough, however, it was after the war was over that the events occurred which endeared Mr. Davis most to the Southern people. I allude first of all to his long imprisonment at Fortress Monroe—the clumsy cruelty of putting the distinguished captive in irons, thrilled the South like an electric shock. It would be painful now, and humiliating, I venture to say to Americans everywhere to dwell upon the unhappy details of his confinement. Suffice it to say that the result of all was the very last thing that his jailers would have intended—to make Jefferson Davis the most beloved man of his time. The men of the South recognized that he was suffering for an offence which they equally shared with him, and suffering in no figurative sense in their place. One of the most exquisite scenes in the life of this remarkable man occurred while he was a prisoner in the fort when Dr. Minnegerode partook with him of the Holy Communion in the stillness of the night. The motionless figure of the Federal commander of the fortress, and the sentinels standing guard over him, regarding the strange spectacle and wondering, perhaps, how their illustrious captive could have forgiven all the world.

Even after the charge of treason had broken down, and he was once more a free man, Mr. Davis continued to be until the hour of his death, a shining mark for the political enemies of the South. So well understood was the love of the people for him that it became, as it appeared to us, a political device, which never failed of its purpose to attack him in order to arouse expressions of resentment from the South. Ben. Hill and Lamar were especially dear to our hearts, because they defended Mr. Davis.

There is something in his unbending nature, free from all the petty diplomacies which make for popularity, that made him a favorite subject for ridicule and defamation. He was a man understood only by his peers. Pliant, politic, narrow or partisan souls could never rise above the clouds of his adversity to behold the eternal sunshine settled on his head. It was impossible to answer the assailants in kind. Every shaft aimed at Mr. Davis in Congress, at the hustings, or through the press, drew the hearts of the Southern people closer to him. They are a loyal and faithful folk. Their disfranchised leader became their Prometheus, chained to the rock, with the vultures gnawing at his vitals.

It is not the least thing for which they love him, that his last years were devoted to the vindication of their cause, and the deathless story of their achievements. It is sweet to them to think of him at Beauvoir, aged and bent, invalid and almost blind, pouring out his last energies in defence of their honor. The seductions of power never reached him. He died in the political faith in which he lived, unchanged to the end, standing like a mast where the ship went down. Brave unconquerable old man!

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

I question whether any other man ever received the popular demonstrations of affection which attended Mr. Davis. No sovereign in the height of his power, ever witnessed the overwhelming manifestations of devotion and reverence which the presence of this aged and powerless man evoked. When he was released from trial thousands of the citizens of Richmond stood with bare heads in silence as he passed. It was at Atlanta, at the unveiling of the Hill monument that Henry Grady proclaimed him, 'The uncrowned king of all our hearts' amid an outburst of enthusiasm, which must have repaid him for years of suffering. It is said that seven cities claimed the birth of Homer, dead, but seven States contested for the honor of being the burial place of Jefferson Davis. On the day of his funeral, services were held for him all over the South. Grady said, 'Government will not render to him the pomp and circumstance of a great death, but his people will give him a tribute of love and tears, surpassing all that government could do, and honoring his memory as earthly parade could not do.' And so it was. America never saw before so wonderful a pageant as that which passed down the streets of New Orleans. The funeral of that generous soldier, General Grant, I am told, cost more than one hundred thousand dollars. The even more impressive funeral of Mr. Davis cost nothing—all bills came in receipted. It was the spontaneous outpouring of a people's love. The people of the South may not be rich in material things, but they are not poor in their hearts.

It was my duty and privilege to be present at his funeral, and also to accompany his remains on the way to Richmond, and I shall never forget it. No conqueror's march was ever half so triumphant. In the capitals through which it passed his body lay in state, visited by thousands, and everywhere along the way the people, old and young, thronged and stood with uncovered heads day and night along the railroad as the train rolled by, to testify their devotion to the dead. It was spontaneous, it was sincere, it was universal.

We are gathered here to-day to erect a monument to him; it is for our sakes, not his. His memory belongs to the ages. His life will stand like a snowy peak amid the centuries. His remembrance will abide in the hearts of men when this stone has crumbled into dust. Jefferson Davis' life teaches us that character is secure. Character was his bulwark against all the slander, ridicule, insult, which the wit of man could devise, and that defence stands sure.

He teaches us that love follows sacrifice. He who bore everything for his people received a reward such as an emperor might have envied—their unfeigned and abiding love. He teaches us that life offers something better than success. It is when moral worth is defeated that humanity becomes sublime.

THE TYPICAL SOUTHERNER.

As a soldier, his brilliant and promising career was cut short. He had no opportunities to develop the great qualities of Lee, the prince of commanders. As a statesman, he did not quite reach,

perhaps, the commanding statue of Calhoun, to whose work he succeeded. As an orator, he may have lacked the impetuous fervor of Yancey, the splendid declamation of Lamar—he surpassed them all in his majestic strength, the chaste beauty of his thought, and his thrilling earnestness. But Davis was greater than them all in that he combined them all. He was an accomplished soldier, a great statesman, and a consummate orator. He was the typical Southerner of his day, and of all time.

Around him stood that marvelous group—Lee, the flower of chivalry; Jackson, the genius of war; Toombs, the thunderer of debate; Benjamin, the jurist; Campbell, the judge; Bledsoe, the scholar; Hunter, the statesman—men fit to measure with the knightliest. Yet from the vantage ground of history his sublime head lifts itself above them all.

It is meet and fitting that the ashes of the great should rest in Virginia's soil. Round him sleep the mighty ones who have gone before—soldiers who won American liberty; jurists who gave it perpetual form; statesmen who filled its flag with stars and made it honorable throughout the world. Let Richmond be added to Mount Vernon, Monticello and Lexington. The South has committed the keeping of his ashes to the mother of States and statesmen. Let him sleep in Virginia, where every river whispers of Confederate heroism, and every hill was crimsoned with the soldier's blood. Let him rest in Richmond, his capital, the city which he walled about with the breasts of the bravest of the brave. His memory is safe with you. You were faithful to the living, you will not forget the dead.

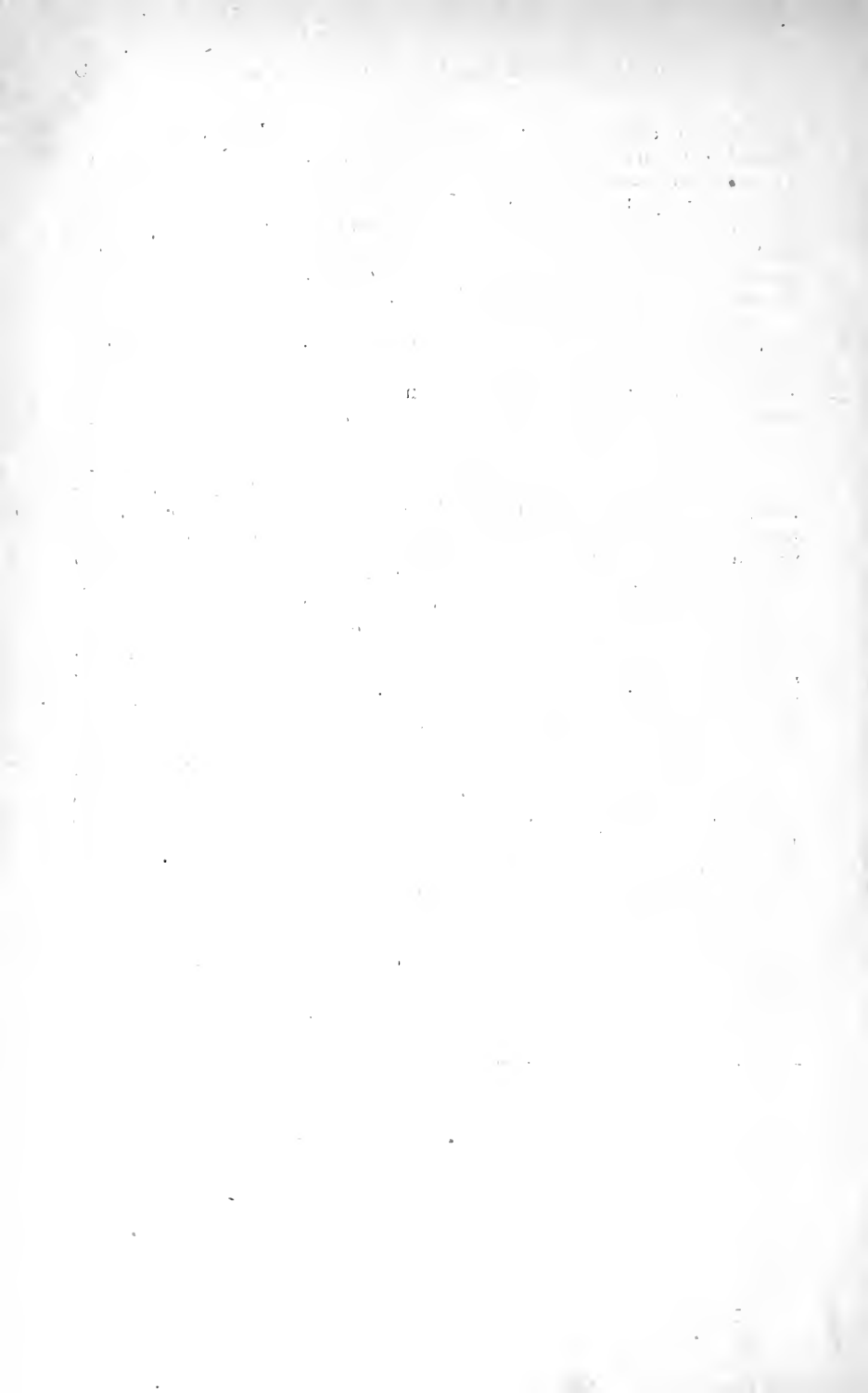
In calmer years, when the last ember of sectional feeling has burned out, and the last cord of love has gently bound the hearts of all Americans together, fathers will bring their little children to this spot and tell the story of a pure, great man, who suffered for his people, and for the right as they understood it, and how for this they loved him, as they loved no other. Long as yonder noble river shall roll its tide to the sea it shall behold no man more kingly. "He was a very perfect gentle knight." May the story of his life be sweet in days to come, and, at last, all men come to understand Jefferson Davis.

[NOTE.—The orator was interrupted by applause all through the oration, mention of which is omitted in the body of the oration, as it would mar its beauty and interfere with its reading.—ADJUTANT GENERAL]

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

(OFFICIAL)





MINUTES

— OF THE —

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

And REUNION

— OF THE —

United Confederate Veterans



HELD IN THE CITY OF NASHVILLE, TENN.,

— ON —

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1897.



J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Hopkins' Printing Office, 22 Commercial Place.

1898.



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ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

WITH NAMES OF THE

DEPARTMENT, DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS,
THEIR ADJUTANTS GENERAL, AND ADDRESSES.

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Major General GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

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Lieut. General WADE HAMPTON, Commander, Columbia, S. C.

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Brig. General T. S. GARNETT, Commanding 1st Brigade, Norfolk, Va.
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Brig. General GEO. REESE, Commanding 1st Brigade, Pensacola, Fla.

Brig. General N. A. HULL, Commanding 2d Brigade, Jacksonville, Fla.

Major General W. H. JEWELL, Commanding 3d Brigade, Orlando, Fla.

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Brig. General A. T. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Dallas, Texas.

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Col. H. A. NEWMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Mo.

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Brig. General G. W. THOMPSON, Commanding Western Brigade, Barry, Mo.

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Col. W. M. ABERNATHY, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McKinney Texas.

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Northwestern Texas Sub-Division.

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Brevet Major General THOS. J. GIBSON, Commander, Mexia, Texas.
Col. J. W. SIMMONS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Mexia, Texas.
Brig. General F. CHAS. HUME, Commanding 1st Brigade, Galveston, Texas.
Brig. General J. R. WAITIES, Commanding 2d Brigade, Houston, Texas.

Southwestern Texas Sub-Division.

Brevet Major General J. B. POLLEY, Commander, Floresville, Texas.
Col. H. C. THOMPSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Floresville, Texas.
Brig. General W. P. LAWTER, Commanding 1st Brigade, Edna, Texas.
Brig. General SAM MAVERICK, Commanding 2d Brigade, San Antonio, Texas.

Western Texas Sub-Division.

Brevet Major General JOS. G. BOOTH, Commander, Austin, Texas.
Col. E. M. PHELPS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Austin, Texas.
Brig. General H. E. SHELLY, Commanding 1st Brigade, Austin, Texas.
Brig. General J. D. FIELDS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Austin, Texas.
Brig. General JOE D. HARRISON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Willow City, Texas.

Arkansas Division.

Major General JNO. J. HORNOR, Commander, Helena, Ark.
Col. JOS. C. BARLOW, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Helena, Ark.
Brig. General RUFUS J. POLK, Commanding 1st Brigade, Little Rock, Ark.
Brig. General W. F. SLEMONS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Monticello, Ark.
Brig. General W. S. HANNA, Commanding 3d Brigade, Morrilton, Ark.
Brig. General JOS. A. REEVES, Commanding 4th Brigade, Camden, Ark.

Indian Territory Division.

Major General R. B. COLEMAN, Commander, McAlester, Indian Territory.
Col. LOUIS C. TENNENT, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McAlester, Indian Territory.
Brig. General JOHN L. GALT, Commanding Chickasaw Brigade, Ardmore, Indian Territory.
Brig. General D. M. HAILEY, Commanding Choctaw Brigade, Krebs, Indian Territory.
Brig. General JOHN BIRD, Commanding Cherokee Brigade, Muldrow, Indian Territory.

Oklahoma Division.

Major General J. O. CASLER, Commander, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Col. TAYLOR McRAE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Brig. General C. R. BUCKNER, Commanding 1st Brigade, Guthrie, Okla.
Brig. General J. P. SAUNDERS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Shawnee, Okla.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

[OFFICIAL.]

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Seventh Annual Meeting and Reunion,
OF THE
United Confederate Veterans,
HELD AT
NASHVILLE, TENN.,
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1897.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.

The Seventh Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans assembled at the Tabernacle in Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday, the 22nd day of June, 1897, at 12 M., with one thousand and thirty-one camps represented.

The meeting had been called for 10 A. M., but General Gordon had been wired in error 12 M., and the events which occurred while awaiting his arrival are best described by the press reports.

The Banner says:

"The rain this morning was an unpleasant feature of the Confederate Reunion, but the inclemency of the weather did not weaken the spirits of the old Confederates, nor did it prevent their gathering at the Tabernacle in great numbers, by hundreds and by thousands. As soon as the doors of Tabernacle were opened at 9 o'clock the crowds began to pour into the spacious auditorium, and the ushers were kept busy seating the delegations in the sections laid off for the various State Divisions. The gallery was the first to fill up, and by 11 o'clock every seat on both floors was filled, and many visitors unable to secure seats stood in the aisles. Seats on the platform were occupied by the sponsors, maids of honor, officers of the Association, speakers of the day and distinguished Confederate generals and their staff officers. Governor Taylor was accompanied by his staff in full regalia.

"The picture presented was one of beauty and chivalry. But a grander sight was that on the floors, where were gathered the rank and file of the Confederacy, the men who fought in the ditches, the men who made the names of the generals and colonels famous in history."

The American says:

"AT THE TABERNACLE.

A Great Gathering Witnesses the Opening of the Seventh Annual Reunion.

"Prior to the opening of the Convention, the crowd began to collect early, but took some time to be seated. The Auditorium was reserved for delegates, but the galleries were opened to the public. The upper tiers of seats were packed some time before the capacity of the building was put to the test, which was not until after 11 o'clock.

"Amid outpourings of enthusiasm and bursts of heroic music the new Confederacy did homage to the old. .

"Seven thousand people joined with one accord in the tribute, and seven thousand Southern hearts thrilled at the reminiscences resurrected by the memorable occasion.

"The cheers of the old men who gave the South a name were commingled in the acclaim with those of the young by whom her glories must be perpetuated, and the women who were present lent their efforts to swell the enthusiasm.

"The Tabernacle in which the scene was laid never held a more harmonious gathering. Many States were represented there, but it was apparent only from the placards that served as guide posts for the various divisions. All were in sympathy. They were heroes and sons and daughters of heroes glorying in the old South, and the enthusiasm was as inspiring as it was irresistible.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the veteran army was the hero of the occasion. When he appeared it was a signal for the cheering that marked the exercises of the morning to begin and from that time until the close it was unrestrained.

"The speakers, with the deeds of Southern men and women for their topics, required no wonderful oratorical ability to move their hearers, but the ovation that each received was more than enough to convince him of his powers. The chords were only waiting to be struck, and when touched vibrated. The music was the old 'rebel yell.'

"The familiar tunes played by the band were given such a reception as the finest symphonies could not elicit. "Dixie" was a continual source of re-echoing enthusiasm, and 'The Girl I Left Behind Me' was scarcely heard above the wild applause.

"Among those who honored the occasion were the sponsors and the maids of honor of the various States. Elevated seats were reserved for them in the rear of the speakers' stand. They served as a fit background for such a galaxy of heroic men as sat upon the dais. Southern women, who played such an important part in the achievements of the Confederate States, were well represented by these young ladies. Each one, besides her own attractions and accomplishments, had the record of a courageous father to endear her to the crowd, and as each appeared she received the merited salute of cheers.

"The Tabernacle was profusely decorated for the occasion, and in the colors that appealed to every Southern heart. The bright colors and flags were everywhere suspended from the walls and wreathed about the railing of the gallery. These fabrics were time and again stirred by the cheering.

"About 10 o'clock Judge John H. Reagan, the orator of the occasion, arrived, accompanied by Colonel A. S. Colyar, who was to introduce him. While the two were entering the old veterans evidenced considerable enthusiasm at seeing the Southern statesman.

"At 10:15 Gov. Taylor, accompanied by some ladies and a few members of his staff arrived, and received an ovation. The ladies with him were Miss Rosa Freeman and Mrs. John H. Reagan, of Austin, Texas. Both occupied seats upon the dais. Upon the stage were seated, among others, Judge John H. Reagan, Mrs. Reagan, Dr. John William Jones, of Virginia; Gov. Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee; Gen. Joe Wheeler, Gen. J. F. Shipp, Gen. Stephen D. Lee and staff as follows: Col. R. P. Lake, Col. G. N. Helm, Col. H. C. Myers and Gen. E. T. Sykes; Gen. W. H. Jackson, Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald, Hon. A. S. Colyar, Judge W. L. Calhoun, of Atlanta; Judge John C. Ferriss, of Nashville, L. L. Robertson, of Birmingham; John M. Simpson, Dr. S. H. Stout, of Dallas; Gen. Clement A. Evans, Gen. R. G. Shaver, Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Dr. Menees, Gen. W. D. Chipley, Gen. George A. Stuart, of Maryland; and Gen. Philips, of Florida.

"A number of Governor Taylor's staff were present upon the stage in uniform as follows: Gen. Charles Sykes, Col. R. S. Fletcher, Col. A. L. Childress, Col. Jesse H. Thomas, Col. Harvey Hannah and Col. J. L. Brandon."

Lieutenant Generals S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, and A. P. Stewart, of Tennessee. General Buckner was accompanied by Mrs. Buckner.

Robert E. Lee, Jr., a grandson of Robert E. Lee, also occupied a prominent seat on the platform. He is the guest of Hon. Joseph E. Washington, of Robertson County, but is here attending the reunion. A son of General Hood was also in attendance. Both of these young men were shown marked attention by the veterans.

General Micajah Wood, commanding the Virginia veterans, was also on the stage.

DIXIE WAKES 'EM UP.

The first real outbreak was created when the First Regiment Band began playing "Dixie."

The dear old tune raised the people from their seats and their hats from their heads. Cheer after cheer shook the building. It lasted as long as the music did, rising and falling like the waves of a mighty ocean. Other tunes were played, but few elicited such enthusiasm.

The second volcanic eruption, as it were, occurred when General Joe Wheeler arrived and was escorted to the platform. With him were his four daughters, Misses Lucy, Annie, Julia and Carrie, accompanied by Mrs. Micajah Clark, of Clarksville. General Wheeler bowed his thanks as he took his seat, while the band played "The Bonnie Blue Flag."

The convention was delayed considerably by the absence of the commander-in-chief, General Gordon.

About 11:30 o'clock, however, word was received that he was in town, but it was some minutes before he arrived. In the meantime the crowd called vociferously for "Our Bob," who occupied a conspicuous place upon the platform. Others joined in the call, and Governor Taylor at last responded by announcing that General Gordon had sent word that he was on the way. He asked the crowd to be patient.

Hardly had Governor Taylor taken his seat before there was an incipient cheer, which grew into an ovation, before a tall, erect man had reached the platform.

It was General Gordon. Handkerchiefs, banners and hats were waved. Women clapped their hands and men shouted themselves hoarse. The Tabernacle had never witnessed such an ovation. It shook the walls and made the profuse decorations upon the walls flutter to and fro.

General Gordon first shook hands with General George Moorman, his Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, and then with Governor Taylor. Other hands were extended and warmly grasped by the commander of the new Confederacy.

Turning toward the audience, General Gordon smote the table several times with a gavel, and commanded order. When the commands were obeyed, he said:

"Some of you, my comrades, will bear me out in the assertion that I was not always behind time. I should have been here on time this morning, but I am here according to orders, and that is the rule for a soldier—to follow. And now it becomes us, whom God spared through the battles, and whose lives He has preserved for another annual reunion, to recognize Him in all our proceedings, and ask that this great assemblage unite in praising Him with the old Doxology, 'Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow.' The band will lead."

After several ineffectual attempts, the musicians were unable to do so: Amidst great laughter and cheering General Gordon turned to the band and said: "Play 'Old Hundred,'" but they evidently had not learned the tune and had to give it up.

Calls were then made from all over the Tabernacle for Governor Taylor. The chief executive of Tennessee stepped before the audience, all rising, and in a low tone began the refrain:

"Praise God from Whom all blessings flow;
Praise Him all creatures here below;
Praise Him above, ye Heavenly hosts;
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

His voice grew louder and louder and others joined him, until the immense audience was one mammoth choir.

CHAPLAIN J. WILLIAM JONES' PRAYER.

Dr. J. William Jones was next introduced by General Gordon and invoked upon the assemblage a blessing, as follows.

"O God! our help in ages past, our hopes for years to come, God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, God of the centuries, God of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Jefferson Davis, Sidney Johnston, Robert Edward Lee, and Stonewall Jackson—our God—we bring Thee, as we gather in our annual reunion, the homage of humble, grateful hearts.

"We thank Thee that all through the centuries, when men have been needed for great occasions, Thou hast raised them up.

"We thank Thee especially for the great men Thou hast given to America, and for the great men Thou hast given to our Southland, and especially that in the days of 1861-65 Thou didst give us such noble leaders, and the true patriots of the rank and file, who followed these leaders to an immortality of fame.

"We thank Thee that while so many of these fell amid the leaden and iron hail of battle, or died from diseases contracted in the camps, and so many are every year stepping out of ranks, that so many still remain, and that so many have gathered in this great reunion.

"We bring Thee the doxology of praise for Thy continued goodness and loving kindness.

"God bless our Confederate veterans, their widows and orphans.

"God bless this Reunion, direct its deliberations, and grant that it may redound to the promotion of the cause of constitutional freedom. Give, we beseech Thee, journeying grace to these veterans, and bless their loved ones at home.

"God bless every section of our common country—that we may have fruitful seasons, plenteous harvests, and returning business prosperity; that our rulers may be God-fearing men, our lawmakers law-abiding men, and our people a God-serving people. Hear us, and answer us, and bless us, O God, we humbly ask in the name, and for the sake of Christ, our dear Redeemer. Amen!"

General Gordon then said : "The chair has great pleasure in introducing the distinguished Governor of this Volunteer State, Hon. Robert L. Taylor."

As the representative of Tennessee arose, the cheering, which had become normal, arose to a mighty pitch, and continued for some minutes. When order had been restored, Governor Taylor said :

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Why need I say welcome to the men of the South? Every heart in Tennessee throbs a welcome to you, and every loyal home smiles a welcome. I think if I could draw back the veil which separates immortality from this vale of tears, you would see a vision of your old comrades who have answered to the roll call of eternity, crowding the air, and you would hear them shout, welcome, thrice welcome !

"I love to live in the land of Dixie, under the soft Southern skies, where summer pours out her flood of sunshine and showers. I love to live on Southern soil, where cotton fields wave their white banners of peace, and where the wheat fields wave back their banners of gold from the hills and valleys which were once drenched with the blood of heroes. I love to live where the mocking birds flutter and sing in the shadowy coves, and bright waters ripple in eternal melody by the graves where our heroes are buried. I love to breathe the Southern air that comes filtered through jungles of roses, whispering the story of Southern deeds of bravery. I love to drink from Southern springs and Southern babbling brooks, which once cooled the lips of Lee and Jackson and Forrest and Gordon, and the worn and weary columns of brave men who wore the gray. I love to live among Southern men and women, where every heart is as warm as the Southern sunshine, and every home is a temple of love and liberty. I love to listen to the sweet old Southern melodies, which touch the soul and melt the heart and awaken to life ten thousand precious memories of the happy long ago, when the old-time darkies used to laugh and sing, and when the old-time black mammy soothed the children to slumber with her lullabies. But, oh, the music that thrills me most is the melody that died away on the lips of many a Confederate soldier as he sank into that sleep that knows no waking:

"I am glad I am in Dixie.
Look away, look away,
In Dixies land I'll take my stand
And live and die for Dixie,
Look away, look away, look away down South in Dixie."

"I doubt if the world will ever see another civilization as brilliant as that which perished in the South a third of a century ago. Its white columned mansions under cool, spreading groves, its orange trees waving their sprays of snowy blossoms, and its cotton fields stretching away to the horizon, alive with toiling slaves, who sang as they toiled from early morn until the close of day; its pomp and pride and revelry, its splendid manhood and the dazzling beauty of its women, placed it in history as the high tide of earthly glory.

But the hurricane of civil war scattered it and swept it away. Billions of wealth dissolved and vanished in smoke and flame. The South lost all save honor. But the Confederate soldier, the purest and proudest type of the Anglo-Saxon race, stood erect amid its charred and blackened ruins. The earth was red beneath him, the sky was black above him, his sword was broken, his country was crushed, but without a throne he was no less a ruler, his palace had perished, he was no less a king. Slavery was dead, but magnificent in the gloom of defeat, he was still a master. Has he not mastered adversity? Has he not rebuilt the ruined South?

"Look yonder at those flashing domes and glittering spires; look at the works of art and all the fabrics and pictured tapestries of beauty. Look what Southern brains and Southern hands have wrought. See the victories of peace we have won, all represented within the white columns of our great industrial Exposition, and you will receive an inspiration of the old South, and you will catch glimpses of her future glory.

"I trust in God that the struggles of the future will be struggles of peace and not of war. The hand of secession will never be lifted up again. The danger to the Republic now lies in the mailed hand of centralized power, and the South will yet be the bulwark of American liberty. If you were to ask me why, I answer, it is the only section left which is purely American; I answer that anarchy cannot live on Southern soil; I answer that the South has started on a new line of march, and while we love the past for its precious memories, our faces are turned towards the morning.

Time has furled the battle flags, and smelted the hostile gun. Time has torn down the forts and leveled the trenches and rifle pits on the bloody field of glory, where courage and high-born chivalry on prancing chargers once rode to the front with shimmering epaulets and bright swords gleaming, where thousands of charging bayonets at uniform angles reflected thousands of suns, where the shrill fife screamed, and the kettle-drum timed the heavy tramp, tramp of the shining battalions, as the infantry deployed into battle line and disappeared in the seething waves of smoke and flame—where double-shot batteries unlimbered on the bristling edge and hurled fiery vomit into the faces of the reeling columns—where ten thousand drawn sabres flashed, and ten thousand cavalry hovered for a moment on the flank and then rushed to the dreadful revelry.

"The curtain dropped long ago upon these mournful scenes of carnage, and time has beautified and comforted and healed until there is nothing left of war but graves and garlands, and monuments, and veterans and precious memories.

"Blow, bugler, blow, but thy shrillest notes can never again call the matchless armies of Grant and Lee to the carnival of death.

"Let the silver trumpets sound the jubilee of peace. Let the veterans shout who wore the blue. Let them kiss the silken folds of the gorgeous ensign of the republic and fling it to the breeze and sing the National hymn.

"Let the veterans bow who wore the gray, and with uncovered head salute the National flag. It is the flag of the inseparable Union. Let them clasp hands with the brave men who wore the blue, and rejoice with them, for time hath adorned the ruined South and robed her fields in richer harvests and gilded her skies with brighter stars of hope.

"But who will scorn or frown to see the veterans of the South's shattered armies, scattered now like solitary oaks in the midst of a fallen forest, hoary with age and covered with scars, sometimes put on the old worn and faded gray and unfurl for a little while that other banner, the riddled and blood-stained stars and bars, to look upon it and weep over it, and press it to their bosoms, for it is hallowed with recollections, tender as the soldier's last farewell.

"They followed it amid the earthquake throes of Shiloh, where Albert Sydney Johnston died; they followed it amid the floods of living fire at Chancellorsville, where Stonewall Jackson fell; they saw it flutter in the gloom of the Wilderness, where the angry divisions and corps rushed upon each other and clinched and fell and rolled together in the bloody mire. They rallied around it at Gettysburg, where it waved above the bayonets, mixed and crossed on those dread heights of destiny; they saw its faded color flaunt defiance for the last time at Appomattox, and then go down forever in a flood of tears.

"Then who will upbraid them if they sometimes bring it to light, sanctified and glorified as it is by the blood and tears of the past, and wave it again in the air, and sing once more their old war songs?

"When these heads are white with glory,
When the shadows from the West
Lengthen as you tell your story,
In the vet'ran's ward of rest,
May no ingrate's word of sneering
Reach one heart of all the brave,
But may honor, praise and cheering,
Guard old valor to the grave."

The cheering was deafening at each pause, and Governor Taylor was frequently interrupted by the loud cheering as his eloquent tributes to Southern heroes and warm words of welcome poured forth. When he sang "Dixie," in a low, melodious voice, the great Tabernacle fairly trembled with the thunders of applause.

At the end of Governor Taylor's speech the band struck up "Dixie," and the shouts continued until it ceased to play.

General Gordon said the Chair regretted to announce that the Mayor, who was booked to make an address, was unable to do so, but he took pleasure in stating that the Mayor had delegated in his stead a man who was big enough in heart and head to make half a dozen mayors. This man was Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mayor McCarthy then came forward, and in a few words introduced Bishop Fitzgerald, "not a soldier or a commander of a lost

cause, but a leader in a conquering cause." Bishop Fitzgerald prefaced his remarks by saying that in war times up North, when a man hired a substitute to fight for him, if the substitute deserted the principal was shot. "Now," Bishop Fitzgerald said, "if I don't make a good speech you must shoot Mayor McCarthy." (Laughter.)

Bishop Fitzgerald's speech was received with great applause. He spoke as follows :

Bishop Fitzgerald's Welcome.

"Confederate Veterans, Our Honored Guests—The pleasing duty of welcoming you to the city of Nashville has been in part anticipated by the spontaneous feeling of her people. You were welcomed before you started from your homes. At the mere announcement that you were coming her gates swung open, and the door of every house stood ajar. Now that you are here, take possession of the city. You had already had possession of our hearts. We surrender unconditionally. Though your ranks are thinning, you are still an army of conquerors, as you were at the start. Victory was your habit then, and victory is your habit now. From Bull Run to Appomattox the record of your valor and victories is not surpassed in the history of the world. The genius of your leaders and your courage as soldiers have made all this Southern land classic ground. It is, therefore, becoming that this classic city of Nashville, the educational queen of the South, should clasp you to her heart to-day. She greets you with pride and joy—pride in memory of your deeds, and solemn joy mingled with thoughts of your dead comrades, whose absence makes your ranks grow thinner every year. Nashville greets you as the remnant of the Confederate army which fought battles and won victories that extorted the admiration of the world, and made the wearers of the old gray jacket heroes whose names will be a patent of nobility to their children to the latest generation.

"Your victories are not all in the past. Your most victorious era is just fairly dawning. You have no enemies now that are worthy of notice. When Grant said, "Let us have peace," every true soldier who fought on his side responded to his words. The sword was sheathed. Only the class who fought at long range in the sixties, pelting you with verbal missiles or the contents of partisan ink-pots; and those who were ready, for a money consideration, to reconstruct a section they did nothing toward conquering—fighting the rebels by substitutes, or serving, if at all, in the commissary department—those who did not fight with Grant were very valorous in the days of reconstruction and as invincible in their way as an army of caterpillars or cotton worms. Some of these are still living, for they know how to take care of themselves; but the sentiment of a reunited nation has swept past them, and when our Gordon a few weeks ago placed a flower upon Grant's grave, it meant more than the graceful expression of a generous impulse. It meant that we are, indeed, a

reunited people. It meant that in case of a foreign war the power that meets us in battle will find us ready and will get such a surprise as was given to the men who, having attacked one of the Siamese twins, found a double pair of fists raining blows on him so fast that he saw things in a new light, if he saw them at all.

"The fact that the Confederate Veterans in uniform were the guard of honor to President McKinley on his recent visit to the Tennessee Centennial meant something. It meant that the war is over, and that everything that is worth having in our American institutions is safe in the keeping of the men who wore the gray. It means that if any unpleasantness should occur between this country and any other the old rebel yell may be heard again while the stars and stripes are set floating in the gulf breeze above Moro Castle. President McKinley had a warm reception here on that occasion. One Major McKinley had a still warmer reception down this way while the shooting was going on. We won't shoot at each other any more, but we will unitedly give a double dose of bullets to any power that gets in our way—in the ratio of 16 to 1, less or more.

"You are still a conquering army. The gates of the temple of history are opening to you and you will have your proper places. In this generation the story of your deeds will be written by a friendly hand. The text-books from which history shall be taught your children will do justice on both sides. Justice will be done to the cause for which you fought and to the men who proved the sincerity of their convictions by dying for them. In some future time a broad, philosophic mind in some part of our country will, with the advantage of historic perspective, see the issues and actors of that eventful epoch in their proper proportions. The fame of the Confederate soldier is safe. He has won his place, and he will keep it. His cause may be called the lost cause, but nothing that was best and noblest was lost. Honor was not lost. High ideals of manhood were not lost. The manifestation to the world of one such man as Robert E. Lee is no small compensation for the cost of that struggle. The rights of minorities in all this nation will be safer in all the years to come because Southern statesmen expounded them in the forum, and Southern men died for them on the battlefield.

"One more reunion and one more welcome, you gray-haired Confederates—a welcome up yonder where the armies of heaven upon white horses follow Him who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. There you may be welcomed by your old commanders and greeted with a welcome where Father Ryan, the poet-priest, and other thousands of army chaplains who, though differing on minor points of belief, were true to God and to the Southern cause, will join their voices in swelling the notes of the song that celebrates their final victory in that only land that is fairer and dearer than this, our land of Dixie."

Bishop Fitzgerald was frequently interrupted by loud and continued applause.

At the conclusion of Bishop Fitzgerald's beautiful address of welcome Judge John G. Ferriss, of the Davidson County Court, was introduced by General Gordon. Judge Ferriss spoke as follows :

Judge Ferriss' Remarks.

"Fellow-comrades, ladies and gentlemen : In behalf of every man, woman and child in Davidson county, I welcome you to our homes and city. It truly does my old heart good to look you in the face and tell you that I am proud of this honor. When we laid down our arms at Appomattox Court-house and surrendered to General Grant, we did it as soldiers and gentlemen. We never sacrificed our manhood then, nor never will ; we returned to our desolate homes without a murmur and began life anew. We believed in the terms of surrender given us by General Grant and felt cheerful. We all expected to see our leaders killed or imprisoned by the enemy, but it was not so ; the old government that was defended by our ancestors showed us a wonderful magnanimity, and today, after thirty-four years of peace, we stand together as one great nation, the blue and gray working side by side for the good of our great country, and all of us as a man are in sympathy with our little neighbor, Cuba, "the Gem of the Ocean." Soldiers, I love you all ; my heart goes out for you ; you have made good citizens since the war as you did before. You are a fearless set of men and know well how to appreciate the blessings bestowed to-day by this land of the free and home of the brave. God bless you, and I have never heard of one of you going around looking for someone to apologize to for the part you took in the war—and if the old hero, Abraham Lincoln, had lived longer, we would have had no reconstruction. He, as well as General Grant, was glad that the war was over, and neither one showed any bitterness towards us. They treated our old hero, General Lee, as a great warrior, who had fought his last fight and then laid down his arms—no humiliation nor degradation did they attempt to heap upon him ; no, no. Peace once more in this land and a united country is all that General Grant wanted, and we have all kept faithfully our promise. I want to say to the Sons of Veterans, in a short while the place that knows us to-day will know us no more. We are swiftly passing away ; but when we are all gone and there is no one to speak for us, we will have a history for you to refer to and tell all the world, that your fathers made that history amid shot and shell and cold and hunger, and as their sons, you and your children will always defend truth and righteousness. But I admonish you, as our children and grandchildren, to love and honor our memories and be true patriots to our government, and always be ready to defend this government, that has been so bountiful and generous to your fathers. Loyalty to the flag and this government is all that will be expected—for this is a free country—every man a king and every woman a queen. I would like to speak of our departed heroes, but I am too full for utterance.

"God bless you all, and I do hope that we will all meet in a better land, where no sorrows nor wars will ever come, and perpetual peace will reign forever. Good bye." (Applause.)

Colonel J. B. O'Bryan's Address.

General Gordon, at the conclusion of Judge Ferriss' speech, introduced Colonel J. B. O'Bryan, Chairman of the Reunion Committee. He said he took especial pleasure in introducing the comrade who had contributed so much to make this great gathering such a success.

Colonel O'Bryan made some announcements as to bldges, registration and headquarters. He said a concert would be given at the Tabernacle to-morrow night in honor of the Confederates, and on Thursday afternoon at the Auditorium, in the Centennial grounds, there would be a Confederate jubilee, and then spoke as follows:

"General Gordon, Fellow Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: As the representative of the committee having in charge the arrangements for this Seventh Annual Reunion, U. C. Vs., it is my pleasant duty to speak a few words to you at this stage of the proceedings.

"While the formal invitation given at Richmond was to the U. C. V. Association, our people extended it so as to include all Confederate soldiers in good standing, whether or not members of the U. C. Vs.

"All that has been done in the preparations by our committee and by the citizens generally, was a labor of love. Soldiers of the Confederate Army and Navy, "Tar-heels" and "Goober Grabbers," from the Palmetto State, from the Lone Star State, F. F. V.'s and all, we welcome you with all the warmth of love that is in our hearts. Use freely what we offer, and if you do not see what you want, *ask for it.*

"Where there are any shortcomings, we ask you to close your eyes and take the will for the deed. There are before me several thousand soldiers of the army, and very few of the navy.

"In speaking of the achievements of our soldiers, we are too apt to allude to the army and overlook the navy, which should not be so, for our navy was the biggest little navy ever known in the history of the world.

"Look at Mobile Bay, when the ram Tennessee, almost single-handed, brought such destruction to the navy of sixteen vessels commanded by Admiral Farragut in person, and only surrendered when so disabled that her port holes could not be opened, and she could not be steered.

"The ram Arkansas, which ran the gauntlet of the enemy's navy down the Yazoo to Vicksburg.

"The battle of Hampton Roads, which is familiar to all of you, where our Merrimac, an old hull covered over with rolled plate iron, whipped out the whole Federal fleet, Monitor and all, sinking several vessels.

"A battle so notable that it has been produced on canvas and viewed by thousands all over the world and will go down in history as one of the most remarkable naval events of the world.

"Who can read the record of Admiral Raphael Semmes and the Alabama and other vessels and not be struck with their wonderful achievements.

"This little navy spread consternation not only among the commercial shipping of the United States all over the face of the globe and almost drove it from the seas, but it also kept the United States navy in constant terror, not knowing when or where one of our daring vessels would turn up and produce consternation. All glory to the Confederate navy.

"We are not ashamed for its record to go down to history for the ages to come. Some may criticise our love for the Confederate flag and our hearty welcome to the Confederate soldier, but we would be recreant to our record as the Volunteer State were we to do otherwise. The man who criticises does not know the pulsation of the Southern heart.

"Being convinced of our duty, believing with all the lights before us that we were right, willingly sacrificed lives and property upon the altar of our beloved South. For our course in the great conflict we have no excuses to offer nor apologies to make—we only did our duty.

"Should our government declare war with a foreign country (which I hope will never be done) and the President call upon us for our quota of volunteers we would, as we have heretofore always done, offer more men than would be accepted.

"Tennessee, though for three years of the war her territory was nearly all in the enemy's lines, furnished 115,000 men, being one-sixth of the whole Confederate army and second in rank as to numbers furnished by any one State—our mother, North Carolina, being first, with 125,000 men.

"And now it comes as my pleasant duty to turn over this Re-union to our commander, General John B. Gordon." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Colonel O'Bryan's speech General Gordon responded to the addresses of welcome. He said :

General Gordon's Response.

Governor, Mr. Mayor, etc.—For the second time in its brief life our glorious brotherhood convenes in annual reunion on the soil of Tennessee. And what State of those which formed the Confederate Union is more worthy of this repeated tribute from these Confederate survivors? What State in the whole American Union can boast a prouder record in war or peace? From no portion of this country has there come in the past or will there come in the future a readier response to duty's call or a nobler zeal for the public welfare than from this nursery of patriotic men and women.

Although with the war of 1812-15 Tennessee was the third youngest State in the American Union, yet she came to the front and furnished to the American army its leader in the person of its immortal son Andrew Jackson, that "lone star of the people," whose very name was the synonym of victory in war and peace ; and whose iron will, restless energies and towering genius formed at New Orleans a mightier bulwark of defense than the breastworks of cotton bales, before which the British banners went down in defeat.

Later on, it was an ex-Governor of Tennessee, the eccentric, the inimitable, the indomitable Sam Houston—that Miltiades of the Southwest—who met at San Jacinto and hurled back the invading armies of Mexico and gave to Texas her republican freedom.

It was Tennessee's illustrious son, James K. Polk, under whose brilliant and triumphant administration was waged the American-Mexican war, California acquired and that Eldorado of the Pacific placed within American borders.

And what shall be said of Tennessee's record in our civil war—that Titanic struggle of the sixties? Divided in sentiment, in purpose and convictions throughout the mountain regions of her eastern section, in the exuberance and prodigality of her patriotism, her valiant sons rushed into the ranks of both armies, and from the superabundance of her talent she gave leaders, civil and military, to both sides. On the Union side she gave to the civil councils of the nation a Vice-President, Andrew Johnson. She also gave to that side perhaps the foremost Union agitator of the South in the person of the eccentric, the redoubtable, the combative and combustible Parson Brownlow. On the Confederate side she furnished to the Southern Army some of its most dauntless divisions and brilliant leaders. Among these latter was her Frank Cheatham, whose fiery "forward, boys, and give 'em ——," sent his yelling ranks, with resistless fury against the foe ; her quaint and unrivaled Bedford Forrest, that wizard of war, that wildest knight that ever straddled horse or leveled lance ; her bishop soldier, Leonidas Polk, worthy to bear the name and be forever associated in history with that great Grecian Leonidas, who won an immortality of fame in defense of Greek freedom and the Greek Confederacy.

Sir, I might add to this proud array a long catalogue of her noble dead and brilliant living heroes ; but it is perhaps enough for me to say that no words of mine can fitly describe the past glories of this great Volunteer State, of whose boundless hospitality we are now the happy recipients.

Her blue grass fields and cedar hills and mountain sides no longer resound with the tread and clash of contending armies. Even the faint echoes of that heroic struggle which drenched her soil in blood have died away, and are lost in the music of her moving industries and the swelling anthem of peace and of national fraternity.

And now my fellow-countrymen of Tennessee and of Nashville, it only remains for me, as the selected representative of this body of Confederate braves, to express their heartfelt appreciation of this most magnificent welcome. In their behalf I bring gladly the homage of our hearts' tribute and lay them on the altar of Tennessee's patriotism.

While General Gordon was speaking the fall of a pin might almost have been heard in the big Tabernacle except at intervals when his burning words of eloquence elicited enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion of General Gordon's speech Colonel John P. Hickman moved that a committee on resolutions and also one on credentials be appointed, and the names of the members, one from each division, be handed to the Adjutant General at the conclusion of the orations, which was unanimously carried.

Mrs. John Overton announced a reception to be held at the Capitol at 8 P. M.

General Gordon then introduced Colonel A. S. Colyar as one of Tennessee's most distinguished sons, who would introduce the orator of the occasion, Judge John H. Reagan, of Texas.

Colonel A. S. Colyar's Remarks.

Ladies and Gentlemen—The General Committee has conferred on me the pleasing duty of introducing to you Nashville's distinguished guest, the orator of this great occasion. I have at my command no fitting words to speak what I feel. The honors that cluster about our guest are shared by our beloved State, for this is the land of his nativity, and with me there is a little sentiment in this meeting on this platform. He and I were born in the same beautiful valley under the shadows of the same great mountains of East Tennessee and within a few days of the same time. For more than fifty years he has been a great orator, while I have been a silent observer of men and their deeds. Our guest has the longest and most varied public record of any man now living on the American continent.

He was a soldier, and also held civil office in the Sam Houston Texas Republic. He served his State after it was admitted into the Union in the Lower House of Congress. He was a faithful and untiring worker in the Cabinet of the President of the Confederate States. He then served his State in the United States Senate, but resigned his place in this august body to accept a work of drudgery at home, with a greatly reduced salary, that he might possibly lift burdens from the common people.

Young man, do you want to know what has kept this man in position for almost seventy years? The answer is, his heart has always been with the common people, and he has stood by them in every struggle, putting behind him every temptation. The sheep know their shepherd—the people know their friends.

What touches me is the fidelity of this man to the people through every changing scene.

Will you bear with me while I break the monotony of the introductory speech?

Old soldiers, you men who had four years of training in the school that makes a common brotherhood of men, I want you to join me in a reverent and sincere invocation to Him who has our destiny in His hands.

Great King, be merciful to us; deal kindly with this great republic. Save it from the power of the octopus and the greed of the cormorant. And through the long years to come put men in high places who will ever put temptation behind them and stand by the people in all their trials, as thy servant, John H. Reagan, has done, we ask in the name of our Master. Amen.

Judge John H. Reagan.

Colonel Colyar's speech was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, which developed into a storm of applause as Judge Reagan advanced. When order had been restored, Judge Reagan spoke as follows:

Compatriots, Ladies and Gentlemen—This great assemblage and this interesting occasion calls up many memories of great events. It brings into review the earnest and able discussions which preceded the year 1861, on the great questions which led up to the war between the States; the separation of the members of the Thirty-sixth Congress; the action of the Southern States in passing the ordinances of secession; the organization of the government of the Confederate States of America; the commencement of hostilities at Charleston harbor, the call for volunteers by President Lincoln; the enthusiasm with which men on both sides volunteered to enter the great struggle; the separation of husbands and fathers from wives and children, of sons from fathers and mothers, of brothers from sisters, and of lovers from their sweethearts, with eyes bedewed with tears and hearts throbbing with patriotism, to enter the camps of instruction, make the long marches and engage in the fierce conflicts of battle. It brings into review the assembling of mighty armies, their toilsome marches, the sickness and suffering in camps, the thousands of skirmishes and battles, participated in by hundreds of thousands of brave men, the sufferings of the wounded, and the great number who fell on each side as martyrs to their patriotic devotion to the causes they believed to be right and just, in the greatest war of modern times; a war in which hundreds of thousands of brave men lost their lives, and which left to the future a vast army of mourning widows and children and sorrowing relatives and friends, and which caused the sacrifice of billions of dollars worth of property. And it calls up our remembrance of the great labor and sacrifices of our noble women in caring for the children and aged at home, and in preparing and sending to the armies clothes and food for their loved ones, and in ministering to the sick and wounded in the hospitals.

Upon the foregoing facts the inquiry arises: Why all this strife and suffering and death between a people of the same country, the same race, and in a general way of the same political and religious opinions?

AFRICAN SLAVERY AN INHERITANCE.

My answer is that it was an inheritance from the governments of Europe and from our ancestors, which raised a question involving too much of the social and industrial structure of society, and too much of property values, to admit of adjustment in the ordinary methods of negotiation and compromise. And its decision was therefore submitted to the arbitrament of war.

I say it was an inheritance because the authorities, including the crowned heads of Great Britain, France and Spain, and the Dutch merchants, planted African slavery in all the American colonies. And in their times they and the priesthood justified this on the grounds that it was a transfer of the Africans from a condition of barbarism and cannibalism to a country where they would be instructed in the arts of civilized life, and in the knowledge of the Christian religion. The institution of African slavery thus found its way into all of the thirteen American colonies, and it existed in all of them at the date of the Declaration of American Independence, in 1776. And African slavery existed in all but one of these colonies at the time of the formation of the Constitution of the United States, in 1789. There were at that time those who objected to it as violating the principles of human liberty. But notwithstanding such objections, the wise and great men who formed the Constitution, recognizing the existing industrial and social conditions of society which had grown out of the existence of African slavery, incorporated in it the following provision:

CONSTITUTION RECOGNIZES SLAVERY.

Article 1, section 2, paragraph 3, is as follows: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers, which may be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." Thus recognizing slavery and the partial representation of slavery in Congress.

Article 4, section 2, paragraph 3, provides that "No person held to service of labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such services or labor may be due." Thus providing for the protection of the rights of the owners of slaves by requiring their return to their masters when escaping from one state into another.

Article 1, section 9, paragraph 1, provides as follows: "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing may think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808; but a tax or duty may be imposed on

such importation not to exceed \$10 for each person." Thus, not only by the foregoing provisions recognizing African slavery, but making provision for the continuance of the slave trade for twenty years after the adoption of the Constitution.

OLD AND THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Those who defended the institution of slavery quoted the Old Testament scriptures, and the device of Christ, our Savior, as given in the New Testament, and the example of the nations of the past in justification of its existence.

AGITATION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

From early times there were those who questioned the rightfulness of slavery, possibly without sufficient consideration of the character of the different races of people. This feeling grew first with the philanthropic and religious classes, until at last it was seized upon by political demagogues as an individual method of political agitation and declamation by office-seekers. It grew, until mobs, Legislatures and courts repudiated the Constitutional provisions, the acts of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which protected slavery in the states where it existed, and required the rendition of slaves when they escaped into other states. The agitation of this question gathered in strength and violence until it resulted in civil war in Kansas, followed by the raid of John Brown and his followers, who invaded the state of Virginia for the purpose of inciting the negroes to a war of races. And because he was lawfully arrested and convicted and hung by the authorities of the state of Virginia for levying war on the state, in an effort to bring about a horrid war between the negroes and whites, many of the Northern churches were draped in mourning and many of the Northern people applauded his efforts and eulogized this felon as a hero and a martyr. This was followed by the nomination and election of a purely sectional and anti-slavery ticket for President and Vice-President of the United States, and during the Congress which immediately preceded the secession of the Southern states, thirty odd measures of compromise were introduced in one of the other branch of Congress, in the hope of securing the adoption of a policy by which the union of the States and the rights of the States and the people could be preserved and war prevented. Each of these propositions of compromise was introduced either by a Southern man or a Northern Democrat, and every one of them was received with hooting and derision by the Republican members, as the Congressional Globe of that period will show. And the Southern members were told that they had to submit to the will of the majority, plainly showing that our people could no longer rely for the protection of the rights of the States or of the people on the enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Could any people have submitted to all this who were worthy of liberty and good government?

VINDICATE THE TRUTH.

You must understand that I do not make this recital for the purpose of renewing the prejudices and passions of the past, but only for the purpose of showing to our children and to the world that the ex-Confederates were not responsible for the existence of African slavery in this country, and were not responsible for the existence of the great war which resulted from the agitation of that question, and that they were neither traitors nor rebels."

Comrades, by the laws of nature I can, at most, be with you but a few years longer, and I feel it to be my duty to you and to posterity to make these statements of the facts of history, which vindicate us against the charge of being either rebels or traitors, and which show that we were not the authors of "a causeless war, brought about by ambitious leaders"; but that our brave men fought and suffered and died, and our holy men of God prayed, and our noble women suffered patiently and patriotically all the privations and horrors of a great war, cruelly forced upon us, for the purpose of upholding the constitution and laws of the United States, and for the preservation of the rights of the several States to regulate their own domestic policies, and for the protection of the people against spoliation and robbery by a dominant majority, some of whose members, because the Holy Bible sanctioned slavery, declared that they wanted an "anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God," and who, because the constitution of the United States recognized and protected slavery, declared that it was a "league with hell and a covenant with death."

Whatever may have been said in the past in the defense of the institution of slavery, and whatever may now be thought of the means by which it was abolished in this country, the spirit of the present age is against it, and it has passed away, and I suppose no one wishes its restoration, if that were practicable. Certainly I would not restore it if I had the power. I think it better for the black race that they are free, and I am sure it is better for the white race that there are no slaves.

Some great Macaulay of the future will tell these grand truths to posterity better and more forcibly than I can in this brief address, and will by reference to history, to the sacred scriptures, and to the constitution of the United States, as made by our revolutionary fathers, vindicate the patriotism and the heroic virtues and struggles of our people.

WHY THE WAR WAS NOT AVOIDED BY A COMPROMISE.

In later times those not familiar with the facts to which I am referring have asked the question: "Why was this great question not compromised?" stating that it would not have cost a fifth of the money to pay for and liberate the slaves that the war cost, and that in that way the tens of thousands of valuable lives of good men might have been saved, and all the attendant suffering prevented.

The first answer to that question is, that the slaves in the United States at the beginning of the war were estimated to be of the value of three thousand million dollars, and if they were to be liberated, common honesty required that it should have been at the expense of the nation which was responsible for its existence. The Republicans and the anti-slavery people were then a majority of the whole people, and had full possession of the Federal government, or were ready and authorized to take full possession of it. And they demanded that the whole loss to arise from the freeing of the slaves should fall on their owners and on the Southern states. They never proposed, and would not have consented, for the Federal government and the Northern people to pay any part of the cost of freeing the slaves. Their patriotism was not of the kind which would cause them to assume a part of the burden of correcting what they claimed to be a great national wrong, which we inherited from other and older nations, and which was incorporated in our social and industrial systems, and sanctioned by our constitutions, state and Federal, in the organization of the governments. The agitators were willing and anxious to be patriotic and just at the expense of other people.

The second answer to it is, that the industrial and social systems of the Southern states were so interwoven with the interests of slavery that the people then believed the freedom of the slaves, without compensation, meant the bankruptcy of the people and states where it existed, to be followed, probably, by a war of races. I am speaking of what they then believed. As an evidence that our own people, in the earlier years of the republic, recognized the necessity of acquiescing in the social and industrial conditions which had grown out of African slavery, history tells us that General George Washington, who was an extensive slave-holder, was made Commander-in-Chief of our Revolutionary armies. He was the president of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and was elected as the first President of the United States, and was re-elected to that position. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, General Jackson, Mr. Polk and General Taylor were each elected President of the United States, and all of them were the owners of slaves. They, like the framers of the Constitution, recognized that this country had inherited a condition of things in this respect in which it became necessary to acquiesce. I do not assume to know whether if a proposition to pay for the slaves had been made, it would have been accepted.

Such a sacrifice as that, which was demanded of the Southern people, has not in the world's history been submitted to by any people without an appeal to the last dread arbitrament of war. And ours were a chivalric, intelligent, proud and liberty-loving people, and if they had submitted to this sacrifice without a struggle they would have proven themselves unworthy to be free men, and unworthy of the proud title of being Americans. And I say now, with deliberation and sincerity, in view of all the calamities of that war, if the same condition of things could again occur, I would rather accept such

calamities than belong to a race of cowards and surrender the most sacred rights of self-government to the clamor of a majority overriding the Constitution and demanding terms so revolting to our sense of justice.

THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE.

In this connection I desire to say that it has been frequently asserted of late years that at the conference between President Lincoln and Secretary Seward of the Federal side, and Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, of the Confederate side, at Hampton Roads, on the 3d of January, 1865, that President Lincoln offered the Confederates \$400,000,000 for the slaves if they would abandon the war and return to the Union. This story has assumed various forms to suit the rhetoric of the speakers and writers who have given it currency. I wish to assert most solemnly that no such offer in any form was made. All the papers relating to the Hampton Roads conference are given in "McPherson's History of the Rebellion," as he calls it. They show that the joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States was passed by Congress, submitting to the states the question of abolishing slavery in the United States, two or three days before the date of that conference. The report of the commissioners on the part of the Confederacy, which was published at the time, shows that no such offer was made or referred to in that conference. The statement of President Davis and that of President Lincoln and of Secretary Seward show that no such offer was made or talked of at that conference. This false statement has been often made. It is disproven by every man who was there, and by every paper which has been written by or for the men who were there. Neither President Lincoln nor any other man on the Federal side would have dared to make such an offer at that time. It was stated at the time, and I believe the statement to be true, that the Congress hurried the joint resolution above named through so as to forestall the possibility of any such proposition. The object of this untruthful statement was no doubt to cast odium on the Confederate President and authorities by trying to show that they would accept no terms of peace and were responsible for the continuance of the war. President Davis appointed Vice-President Stephens to go to Washington in 1864, ostensibly to secure a renewal of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, but the real purpose of his mission was to see President Lincoln for the purpose of ascertaining on what conditions the war could be terminated. But he was not permitted by the Federal authorities to pass through their military lines. Then he appointed the commissioners to the Hampton Roads conference for the same purpose. And afterwards, in 1865, he authorized Gen. R. E. Lee to try to negotiate through General Grant for the same purpose. I mention these facts to show that it is a mistake to suppose that President Davis neglected any means in his power to end the war on honorable terms, and mention them because of the many misrepresentations which have been made on this subject. He could not have

made public all he did in this respect at the time without discouraging our army and the people. And if at any time he had proposed or consented to unconditionally surrender he would have been in danger of violence at the hands of our own people. Neither he nor they proposed or intended to surrender unconditionally unless overpowered.

RECONSTRUCTION AND RESTORATION.

After the overthrow of the Confederate government and the surrender of the Confederate armies, the work of the restoration of Federal authority in the Southern States was commenced, while the excitement and passions and prejudices of the war were in full blaze, and were intensified by the assassination of President Lincoln, with which it was unjustly assumed the Confederate authorities had some connection, but which was regarded by them as most unfortunate for the people who had adhered to the fortunes of the Confederacy.

Under the state of feeling which then existed on both sides, it was hardly to be expected that a wise and temperate policy of reconstruction would be adopted, while many of the churches of the Northern States were resolving, and some of their ministers of the religion of Christ were preaching a crusade of hate, proscription and revenge against the Southern people.

The plan adopted for the pacification of the Southern people was to deprive them of all political rights, put them under military rule, and suspend the right of the writ of habeas corpus, so that there could be no relief or redress for any wrong done to a citizen, however unlawful or outrageous. Our citizens were subject to arrest by the military authority without an affidavit or formal charge, or legal warrant, and to detention without knowing what the charges against them were, and to trial by a drumhead court-martial without the intervention of a jury.

A large part of the Southern States had been devastated by war; the people had exhausted their resources in the endeavor to maintain their cause, and tens of thousands of their bravest and best men had either fallen in battle or died in the service. Beaten in battle, denied political rights and the protection of law, governed by an unfriendly military authority, and by the negroes, carpetbaggers and scalawags (I mention them in the order of their respectability), plundered and robbed by employes of the Treasury Department, and constantly menaced by loyal leagues composed of the elements above named, their condition seemed to be as hopeless as can well be imagined.

If, under the Providence of God, the life of President Lincoln could have been spared, so that reconstruction and the restoration of the Union could have been brought about under his supervision, and that of the officers and soldiers who fought the battles of the Union, I believe the country would have been saved from the introduction of abnormal military governments which are so unfriendly to civil rights

and political liberty, and so contrary to the genius of our government; and that the people of the Southern states would have been saved from much of the enormous sacrifices and suffering which they were compelled to endure during the period of reconstruction; the demagogues in politics, the unchristian persecutions by religious bodies and the thieving treasury officials would not have had so wide a field for their operations.

STATEMENTS NOT PLEASANT, BUT NECESSARY.

It is unpleasant for me to make the foregoing recitals, and the more so because the purpose for which they are made may be misunderstood or misrepresented. The restoration of peace, good government, the rule of law, and the good will between those who were once enemies, is as gratifying to me as it can be to any other citizen. But the charge has been constantly made since the war that the Confederates were rebels and traitors, and the effort is all the time being made to educate the rising generation into the belief that their fathers and their mothers were rebels and traitors, and, therefore, lawless criminals. Without malice against any of our fellow-citizens, I feel it to be my duty to the memory of our heroic dead, to the surviving associates and those who are to come after us, to make the foregoing statements in vindication of the truths of history, and in justification of the patriotism, the manhood and love of justice of those who defended the lost cause, and offered their all in an effort to preserve their constitutional rights against the aggressions of a hostile majority.

CITIZENS OF A COMMON GOVERNMENT.

And now that we are again citizens of the United States, living under the same government, constitution and flag, our late adversaries ought not to desire to degrade us in the eyes of posterity, and if they would be wise and just they should not wish to place our people in history in the position of being unworthy of the rights, liberty and character of citizens of our great and common country.

And while I have accepted, and do accept, in good faith, the legitimate results of the war, and while I am, and will be, as true to my allegiance and duty to our common government as any other citizen can be, I shall insist on my right to tell the truths which show that in that great struggle we were guided and controlled by a sense of duty and by a spirit of patriotism which caused us to stake life, liberty and property in a contest with a greatly superior power rather than basely surrender our rights without a struggle.

OFFICES COULD HAVE BEEN HAD.

It is fitting and proper at this point that I should refer to a matter which fitly illustrates the character of the Southern people. There was never a time during all the perils and suffering of reconstruction that men of prominence who had been on the Confederate

side could not have obtained positions of honor and emolument under the Federal government if they would have consented to surrender their convictions and betray their people. A very few did so and thereby earned an everlasting infamy. But nearly all of them stood by their convictions and preserved their honor, and thereby proved themselves worthy of citizenship in the greatest and proudest government on earth.

Having attempted to fulfill an unpleasant duty in what I have so far said, I now turn to the consideration of more pleasant subjects.

From the desolation, absence of civil government and political rights and of law throughout the Southern states less than thirty years ago, we now, in all these states, have good civil government, good laws faithfully enforced, liberty protected, society reorganized, peace and industry re-established with many valuable enterprises put into successful operation, and with a steady and wonderful increase in population, wealth and the comforts of civilized life. This constitutes the greatest and proudest vindication of the capacity of our people for local self-government, and is a grander and nobler achievement by our people than was ever obtained by war. It is the triumph of their capacity for self-government, and shows that our people are worthy the possession of the political power and religious liberty which they now enjoy; and which shows them worthy of political equality with those who were once our enemies. In this great Centennial Exposition of Tennessee we have before us a magnificent exhibition of the results of Southern enterprises and prosperity to gladden the hearts of our people and to gratify the pride of the people of this great State. And to-day the people of the South are as earnest in their attachment to our common government as those of any other part of the Union, and would make as great sacrifices, if need be, in defense of our government as could be made by any other part of the American people. Enjoying peace and liberty to-day, we can refer with pride to the courage and heroism of our soldiers in the late war, and to the gallantry and skill of our officers. And when impartial history comes to be written we do not doubt but that it will be seen that they were never excelled in the qualities of patient endurance and manly courage by any other people.

CHARACTER OF CONFEDERATE LEADERS.

The names of Jefferson Davis, R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sydney Johnston and many others of our heroic leaders will go into history, illuminated by a halo of courage and skill and purity of life and patriotism unsurpassed by any other names in history. As indicating the faith of President Davis in God and his devout earnestness, I recall attention to the closing sentence of his inaugural address, after his election under the constitutional government of the Confederacy, made on the 22d day of February,

1862. Raising his hands, at the close of his address, and looking toward the heavens, he said: "And now, O God, I commit my country and her cause into thy holy keeping," thus showing the solemnity with which he assumed anew the duties of President of the Confederacy.

THE WOMEN OF THE CONFEDERACY.

History notes, with the richest praises, the matrons of Rome. They were no doubt worthy of all that has been said of them. But their honors cluster about them when Rome was a great and victorious nation. This is not said to their discredit, but to contrast with them the noble and devoted women of the Confederacy. The grandeur of their lives and conduct was exhibited in a cause in which the odds were greatly against their country, in which great sacrifices were necessary, and in which success was at all times doubtful. I never felt my inability to do justice to any subject so keenly as I do when attempting to do justice to the character, services and devotion of the women of the Confederacy. They gave to the armies their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers with aching hearts, and bade them good-by with sobs and tears, but they believed the sacrifice was due to their country and her cause. They assumed the care of their homes and of the children and aged. Many of them who had been reared in ease and luxury had to engage in all the drudgery of the farm and shop. Many of them worked in the fields to raise the means of feeding their families. Spinning wheels and looms were multiplied where none had been seen before, to enable them to clothe their families and furnish clothing to the loved ones in the army, to whom with messages of love and encouragement they were, whenever they could, sending something to wear or to eat. And like angels of mercy they visited and attended the hospitals with lint and bandages for the wounded, and medicine for the sick, and such nourishment as they could for both. And their holy prayers at all times went to the throne of God for the success of the Confederate cause. There was a courage and a moral heroism in their lives superior to that which animated our brave men, for the men were stimulated by the presence of their associates, the hope of applause, and by the excitement of battle, while these noble women, in the seclusion and quietude of their homes, were inspired by a moral courage which could come only from God and the love of country. I hope we are to have a Battle Abbey, and if we should the honor of our Southland demands that at the same place there should be a splendid monument erected to commemorate the constancy, the services and the virtues of the noble women of the Confederacy. And since the war some of our grand and noble women: The widow of President Davis, the widow of Stonewall Jackson and the widow of Colonel C. M. Winkler, of Texas, have earned the gratitude of our people by books they have furnished us, containing most valuable contributions to the literature of the war and supplying a feature in it that no man has or could supply.

To illustrate the character and devotion of the women of the Confederacy, I will repeat a statement made to me during the war by Governor Letcher, of Virginia. He had visited his home in the Shenandoah Valley, and on his return to the state capital called at the house of an old friend who had a large family. He found no one but the good old mother at home, and inquired about the balance of the family. She told him that her husband, her husband's father and her ten sons were all in the army. And on his suggestion that she must feel lonesome, having had a large family with her and to be now left alone, her answer was that it was very hard, but that if she had ten more sons they should all go to the army. Can ancient or modern history show a nobler or more unselfish and patriotic devotion to any cause?

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE WAR.

There have been, and there still may be, those who affect to speak lightly of the Confederacy; but a cause and a country which it required more than four years of terrible war, and armies of more than two million seven hundred thousand men, and which cost the lives of hundreds of thousands, counting the loss on both sides, the expenditure of billions of dollars, and the sacrifice of other hundreds of billions of dollars worth of property to overcome, can hardly be belittled by any honest or sensible man. We can well afford to wait the verdict which history will render on the men and women of the late Confederacy.

At frequent intervals Judge Reagan was interrupted by loud and prolonged applause, his tribute to the Southern women being especially well received.

At the conclusion of the oration it was moved by Chaplain General J. William Jones (and seconded) that the thanks of this convention be tendered to Hon. John H. Reagan for his able, eloquent and satisfactory address, and that a copy be solicited for publication. The motion prevailed unanimously.

Adjutant-General Moorman advanced to the front of the stage and said he was requested by General Gordon to state that at 11 o'clock tomorrow, or immediately after the reading of the report of the Committee on History, that he would in a few remarks return to his comrades the commission which they had so generously and unanimously bestowed upon him for the past eight years, in compliance with the announcement made by him in his address to his comrades, dated June 10, 1897.

After Judge Reagan had concluded his speech some confusion arose. Some of the delegates wanted to adjourn and others favored appointing the committees on credentials and resolutions. General Gordon used his gavel with some effect and finally brought the house to order. He then read out the following orders:

"Ashby's Tennessee Cavalry Brigade reunion at Foggs School building this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

"All ex-Confederates of Kentucky are ordered to meet each morning at 9 o'clock at their headquarters in Foggs School building.

"GEN. JOHN BOYD, Commanding."

A motion was then made that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions of thanks to Judge Reagan for his speech. The delegates were unanimously in favor of it.

Major J. A. Enslow, Jr., of Florida, moved that a sergeant-at-arms be appointed for each division, which motion was seconded and carried.

The division from Texas was ordered to meet in the Tabernacle and organize and other States were notified to select their committeemen on credentials and resolutions and their sergeant-at-arms during the afternoon and hand their names to the Adjutant-General so as to be able to proceed with business tomorrow.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow at 9 a. m.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

The great Tabernacle building presented an animated scene this morning long before 9 o'clock, the hour set for the second day's meeting of the Confederate convention.

By 8 o'clock the delegates and their old comrades began to gather and until General Gordon's arrival the time was spent in the interchange of war reminiscences, warm greetings by old comrades who had not before seen each other until this reunion, and a sort of miniature Confederate love-feast was the order.

When the hour of 9 o'clock arrived nearly every seat on the lower floor was occupied and a portion of the gallery was filled, and as General Gordon, the General Commanding, appeared he was greeted with tremendous and continued applause.

The confusion caused by the steady stream of arrivals was so great that it was nearly 9:30 o'clock when General Gordon succeeded in rapping the convention to order and asked that the business of the session be opened with the long-metre doxology.

The meeting was then opened by the members and the entire audience standing, and singing as with one voice, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings flow."

General Gordon led and the voices of thousands of old battle-scarred veterans joined with him in singing that old familiar tune.

PRAYER BY REV. DR. D. C. KELLEY.

At the conclusion of the singing Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelley who had served throughout the entire war with Forrest as Major, Lieutenant, Colonel and Colonel of Forrest's old Regiment, led in a prayer, the words of which went straight to the hearts of all present. In burning and eloquent words he prayed that God's blessings might

rest upon the convention, upon the old Confederates, upon their families and loved ones; he prayed for the President of the United States, for the glory of the nation, and thanked God that he had given to the nation such men as the Confederate soldiers. He prayed for Queen Victoria and thanked God for her wise and prosperous reign over the mother country. Dr. Kelley concluded by asking all present to join him in the Lord's prayer and the lips of thousands again moved in audible supplication to him who watches over all alike.

General Wade Hampton.

General Gordon said he had a letter to read from one of the Southern army's most distinguished leaders who was prevented from being present by illness. The letter he said was from General Wade Hampton.

At the mention of this loved name, wild cheers rose from the throat of every Confederate in the vast assemblage.

General Gordon then read as follows :

CHARLOTTESVILLE, May 15, 1897.

To General John B. Gordon :

My Dear General—A severe and protracted attack of illness from which I am slowly recovering makes it impossible for me to meet my comrades at Nashville. This is a great disappointment to me, for I may not have the pleasure of meeting them again, but my best wishes are always with them. As my health will not permit me to discharge the duties of the position to which my comrades elected me at the reunion in Texas I must resign the commission given to me, but whenever an opportunity offers for me to meet my old friends I shall do so as a private—a position made honorable by the Confederate soldiers. With my kind regards to you and all of our veterans, I am, very truly yours,

WADE HAMPTON.

Great applause followed the reading of this letter.

General W. L. Cabell.

General Gordon then said: The Chair has the great pleasure of reading a telegram from General Cabell. I know, my comrades, without asking the question, that every heart here will echo the sentiment that I am about to utter, that we all feel the deepest sympathy and regret at the sickness and absence of our comrades and offer our wishes and hopes and prayers for the preservation of these and of all of our brave brothers absent from us today, and I shall feel authorized in sending your greeting and the pledge of your brave hearts to those of our comrades who are absent.

General Gordon then read the following telegram :

DALLAS, Tex., June 22, 1897.

General Geo. Moorman, Adjutant-General United Confederate Headquarters, Nashville, Tenn.:

Sickness prevents me from being with you today, but my heart is with you. God bless our noble order and bless my old comrades and their families.

W. L. CABELL.

The reading of this telegram evoked a spontaneous outburst of applause and many an old soldier's eye glistened with a tear.

General Gordon announced that the convention was now ready to proceed with regular business.

Comrade J. L. Jones, of Columbia, Tenn., moved that in order to preserve order and facilitate business, that the lower floor of the hall be cleared of all except the delegates.

An amendment was offered that the platform be also cleared of all except delegates and ladies.

Comrade Jones accepted this amendment.

Comrade Trezevant from Louisiana made a plea for system and order and whatever would facilitate business, that the delegates had come here to transact business, and should do the business for which the convention was convened.

An amendment to Comrade Jones' motion was offered by a comrade from Alabama and seconded, that all ex-Confederates be excepted from that order and that they be allowed to retain their seats on the platform.

It was moved that that amendment be laid on the table.

Several delegates arose to debate the question, and the Chair ruled that it was not debatable.

Question! Question! was then called, and a motion made to vote by States.

The motion of call by States was withdrawn and a division called for.

Comrade Jones, of Tennessee, said he desired it to be distinctly understood and made the motion so as to bring it to the attention of all those present, that none but delegates be allowed vote, as more than one-half of those in the audience were not delegates.

General Wm. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, stated that he rose to a point of order, which was that neither is the motion of Comrade Jones nor any business properly before this body until the report of the Committee on Credentials is received; that the Convention was not yet organized, and that it is utterly impracticable to carry out the provisions of the motion, as to who are and who are not delegates as that fact is not yet known to any one.

The Chair: The point of order raised by General Jackson is sustained, as a single objection offered until after the report of the Committee on Credentials is received and acted upon, is sufficient to set any motion aside.

The comrade can renew his motion after the Committee on Credentials has reported if he so desired.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Chair—The names of the Committee on Credentials have been handed in from the different divisions and will now be announced. Reading Clerk E. C. Manning then read :

Alabama.....	Daniel Coleman
Arkansas.....	Jas. P. Coffin
District of Columbia.....	H. B. Littlepage
Florida.....	W. H. Hutchinson
Georgia.....	L. P. Thomas
Indian Territory.....	W. J. Watts
Kentucky.....	Leeland Hathaway
Louisiana.....	Albert Estopinal
Mississippi.....	S. B. Watts
Maryland.....	E. S. Judge
Missouri.....	Robert McCulloch
North Carolina.....	A. B. Williams
New Mexico.....	J. J. Leeson
Oklahoma.....	J. F. Hall
South Carolina.....	L. M. Davis
Tennessee.....	J. A. Trousdale
Texas.....	Dr. John D. Field
Virginia.....	John J. Williams
West Virginia.....	Isaac Kuykendall.

AN INSPIRING INCIDENT.

During the reading of the names of the Committee on Credentials the North Carolina division entered the Tabernacle, singing a verse of the old "North State," North Carolina's song, as follows :

Carolina, Carolina, heaven's blessings defend her
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her;
Though the scorner may scorn at and writhings defame her,
Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.

Hurrah ! Hurrah ! the Old North State forever,
Hurrah ! Hurrah ! the good old North State !

And marched around the rear end of the building with banners fluttering, the bands playing and the great audience wildly cheering.

All thought of business was thrown to the winds for the moment and the entire audience rose to cheer the battle-worn heroes from the "Old North State."

General Gordon caught the infection, and said in a voice that could be heard even above the confusing sounds that prevailed;

"North Carolina has a right to interrupt the proceedings of any body of men. North Carolina not only made a record in the Confederate army second to no State, but she hoisted, long before Jefferson wrote, the banner of American independence. Three cheers for North Carolina." The cheers were given heartily and then General Gordon said, "Now let North Carolina be still."

After order had been restored Colonel Bennett H. Young, delegate from George B. Eastin Camp, No. 803, of Louisville, Ky., was recognized, and said that he did not hear the name of Kentucky read in the Committee on Credentials.

The Chair—Let Kentucky be placed on the Committee of Credentials, as there never was a Kentuckian unworthy to serve on any committee.

The Chair announced that the Committee on Credentials would meet at once in the gallery on the right of the Speaker's stand.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Chair then directed Reading Clerk Manning to announce the names of the members of the Committee on Resolutions, which were as follows :

Alabama.....	Col. John W. A. Sanford
Arkansas.....	Col. J. N. Smithee
District of Columbia.....	Gen. Marcus J. Wright
Florida.....	Major J. A. Enslow, Jr
Georgia	W. W. Williford
Indian Territory.....	Gen. John L. Galt
Kentucky.....	Gen. E. A. Perry
Louisiana....	Gen. Leon Jastremski
Mississippi.....	Col. D. A. Campbell
Maryland... ..	Col. H. Ashton Ramsey
Missouri.....	Hon. M. E. Benton
North Carolina.....	Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn
New Mexico.....	J. J. Leeson
Oklahoma.....	Gen. John O. Casler
South Carolina.....	W. G. Hinson
Tennessee.....	Tomlinson Fort
Texas.....	John N. Simpson
Virginia.....	Capt. D. C. Richardson
West Virginia.....	Capt. Isaac Kuykendall

The Chair announced that the Committee on Resolutions would meet in a room to the rear of the platform.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS.

The names of the following sergeants-at-arms were handed in from the different divisions, and General Gordon directed Reading Clerk Manning to announce them as follows :

Alabama.....	Capt. John F. Burns
Arkansas.....	P. T. Devanney
District of Columbia.....	A. G. Holland
Florida.....	W. H. Hutchinson
Georgia.....	Frank Myers
Indian Territory.....	G. G. Buchanan
Kentucky.....	Alex Duke
Louisiana.....	Thos. Higgins
Mississippi.....	E. W. Brown
Maryland.....	D. A. Fenton
Missouri.....	Robt. Cunningham
North Carolina.....	C. B. Sykes
Oklahoma.....	Capt. B. F. Phillips
South Carolina.....	John Ahrens
Tennessee.....	T. E. Jamison
Texas.....	H. B. Johnson
Virginia.....	Judge John C. Ewell
West Virginia.....	J. A. Hearst

Great confusion here prevailed.

The Chair then called upon the sergeant-at-arms to clear the aisles and to keep order, as it was essential to the success of the meeting, and said: My comrades, you have come here to renew the ties and friendships of the sixties and to transact such business as the exigencies of our glorious brotherhood requires, and I call upon all of you, my comrades, to preserve the strictest order and to pay attention to all the proceedings, and to assist the sergeant-at-arms in their efforts, so as to facilitate the business, so that the proceedings of the reunion may be conducted with that decorum and dignity to which the glorious records of its illustrious members entitle it.

A number of resolutions were here offered, when the Chair ruled that all resolutions were to be sent to Colonel John W. A. Sanford, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and not read until reported by the committee.

A verbal resolution was here offered that a cablegram be sent to Queen Victoria of congratulations upon the celebration of her jubilee.

The Chair—Under the ruling the comrade must write out his resolution, and it will be referred as are all others to the Committee on Resolutions, unless unanimous consent be given.

A Delegate—I object, let it take the regular course.

Great disorder and confusion was occurring in different parts of the house, and it seemed impossible for the sergeants-at-arms to keep order. The Chair—The Chair instructs the chief sergeant-at-arms and his assistants to preserve order, even if they have to take men out of this hall to preserve it. I take it no brave man will refuse to obey the order of those who are selected to represent this organization. Now let these sergeant-at-arms proceed and see that order is preserved.

A resolution was here handed to the Committee on Resolutions, from South Carolina.

The Chair: My comrades, you are now to listen to the reading of the report of the most important committee of our Association—the Committee on History—which will be read to you by one who needs no introduction from me, the chairman of it, our distinguished friend and comrade, S. D. Lee.

General Lee was greeted with loud cheering, and after order was restored read the splendid report of the committee, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HISTORY REPORTS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 22, 1897.

*Major-General George Moorman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff,
United Confederate Veterans:*

My Dear Sir—Your committee, known as the Historical Committee, and on Southern school history, appointed in New Orleans August 13, 1892, consisted of seven members. Upon the death of General E. Kirby Smith and Prof. Elorzo Hill, Prof. Garrett, of Nashville, Tenn., and General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., were appointed to fill the vacancies. This committee, under orders No. 147, of date, August 1, 1895, was increased by eleven members, so that every state and territory, or separate division, would be represented in the committee.

Exhaustive reports were made at Birmingham, Houston and Richmond, explaining in detail the necessity for the appointment of a committee on history. This necessity existed from the fact that owing to the unfortunate political conditions of the Southern states incident to the collapse of the Confederacy in 1865, there could be no organization of surviving Confederates earlier than 1889 without exciting suspicion and distrust on the part of the people of the North. The histories of the United States written for the first fifteen or twenty years after the close of the war were very partisan and unfriendly to the people of the South, generally misrepresenting their motives and aims in going into the war between the states, branding the people of the South as "traitors" and "rebels." These histories were of such a character as to make them unfit for general use in the public and private schools of the South, or of any part of the nation.

In this condition of affairs, the United Confederate Veterans felt it their duty to take immediate steps to see that impartial histories should be provided for use in the schools of the South, and inviting Southern authors to write these histories rather for the purpose of avoiding the partiality of Northern writers than to have Southern histories written for the South, and Northern men to write histories for the North. The three reports already made have been somewhat exhaustive, and covered the period from the landing of the first colonists in Virginia to the present time, and showing that the people of

the South have been highly patriotic and had been a most important factor in making the history of the United States, in increasing its area, in fighting its battles, and in controlling and governing the country. It was painfully evident to the committee that the writing of history had been left mainly to Northern historians, showing sectional bias in favor of the North, and none of them presenting the true motives of the South.

From the earliest settlements in this country for nearly two hundred and fifty years there have been a gradual divergence and development of two civilizations, and causing continual friction, and finally culminating in the greatest war of modern times. Common interest held the colonies and states together, but the ties of union gradually diverged as one section grew and overbalanced in numbers and wealth, and the constitutional rights and guarantees of the weaker section embodied in the written Constitution, which was adopted after a successful union and revolution, were trampled under foot and finally brushed away by a successful war. The reports already made brought out the several epochs in the history of this country, showing to what extent the South had contributed to the building up, governing and development of the United States of America.

Although they had recommended several histories for use in the schools of the South, they have never advised that the writing of a history should be entrusted to one man, but invited everybody to do the work, so that many minds would be invoked, instead of one; that the work should assume various shapes, not only in the form of standard and school histories, but also state histories, magazine articles, historical essays, local histories, etc. They felt that no one man could explore this wide field, and that no one work could cover the ground. With this introduction, and a full endorsement of what has been said and done in the previous reports, your committee now deem it proper to make a new departure in this report by confining it to a consideration of the principles which should govern writing the history of the war between the states. They feel that the time has come when every citizen of this country, whether living in the North or South, now loves his country with an undying patriotism; that the great war between the states is a thing of the past, and that there is honor and glory enough for every section of the country, to let the facts of history, which are undisputed, speak for themselves, and without being presented to the American youth with prejudice or partisanship; that the one object now should be to point our youth to their liberty-loving fathers, who staked their lives and everything upon the construction of the constitution of their country.

The question of state sovereignty is no longer dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union. New constitutions in Southern states have made it part of their fundamental law that there shall be no secession from the Union. There is, therefore, no longer any excuse for those who would sow certain favored "views" in the minds of the children of the country upon the specious plea that it is best for the coming generations to believe them. Why should it now be concealed that

secession as a practical measure was first advocated in New England? that, as was said by a distinguished Senator from Massachusetts in 1889, "The Union was never in greater peril than in 1814, when New England threatened secession unless the administration and the ruling party yielded to her demands?" that the Constitution of the United States, in its original form, was an ambiguous instrument, giving rise from the beginning to two conflicting constructions, either of which might be reasonably adopted? that that of Jefferson and Madison, which prevailed at the South, led logically, as shown by Calhoun, to the right of secession? that the Southern people, in 1861, grew apprehensive of the security of their property and their domestic peace, and undertook to exercise what they took to be their constitutional rights as well as the privilege of every free people to form a new government which suited them better? that the Northern people, believing the other construction of the constitution to be the true one, resisted the undertaking as unlawful and revolutionary? that both sides fought for their respective causes with conscientious devotion and splendid heroism? that the fortunes of war went against the South, and the constitutional theory of the victors has now been established beyond question by the new amendments, and by the subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court, as well as the practice of the government, both of the Union and of the states? The truth is never dangerous to anything that is fit to live. If these propositions are true, they should be taught; if not, their error should be exposed. They do not call upon any section of the country to describe the citizens of the other by opprobrious epithets, or deny to the other patriotism, purity of purpose, or good name. Surely the time has come at last when the history of our great war can be taught throughout the country without holding either army up to shame, but with justice and charity towards all, imputing to both sides worthy motives, and dwelling with equal praise upon noble, self-sacrificing conduct, inspired by love of country, whether exhibited for the nation or for the state. Something will be found to condone, and something to condemn on both sides, but very much more to honor and emulate. We rejoice to believe that our children will be able, without losing their faith in their fathers, to find very much to honor and admire in the history of the Union soldier, and that our children will have no pleasure or satisfaction in reading treatises, in which the conduct of the soldiers of Sherman and Sheridan will not be condoned. We shall be sorry for the American youth who is brought up in the belief that the large proportion of the Anglo-Saxon population of this country at any time consisted of "traitors" and "rebels, or that patriotism, intelligence or morality was ever bounded by State lines. Your committee has no fear that the ultimate verdict of history, when the "wise years decide," will be just to the Southern people. Its attention is directed simply to the temporary clouding of truth by the prejudices and passions of the writer and reader, and the public misfortune of teaching now what coming generations will consider

deplorable error. It is against these prejudices and passions as exhibited in historical teaching that its labors have been directed. The time is not distant, and will be most welcome, when there shall be no need of such labors, when a true national history shall take the place of histories written to please, when writers shall find neither pleasure nor advantage in condemnation of any section of the country, or bidding us restrain the admiration due to noble and beautiful characters for controversial reasons. There shall not be one history for Massachusetts and another for South Carolina, but Americans everywhere shall read the same book—not with the blushes of shame or indignation, but kindling with noble enthusiasm for the patriotism and virtue of our dead heroes, no matter what State was honored in their birth, or what blood-stained flag floated where they fell.

Now that thirty-two years have passed away since the close of the war and a new generation has taken the place of one, familiar from actual contact with the great events of that period, now that we are compelled to teach the history of those times to our children, the necessity presses upon us to provide such teaching as will be a faithful presentation of those events. We believe that a presentation as truthful and accurate as possible will be the one best calculated to reproduce in American youth the sentiments of patriotic devotion and heroic sacrifice which have made the brightest page in our history, and which form the only real safeguards of our liberty and independence. The record of noble deeds is the richest heritage the past has to give us, and the most fruitful page which we can lay before our children. There is no other part of the history of our nation so rich in actions which evoke even the admiration and honor of mankind, and so apt to form the highest ideals of patriotism, as the four eventful years from Manassas to Appomattox.

We recognize that the destiny of the South is now inseparably bound up with that of this great republic, and that it is to the interest of the whole nation, and of its citizens everywhere, that coming generations of Southern men should give to the Union the same love and devotion which their fathers so freely gave, first to the United States and then to the ill-starred Confederacy, that Southern men should not hereafter feel themselves in any way estranged from their country, or ashamed of any part of its history—step-children, as it were, in the national home.

Your committee has already called your attention to a condition confronting us, in that the histories used in the common schools of the nation were, to a very great extent, calculated to produce such an estrangement on the part of the Southern youth. They were being instructed that their fathers were traitors and rebels, insurrectionists who plotted against the national life, and therefore unworthy of their love and respect.

The effect of such teaching as this is less apt to inspire Southern youth with shame for their ancestors, since they are familiar with the noble and stainless characters of the former leaders of their people—

characters which other nations have rightly considered honorable and glorious; than on the other hand to arouse revolt against such false and unjust proscription, and to perpetuate a feeling of separation from the rest of the country, and chill the glowing fires of national patriotism.

The effort to secure the truthful teaching of history is founded in no desire to perpetuate bitterness, but rather to teach American youth that the contending armies of the North and South, each believing themselves in the right, each fought not only for the moral right, but for the existing law as they understood it, and that, therefore, every self-denying deed, every patriotic death, is alike to be treasured and beloved.

We can but pity the narrowness or blindness of those who see in the movement which culminated in secession nothing but a conspiracy against government, a revolt against lawful authority. Such a view degrades the man who holds it more than the conscientious and brave men who believed in 1861 that paramount allegiance was due to the state rather than to the United States.

To say that the war was fought for the abolition of slavery is a slander upon the soldiers of both armies, as well as upon the great men who shaped the course of events at Washington and at Richmond. The great question bequeathed to us, unsolved by the founders of the republic, whether this was a nation or a league of sovereign states, had to be solved some day, and the fatal duty fell to our generation. We utterly deny that the American people, alone among civilized nations, were incompetent to abolish slavery without war.

Your committee recognizes that no sectional history is wanted in the schools of this country, and they desire to have no history taught in the schools of the South but what ought to be taught in the schools of the nation everywhere. They would be more than willing to have the facts taught without comment, if such a course were possible. But they protest against the presumption of those historians who teach their own views as God's truth on all doubtful questions, and especially where such teaching is of a nature calculated to alienate the affections of the Southern people from the nation of which they are loyal citizens. The historian must, indeed, endeavor to write the truth as he sees it. Nothing is to be gained by a colorless compromise of opinions about matters as to which the facts may be ascertained. The teacher must also teach what he believes to be true. For that very reason it is not expected that Southern teachers will instruct the children that their fathers were traitors and rebels, and it would be a curse to the nation if they did. The Southern people desire to retain from the wreck in which their constitutional views, their domestic institutions, the mass of their property, and the lives of their best and bravest were lost, the knowledge that their conduct was honorable throughout, and that their submission at last to overwhelming numbers and resources in no way blackened their motives or established the wrong of the cause for which they fought.

It is not to be expected that those who fought on the Southern side will admit that they were wrong simply because they were beaten, or that the highest and noblest purposes of their lives are worthy of the execration of mankind. The nation cannot afford to have the people of the South lose their self-respect, or the future citizens of that large and most promising section of the country brought up without that pride in their ancestors which leads to noble and patriotic action. Those who endeavor to undermine the faith of the Southern youth in their ancestors, and to perpetuate teaching in this country which indicts a noble people, an integral part of the nation, for treason and rebellion, are the real enemies of the Republic—the plotters against its glory, and the perpetuation of its liberties. How short-sighted are those who think it contributes to the glory of the Union soldier, to make odious the brave men they overcame; remembering the victories of both, each army is made more glorious by every deed or valor, every act of pure and consecrated heroism exhibited by the other. The soldier of the Union having the prestige of success, can afford to be generous in this matter. They have, of all others, most to lose by invoking upon the Southern soldier the condemnation of history.

Your committee is of the opinion that it is desirable and advisable that in future no more school histories or historical works of any sort, receive their official commendation. They have suggested a list of books for library purposes, useful as materials for writing history with a correct understanding of the motives and feelings of the Southern people before, during and immediately after the civil war, and of the events themselves as they were understood to be by that people. To this list, it may be well to add others from time to time.

But your committee cannot undertake to endorse historical works as true, or recommend them as containing the real history of the greatest events in our country's past, and will not presume to do so. Apart from the danger of error, to embark on such a course, would be to make discrimination between deserving works. Your committee cannot undertake to read all new histories, and prepare an index of works they consider good or bad, a matter which only experts would be fit to pass upon, even supposing such a list desirable; and they recognize the injustice of preferring one without examining all. For a temporary purpose, in view of the great unfairness of the current school histories, when your committee was first organized, certain school books were recommended to counteract a great evil. We are happy to note a marked improvement in the spirit of fairness displayed by school histories, and do not think it will be necessary hereafter for your committee to specify school books as especially deserving. Unless otherwise instructed, your committee expects to refrain in future from such recommendations.

A great misconception has become current of the aim and purpose of the committee in supposing that it desires only historical

works written from the Southern standpoint. Such works are useful only as materials for the future historian, and useful, because they exhibit the animus with which they were written. Works in vindication of the course of the South before and during the civil war, will be invaluable in showing the causes which led to the war, and the motives of those who engaged in it, but controversial literature is not history, and is out of place in historical instruction.

The desire of your committee is to secure such histories as can be read or taught in every part of the Union, with justice toward all—histories that will put an end to prejudice and sectional feeling, not perpetuate them; and histories designed as Southern histories solely, will cease, so soon as broad, catholic and true historic spirit prevails in current histories for schools and libraries—until that time Southern teachers will not instruct Southern youth in a way to destroy Southern self-respect and manhood.

A suggestion has recently been made by the Department of Wisconsin of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is embodied in their resolutions as follows:

“Whereas, The war between the North and South ended nearly a third of a century ago—ended to the honor and glory of the best government ever vouchsafed to mankind; and,

“Whereas, There has not yet been prepared for use in the public schools of the United States chapters on that great war for a school history that do exact justice to states, armies, battles, and leaders, and are satisfactory to both North and South; and,

“Whereas, Such chapters in a school history are most desirable, and would be of incalculable benefit to the country in proper instruction of the youth; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That it is the belief of the Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, that the surest, quickest, easiest and best way to secure such chapters for a national school history is to select for the work a commission of distinguished educators from the ranks of the contending armies in the contest from 1861 to 1865.

“Resolved, That our representatives to the national encampment, which meets at Buffalo next August, be requested to present this matter to that honorable body.”

Your committee feels that it cannot too highly praise the broad and liberal American spirit which pervades these resolutions. While it might be premature for your honorable body to pass upon this proposition, nevertheless your committee does not deem it inappropriate to present at this time a few suggestions with reference to such a plan.

Your committee regards history as a form of literature, treating of past events, akin to science, in that it endeavors to express with accuracy and system the results of knowledge, but also akin to poetry, in that it endeavors to reproduce the former thoughts and motives of

men, and to represent the noble and great in a way which appeals to the imagination as well as instructs the judgment. The publication of the facts, without note or comment, robs history of its greatest service in stimulating the patriotic emotions of the student, and encouraging him to the emulation of great deeds.

History is not a mere product, and can no more be written by commissions or committees than can scientific or dramatic compositions. Such a body would be apt to produce a colorless, compromised work, which would represent the real convictions of no person whatever, and lack the life-giving spirit which gives to history its literary quality and makes it an inviting and elevating study.

The only reliance, after all, is upon the character of the writer himself. If he is broad-minded, sympathetic, unprejudiced, fearless, painstaking and devoted to the ascertainment of truth, according to his gifts, he will write history. If he writes his book simply to sell, he will, of course, make his views conform to those of the greatest number of prospective purchasers. The would-be historian who sets out to make a history which will conform to the views or win the commendation of a committee, however patriotic or eminent, is morally unfit to write history, or anything else which undertakes to be true. The proper field for such a writer is romance, and he will do well, if his so-called history escapes an excess of the imaginative quality. The motive of a man who makes the result of his historical study conform to the views of others than himself is most likely a commercial one, for such work can hope for neither permanence nor fame. The only views with which a historian is concerned are those which are the conscientious result of his investigations, free from the color of preconceived opinions.

Your committee, therefore, concludes a history gotten up by a committee of educators representing the North and South respectively would be a bleached compromise; they think it best to rely on that true historic talent which is now developing itself both at the North and South, to rise gradually above the prejudices of section, and to take on that spirit of fairness and truth which will form the essence of true Americanism, a spirit which will tend to consider the good of coming generations of youth, in perpetuating American self-respect and manhood, and that Anglo-Saxon spirit which would make them retain a true love of liberty, regardless of consequences.

The fact that people at the North and South are not entirely satisfied with the histories now used in the public schools is evidence that the truth of history is asserting itself in hewing closer to the facts than pronounced prejudice would permit. It is expecting too much in the generation which took part in the greatest struggle of modern times, to be removed entirely from the passions of the period, but we are gradually approaching that result in the tone of histories written by Northern and Southern men. The time is near when the painstaking, broad-minded, Catholic historian can write a history free from prejudice and passion and permeated with the true spirit of liberty-loving Americans.

Your committee thinks the plan now being pursued in inviting many writers into the field of history is better than that of selecting one or more writers who might err, and yet receive the endorsement of our association, and tend to perpetuate partisanship, prejudice and narrow bounds in a matter requiring the highest order of integrity and broadmindedness. We believe a last verdict will be rendered, which, at the impartial tribunal of history will declare in the words of our Commanding General: "No more exalted motive—no more consecrated purpose, or holier conviction ever inspired a people than actuated both sections on both sides of that contest; that American selfrespect has been vindicated, American manhood made strong, the American Union made permanent, and American freedom made safer," by reason of that conflict.

While your committee adheres to the opinion previously expressed, and reiterated in this report, that this association does not desire to appoint any one person to represent this organization, as the sole exponent of its sentiments and opinions; but, on the contrary, wish to invite the individual efforts of many writers, believing that the field of history should be explored by many minds, yet your committee recognizes the importance of securing the services of some competent comrade to collect historical records, and many of the fast-fleeting incidents of the war, to arrange the same for the use of future historians, and to give to them such publication as may be proper. We, therefore, recommend that your committee be empowered to appoint a historical editor whose duty it shall be to collect reliable historical data and edit the same for publication, subject to the approval of your committee.

In this connection your committee reasserts with pleasure its commendation of the Confederate Veteran, published in Nashville by Comrade S. A. Cunningham, which is cordially accepted by all fair-minded men as a faithful exponent of facts pertaining to the great war.

Since the organization of this committee in 1892, three of its members have "crossed over the river, and are resting in the shade of the trees" with Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, Braxton Bragg, Hood, Frank Cheatham, Bedford Forrest, and are now with the greater numbers of those who were our comrades in 1861 and 1865.

The first to go was the pure, heroic and spotless soldier, Edmund Kirby Smith, of Tennessee, the best of the full generals of the Confederate Army.

The next to follow was Professor Alonzo Hill, of Alabama, a typical private soldier, and belonging to that band of heroes who filled the ranks of the most heroic army of modern times, and whose valor placed the wreaths and stars on the collars of the general officers, and whose only reward was a conscientious discharge of patriotic duty well done.

The next, and since our last reunion at Richmond, is Major W. P. Campbell, of Arkansas, the amiable, resolute, loyal soldier, whose advice and counsel we had learned to rely on. We tender to his stricken household our sympathy, as a committee, and the sympathy of all our comrades now assembled at this great reunion.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN D. LEE, Chairman;
W. R. GARRETT,
CLEMENT A. EVANS,
GRAHAM DAVIS,
WINFIELD PETERS,
H. A. NEWMAN,
JOHN O. CASLER,
BASIL W. DUKE,
F. S. FERGUSON.

General Lee was frequently applauded during the reading of the report, and was greeted at its conclusion with loud cheers.

General W. H. Jackson arose and said: I know that I am but voicing the sentiments of all my comrades when I express the appreciation we all have for that admirable report, which evidences so much thought and care in its preparation, as given to us through its honored chairman, General Stephen D. Lee, and I now move, with a second, that it be received and the recommendations be adopted by this body, and spread upon the minutes.

The Chair—It is moved and seconded that this able Report of the Committee on History be received and spread upon the minutes of your Association, as the sentiments of this Association which was unanimously carried.

GENERAL GORDON'S DECLINATION.

General Gordon feeling that the old Veterans had showered sufficient honors upon him and supposing they desired to honor others in the Association, issued the following:

ATLANTA, GA., June 10th, 1897.

To My Confederate Comrades:

It was my proud privilege to announce officially a few days since that a thousand Camps have been incorporated into the "United Confederate Veterans," a glorious brotherhood organized for non-partisan and noble ends. All these Camps will be represented, I trust, in our annual Reunion at Nashville. This remarkable growth of our organization must be to you a source of sincere pride and pleasure. It will be welcome news to brave and magnanimous men in every section of our country, who comprehend its philanthropic and patriotic aims. To me it is a source of profound gratification

that our brotherhood has reached its present vast proportions during the years in which you have so steadfastly and with such unparalleled unanimity honored me with the position of Commander-in-Chief. This growth is the more remarkable because it has occurred in an organization which has no partisan purpose to stimulate its efforts, and no cohesion of sectional passion or selfish aims to bind it together. While eliminating from its life all narrow prejudices that tend to dwarf its manhood, and while inspired by a sentiment most helpful to the harmony of the sections and the well-being of the Republic, this representative body of ex-Confederate soldiers is resolved to guard through the potent agency of impartial history, the self-respect of our people and to conserve the manhood of Southern youth by transmitting, not the passions, but the hallowed memories of a marvellously heroic struggle.

Such a success could never have been attained except by the earnest co-operation of the able Commanders of Departments and Divisions, and of their co-workers in the Camps. But these distinguished officers and the noble men commanded by them, will unite with me in according to General George Moorman, my chief of staff, the largest share of honor in the achievement of this great result. It is but simple justice to this superb staff officer to say that in all these years of upbuilding, of anxiety, and of labor, often amidst difficulties and discouragements of the gravest character, he has given his time, his thought, his energies and his talents, ungrudgingly and without a dollar of compensation to the arduous task imposed upon him by the duties of his office; and no amount of work for the welfare of the organization has been too onerous or exacting for him to cheerfully and efficiently perform.

In announcing this gratifying success I wish to make my most grateful acknowledgements to my comrades of every rank, in every State. While it has been one of the chief pleasures, as well as highest honors, of my life, to serve in the station to which your partiality has so repeatedly called me, and while I shall ever cherish the numberless evidences of your confidence, yet I must ask you to prepare for the selection at Nashville of some one else as your Commander. You are my witnesses that I have repeatedly in the past sought to surrender this high and responsible position; and I have yielded my purpose only at your earnest solicitations. It must be apparent to you now that whether the exigencies supposed to exist in the past were real or fancied, there certainly no longer exists any sufficient reason for asking my continuance in that high office. Fortunately for the well-being of our Association, there is no difficulty in selecting from the many illustrious ex-soldiers of the Southern army a commander, whose ability and devotion will ensure the continued growth and harmony of the United Confederate Veterans.

J. B. GORDON,

Commander-in-Chief United Confederate Veterans.

General Gordon then proceeded to carry the foregoing into effect, and as per the announcement yesterday, that he would return the commission with which he had been honored by the Veterans unanimously for eight years, after the reading of the report on History, he called Lieutenant General S. D. Lee to the chair.

NEVER-TO-BE FORGOTTEN SCENE.

General Gordon then arose to speak. The tenor of his words was quickly caught by his hearers. He was about to offer his resignation as Commander of the United Confederate Veterans.

He had spoken only a few words before it was apparent that he would not be allowed to take the step.

He began. "Comrades permit me in this hour, and with brief words to give notice that I shall return to you the commission with which you have honored me all these years.—"

The rest of his remarks were lost in the reception of his words.

With one accord the entire gathering rose to its feet and exclaimed. "No, no, no. Never, never, never."

Such a scene has seldom, if ever been witnessed in any country or in any age.

This continued for some time. Men shouted, no, no, never, never, until they were hoarse, and waived their banners and hats and handkerchiefs, others shed tears at the idea of such an action. No man ever received such an indorsement for position as did Gen. Gordon for the leadership of the Confederate organization. While the dissenting voices were still loudly pronouncing against such a course of action, the band struck up "Dixie," and quietude and order entirely departed from the convention hall. The scene-baffled description so high did enthusiasm run.

After order had been somewhat restored Gen. Gordon attempted to continue. "At least, my comrades, you will permit me to say, that with your consent it would have been a privilege to me to take my place by the side of those untitled heroes who bore the battle's brunt in the bloody work of war. It is no condescension for even a crowned head to stand beside a Southern private soldier, and it is my happiest recollection that I enlisted as one."

The cries of no, no, never, never, continued without intermission, at last Gen. Gordon's voice again arose above the din appealingly. My comrades, I ask that you will restore order and do me the justice to hear what I have to say. Cries of no, never, again arose all over the tabernacle, mingled with we will hear you, but will not listen to your resignation, and to his urgent appeals order was finally restored. He then continued his address as follows:

General Gordon's Farewell.

"Mr. President and Comrades—Permit me with few words to return the commission with which you have honored me for eight years, and by unanimous vote. Within the next few hours you will elect my successor. When this duty is performed by you I shall gladly take my place by those untitled heroes who so grandly bore the battle's brunt in the stern work of war. Such a step voluntarily taken ought not to be considered a strange condescension by any man. To me it is a privilege. It was as a private that I enlisted as a soldier on the first indication of approaching war. It is true that the partiality of my comrades, which has followed me from that hour to this, did not permit me to serve in that honorable and self-sacrificing position. But, Mr. President, through all the vicissitudes of war, amidst its lights and its shadows, its glories and its gloom, I never lost sight for one hour of my obligations to the private soldiers. From first to last, in all those years of alternate victory and defeat, of hope and despair, my heart was ever paying its spontaneous tributes to the matchless fortitude of that intrepid band, who, shoeless, half clad and hungry, marched on foot, suffered on picket and bravely defied the battle's carnage from the beginning to the end of that struggle without one murmur of discontent. Sir, if I had the power I would erect to the private soldier the most splendid memorial that gratitude could suggest, genius could plan or money build, but I am too poor for that. Or if I possessed the needed gift of speech I would leave upon record a tribute worthy of them, and such as my own convictions and emotions prompt; but my words are too feeble for that. There is one thing, however, which I can do. I can lay at their feet the commissions which they won for me in war and the honors with which they have crowned my life in peace. I can promptly, as I shall proudly, take my place in their now thin and rapidly dissolving ranks.

"Mr. President, in these closing hours of my long service as Commanding General I must ask the convention's indulgence for a brief review of that official relation and possibly for some suggestions as to the future.

"On the 10th day of June, 1889, eight years ago, while serving as Governor of my native State, I received from New Orleans the wholly unexpected announcement of my election as commander-in-chief of the newly organized United Confederate Veterans. This new communion of ex-soldiers began its somewhat unpromising career with the modest number of but ten organizations, united for peaceful and noble ends. To-day it presents the proud array of more than a thousand camps answering the roll call and reflecting merited honors upon the different commanders, and especially upon our able Adjutant General. In the next few hours I shall turn over to my successor this army of more than a thousand organizations rapidly advancing toward the second thousand.

"I said, Mr. President, that I would turn over an army. It is an army of ex-soldiers, of ex-Confederate soldiers, of ex-fighting Confederate soldiers, at whose prowess and endurance enlightened Christendom stood in breathless amazement. It is an army still. Mr. President, but an army for the bloody work of war no longer. Its banners no longer bear the flaming insignia of battle. Its weapons no longer flash defiance to the foe nor deal death to opposing ranks. Its weapons are now the pen without malice, the tongue without aspersion, and history without misrepresentation. Its aims are peaceful, philanthropic and broadly patriotic. Its sentiment is lofty, generous and just. Its mission is to relieve the suffering of the living, cherish the memory of the dead, and to shield from reproach the fair name of all. This now mighty organization, while insisting upon complete historical justice to the South, will scorn to do less than complete justice to the North. Proud of the South's chivalry in defending the rights of the States, they honor the heroism of the North in defending the perpetuity of the Union. Having committed the South's cause to the arbitrament of battle, they loyally and manfully stand by that tribunal's verdict. Fighting and suffering for their homes and rights as men have rarely fought and suffered in the world's history; exhibiting on a hundred fields and in a thousand emergencies a heroism never excelled; yielding from utter exhaustion and only when their prostrate section was bleeding at every pore; failing after the most desperate defensive struggle in human annals to establish their cherished Confederacy, these high-souled sons of the South offer this record of devotion as the noblest pledge of their fealty to freedom and of their readiness to defend the republic of the fathers.

"My comrades of the United Confederate Veterans, if this brief summary fairly represents your sentiments and your aims, then my cup of joy is full indeed. I cannot doubt, I do not doubt, that I have caught and correctly voiced the impulses and hopes of this most representative body of Southern manhood. In the first address issued by me as your commander I sought to embody your sentiments as I did my own. Let me read a few sentences from that address. After reciting the objects of the United Confederate Veterans as declared by your constitution, I said.

"No misjudgments can defeat your peaceful purposes for the future. Your aspirations have been lifted by the mere force and urgency of surrounding conditions to a plane far above the paltry considerations of partisan triumphs. The honor of the American republic; the just powers of the Federal Government; the equal rights of the States; the integrity of the constitutional union; the sanctions of law and the enforcement of order, have no class of defenders more true and devoted than the ex-soldiers of the South and their worthy descendants. But you realize the great truth that a people without the memories of heroic suffering and sacrifices are a people without history.

"To cherish such memories and recall such a past, whether crowned with success or consecrated in defeat, is to idealize principle and strengthen character, intensify love of country and convert defeat and disaster into pillars of support for future manhood and noble womanhood. Whether the Southern people under their changed conditions may ever hope to witness another civilization which shall equal that which began with their George Washington and ended with their Lee, it is certainly true that devotion to their glorious past is not only the surest guaranty of future progress—the holiest bond of unity, but is also the strongest claim they can present to the confidence and respect of the other sections of the union."

"Speaking then of your organization, I said:

"It is political in no sense except so far as the word "political" is a synonym of the word "patriotic." It is a brotherhood over which the genius of philanthropy and patriotism, of truth and justice will preside. Of philanthropy because it will succor the disabled, help the needy, strengthen the weak and cheer the disconsolate; of patriotism, because it will cherish the past glories of the dead Confederacy, and transmute them into inspirations for future services to the living republic; of truth, because it will seek to gather and preserve unimpeachable facts as witnesses for history; of justice, because it will cultivate national as well as Southern fraternity, and will condemn narrow-mindedness and prejudice and passion, and cultivate that broader, higher, nobler sentiment which would write on the grave of every soldier who fell on either side:

"'Here lies an American hero, a martyr to the right as his conscience conceived it.'"

"My comrades, how can I doubt your sympathy and approval, when upon this analysis of your creed you have supported me for so great a period and with such unparalleled unanimity? Guided by my own convictions of duty to you and to our whole country, I have not hesitated to proclaim on all proper occasions in public and private, on the political hustings and the floor of the Senate, at the North and the South and among the English-speaking people beyond the Atlantic—everywhere, I repeat, I have proclaimed that the knight-hood won by the Confederate soldier in war would never be lost or tarnished in peace by narrow bigotry or any lack of a noble magnanimity.

"Mr. President, as long as the South's flag could be held aloft in the smoke and storm of battle, no man followed it I think more loyally or lovingly than myself, and the judge of all hearts is my witness that I would freely have given for its triumph the last drop of blood in these veins. No man is more loyal now to the hallowed memories than are embalmed with it, but when that flag went down at Appomattox, when the fate of war made it certain that this country was to remain one, with one flag and one destiny, I turned my thoughts and labors to the upbuilding of that one country which was bequeathed to all the sections of the fathers. From the morning at

Appomattox to this hour in Nashville it has been my highest political ambition to be an humble instrument in the restoration of fraternity and unity to the once divided and embittered sections, upon a basis consistent with the honor and manhood of all.

"I trust, my comrades, that you will regard these personal allusions as at least pardonable, although they may not be essential to a clear understanding of my stewardship. You will also permit me to recall in this connection the indisputable fact that for thirty years Southern leaders have stood in the forefront of the country's peace-makers. It was Ben Hill, of Georgia, who, in that masterful defense of his people on the floor of Congress, called the nation to witness that the 'South's sons were in their father's house and there to stay.' It was my long cherished friend, Mississippi's illustrious son, the matchless Lamar, who uttered in that same hall the inspired words, 'my countrymen know each other and you will love each other.' These noble words from a Southern leader caught the nation's ear and thrilled the nation's heart. It was Henry W. Grady who, in the very precinct of Plymouth Rock and in sight of Bunker Hill, proclaimed that evangel of peace that rang in every home throughout the land. And, Mr. President and comrades, the proudest hour in my own public life was that in which I was able to pledge to the disturbed communities of the North, the loyal hearts and strong arms of the South for the enforcement of law and order. It was in that dreadful hour when your sister city of the West was threatened with riot, torch and blood; when mob violence ruled in her streets; when laws were trampled and civil authority defied; when flames were spreading amidst her dwellings; when panic and dismay filled Chicago's homes, and when no man could predict the next scene in the drama—it was in that hour and on the floor of the Senate that I was able to pledge Southern sympathy and aid and to declare that no men in this union were more loyal to law and to public liberty as conserved by law; none more ready to defend the authority of the general government, its honor, its flag and its freedom, than the heroic remnants of those immortal armies which followed Lee and Jackson, the Johnstons, Beauregard, Bragg and Hood, or Jeb Stuart and Bedford Forrest, till the Confederacy fell before the resistless storm.

"My comrades, the echoes came and came quickly from all over the land; and no sweeter solace could come to my spirit than that which was brought by the responses from North and South alike.

"In conclusion, my comrades, let me hope that the wise conservatism, the spirit of magnanimity which is always the brightest gem in the crown of courage, will mark your career in the future as they have in the past. On another memorable occasion when speaking as a Southern representative, I said, in substance, let us all hope that the day is not far distant when every section will recognize the monumental truth that both sides fought under written constitutions guaranteeing the same monuments of liberty; that every drop of blood shed was the price freely paid by the soldier for his inherited beliefs and cherished convictions; that every uniform worn by the

brave—whether its color was blue or gray—every sheet of flame from the ranks and rifles of both; every cannon shot that shook Chickamauga's hills and thundered around the heights of Gettysburg; every patriotic prayer or sigh wafted heavenward from the North or South; every throb of anguish in patriotic woman's heart; every burning tear on woman's cheek; every tender ministrations by her loving hands at the dying soldier's side—all, all were contributions for the upbuilding of American manhood; for the future defense of American freedom."

General Gordon must have been a proud man throughout his speech. At every pause he received such salvos of applause as shook the great building and at the end he was given such an ovation as has seldom been accorded any man.

Whenever he broached the subject of his retirement, thousands of voices shouted "no, no," and "never, never, never."

The moment General Gordon ceased to speak General Lee, the presiding officer, rapped sharply for order, when Dr. J. B. Cowan of Tullahoma, Tenn., and General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, both arose simultaneously to nominate General Gordon, while Dr. Cowan, who was on the platform was moving forward to the speaker's stand to make the nominating speech, saying: Mr. President, I desire to place the name of General Gordon in nomination.

General Joe Wheeler arose from his place with the Alabama delegation and moved that the rules be suspended and the U. C. V.'s superb commander be re-elected by acclamation. He stated that this was specially requested by the District of Columbia Camp, comprising 250 Veterans, and including soldiers from every Southern State, and expressed the wishes and sentiments of the entire South.

By this time Dr. Cowan had reached the speakers stand and moved that the rules be suspended, and that Gen. Joseph Wheeler be invited to the stand and requested to nominate Gen. Gordon for re-election.

The motion unanimously prevailed amidst the wildest enthusiasm, and Gen. Wheeler came to the platform. It was plainly a pleasant duty this old hero was about to perform. His step was light and springy and his eyes sparkled with enthusiasm. With little assistance he sprang over the press tables onto the platform.

General Gordon said, "Joe is my superior, but I am a taller, bigger man than he is."

General Wheeler bowed and enjoyed this pleasantly and with Dr. Cowan still standing by his side said:

General Wheeler Speaks.

"*Fellow Soldiers*—There could be no prouder moment in my life than this. I am proud to join with you and do my part toward the renomination of Gen. John B. Gordon as our Commander-in-Chief. There could not be a happier day in any of our lives than

this when we meet together to thank our superb commander for what he has done for the Confederate soldier and for the South. He took the command of us eight years ago when there were only ten camps in the organization, and under his able administration we have grown until now there are more than a thousand camps.

In time to come the Confederate soldier will be recognized the world over as the purest type of chivalry; his deeds in war and his accomplishments in peace will be a matter of history of which American posterity will justly feel proud.

Records in time will tell of the heroism of Confederate soldiers, which is the most superb in all history.

It is to perpetuate the history of these soldiers that this Association was formed.

It is a proud hour of the Camp of the District of Columbia, which I represent, to have the privilege through me of nominating General Gordon.

I now move that General Gordon be renominated by acclamation.

General Wheeler was frequently interrupted by applause and the cheering at the end was tremendous.

UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED.

Amidst the wildest enthusiasm, General Lee said he understood that the rules had been suspended to nominate General Gordon by acclamation, that this had been done, and that General Gordon was in fact already elected, and he therefore had nothing else to do but to declare General Gordon unanimously re-elected Commander-in-Chief, that there was only one Gordon. Another great outburst greeted this announcement. General Gordon then said: My comrades there is nothing left me as a soldier, but to bow to your will, and God being my helper I shall serve you to the best of my ability.

Col. J. G. Gilmore, of New Orleans, was recognized, and asked if he would be allowed to say a few words on behalf of the Daughters of the Confederacy. General Gordon said it was out of order, but that he felt like breaking the rules in this instance, as he did not think we could do enough for the noble women of the South, but that the report of the Confederate Memorial Committee was next in order.

"Yes, break it; break it," shouted a thousand voices, and Mr. Gilmore was allowed to proceed.

He said that in behalf of the ladies he wished to say that they had been doing their part in making Confederate history. They had not written it with a pen, but were inscribing it upon the tablets of the memories of the rising generations. Mr. Gilmore said he hoped the efforts of the Confederate girls and women would receive some recognition from the association before it adjourned.

General Chipley, President The Confederate Memorial Association, stood waiting to present his report.

Col. Hickman moved that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and reported on this evening.

General Ferguson, of Alabama, made the point of order, that the body was not properly organized. General Gordon ruled the point was well taken.

General Gordon then announced that the Committee on Credentials would report, which report was then read by Col. J. Colton Lynes, of Atlanta Camp No. 159, Secretary of the Committee, as follows:

NASHVILLE, June 23, 1897.

The committee on credentials respectfully report that they have examined the credentials submitted to them, and they find that delegates have been accredited from 1031 Camps as follows, to-wit: Total Camps, 1031. Total delegates, 2061.

The committee therefore respectfully recommend that the names heretofore furnished to the Adjutant General be declared delegates to this Convention, with power to fill any vacancies in their numbers on account of absence, or otherwise from other members of their respective Camps here present, or to cast the vote of their respective Camps.

[Signed.]

L. M. DAVIS, South Carolina.

JNO. J. WILLIAMS, Virginia.

W. H. HUTCHINSON, Florida.

A. B. WILLIAMS, North Carolina.

THEO. NOEL, Illinois.

ALBERT ESTOPINAL, Louisiana.

W. J. WATTS, Indian Territory.

ROBERT McCULLOCH, Missouri.

J. J. LEESON, Socorro, New Mexico.

T. F. LINDE, Illinois; 8 Camps.

J. F. HALL, Oklahoma.

H. B. LITTLEPAGE, District of Columbia.

JAMES P. COFFIN, Arkansas.

S. B. WATTS, Mississippi.

I. KUYKENDALL, West Virginia.

E. S. JUDGE, Maryland.

J. A. TROUSDALE, Tennessee.

LEELAND HATHAWAY, Kentucky.

L. P. THOMAS, Chairman.

J. COLTON LYNES, Secretary.

Col. John P. Hickman of Tennessee, moved that the report of the Committee on Credentials be adopted and the committee discharged, which was unanimously carried.

The District of Columbia Camp, No. 171, of Washington, D. C., requested that the name of Sam E. Lewis be substituted on Historical Committee in place of W. Q. Lowd, which the Chair directed to be done.

The Chair announced that the Committee on Resolutions would meet in the gallery on the left of the stand upstairs.

General Gordon called General Wm. H. Jackson of Tennessee, to the chair.

The Chair announced that the reading of the report of the President of the Confederate Memorial Association was next in order. Gen. W. D. Chipley of Florida, the President, was recognized and read as follows:

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 22, 1897.

To the United Confederate Veterans, in Seventh Annual Reunion Assembled:

Comrades—It becomes my duty as President of the Board to submit the first annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association. In pursuance of the authority delegated by your body at the Richmond Reunion, a charter was obtained and the Confederate Memorial Association was organized at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., September 2, of last year. At that meeting I was elected President and Gen. Clement A. Evans, Vice President, and the Fourth National Bank of Nashville, Treasurer. An Executive Committee was appointed, as provided by the charter, consisting of Gen. W. H. Jackson of Tennessee, Chairman; Gen. L. S. Ross of Texas, Gen. Robert White of West Virginia, Gen. Jos. B. Briggs of Kentucky; the President of the Board of Trustees being ex-officio a member of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee met and organized at Nashville, Tenn., on October 10, 1896, and elected John C. Underwood, of Kentucky, Superintendent and Secretary of the Association. Superintendent Underwood entered upon his duties with enthusiasm and energy, but was confronted with many difficulties directly connected with the affairs of the Association and his new work was seriously handicapped by the all-absorbing political situation.

Superintendent Underwood has succeeded in placing in the hands of the Fourth National Bank as Treasurer of the Association from old subscriptions the sum of \$9,410.57. He has secured new contributions of \$10,500, and has organized plans approved by the Executive Committee from which success is confidently expected.

The former administration of the affairs of the Association variously estimated the subscriptions at from \$15,000 to \$16,000, but an effort to cash the subscriptions and place the money in bank developed several duplications of the reported contributions, amounting to about \$1,000. Contributions amounting to about \$4,000 are withheld, and I would recommend that your body adopt a resolution, requesting that all moneys held for the Confederate Memorial Association be paid on drafts of the Superintendent and Secretary, countersigned by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the same being made payable to the Fourth National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., the bonded Treasurer of the Association.

The thanks of your body are due the Tennessee Centennial Association for the liberal and unconditional contribution of one-third of the net proceeds of revenue to be derived from admissions on June 22, 23, 24, and to Superintendent Underwood for having provided a display of fireworks on the nights of the same days for the benefit of the C. M. A. All of these several occasions, the Exposition in the day and the fireworks at night, should be generally and liberally patronized by the Veterans and their friends in the interest of the cause.

I desire to assure my comrades that much and very valuable preliminary work has been accomplished, and while it would not be beneficial to the work now in hand or interesting to your body to enter upon the details, I feel warranted in repeating the assurance that your next Reunion will witness the consummation of the work entrusted to the Board of Trustees of your Memorial Association; and I desire to say further that this assurance is made after a full and frank conference with other members of the Executive Committee and Superintendent Underwood who have had direct charge of the work and who endorse my assurance.

The expenses of the work conducted under the present organization, like that of our predecessors, have been borne by Comrade C. B. Rouss, whose liberality has rendered it unnecessary for the Board to use any contributions, a policy that will continue to govern the Executive Committee.

It is the avowed purpose and agreement of Mr. Rouss not to take the amount advanced for expenses from the \$100,000 which he has agreed to turn over to the Association, whenever the Association has raised a similar amount.

To set at rest many reports in relation to the location of the fire-proof Memorial Building which it is designed to erect, I will state that the Board of Trustees have this matter entirely in their charge, as provided in the charter, comrade Rouss assuring the Board that it will be left entirely to their judgment and decision. It is the understanding of the Board that until the full amount has been provided that no decision will be made, and up to this time no discussion relative to the location has been had by the Board. It is well known to every Veteran and to every sympathizer that valuable relics, literature and illustrations of the Southern Cause are scattered throughout the South. Many of these are in insecure buildings, and while it is true that many of them are under the charge of the women of the South, who by their devotion to their care, but continue to illustrate and emphasize their patriotism during the war, yet, when the generation now passing away shall have been removed by the inevitable operation of time, it is but a reasonable apprehension that many of these things which we should preserve in the interest of true history will be ultimately lost. The importance, therefore, of preserving in a fire-proof building with proper endowment the things which will tend to perpetuate the history of the Southern Cause must necessarily impress every Veteran and every sympathizer.

I would respectfully suggest that the United Confederate Veterans in their Seventh Annual Reunion call upon every Camp of thirty members and less, to pledge not less than \$5; all Camps of more than thirty and less than fifty members \$10; all Camps with more than fifty and less than one hundred members \$15; and all Camps of more than one hundred members \$25. With this assistance from the Camps and the realization of the plans now in operation, your next Reunion will witness the consummation of the important work entrusted to your Board of Trustees, and we believe that at your next Reunion you will be called upon to fix a time for the laying of the corner stone of a Memorial Building, in which will be gathered and preserved the archives of our Southern Cause, an established center to which patriotic thought will turn long after our personal reunions have ceased.

The Board of Trustees under the present incorporation were:

*W. D. Chipley, President, Pensacola, Fla.

C. A. Evans, Vice President, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. Jackson, Chairman Executive Committee, Nashville, Tenn.

J. B. Briggs, Russellville, Ky.

*J. A. Chalaron, New Orleans, La.

*Robt. White, Wheeling, W. Va.

*D. M. Hailey, Krebs, I. T.

John M. Hickey, Washington City, D. C.

*A. G. Dickinson, Hotel Marlborough, New York City, N. Y.

Wm. P. Campbell, Little Rock, Ark.

*A. E. Asbury, Higginsville, Mo.

*L. S. Ross, Waco, Texas.

John B. Carey, Richmond, Va.

Geo. D. Johnston, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

*J. R. McIntosh, Meridian, Miss.

J. A. Casler, Oklahoma, Okla.

*B. M. Teague, Aiken, S. C.

*Thos. S. Kenan, Raleigh, N. C.

John Gill, Baltimore, Md.

Terms of those whose names are marked with star expire in 1900, others expire in 1898.

The death of Col. Wm. P. Campbell, of Arkansas, is announced, and the resignations of Col. A. E. Asbury, of Missouri, Col. J. R. McIntosh, of Mississippi, and Gen. John Gill, of Maryland, have been received. Under the charter the Divisions of the respective States are required to fill these vacancies within one year at their next Reunion or Convention.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Board,

W. D. CHIPLEY, President.

The Chair—(Gen. Jackson in the Chair). My comrades, the report of the Board of Trustees is now before you, and it has been moved and seconded that the report be received and its recommendations be adopted.

General J. A. Chalaron, of Louisiana, said: On the part of Louisiana, which State I represent, on the Board and before that report is adopted, I want it to be known that I voted against the report, which protest I had put on the minutes. I merely want that understood.

Before the adoption of the report there was considerable discussion of it. Col. J. B. Richardson, of New Orleans, said that the association was an illegal one and that the charter, according to legal authority, was not according to the law of the State of Mississippi in which it was granted. He protested against the adoption of the report. He said Louisiana had endorsed Mr. Chalaron's action. He said that Mr. Rouss requires the Confederates to give \$100,000 before he gives a cent. This was not a business proposition. He insisted that the report should be defeated.

A delegate from Alabama thought that the plans of the Board were practicable and considered them favorably.

General W. H. Jackson took the floor and said that the charter had been drawn up under the inspection of criterions of law and it was all right. He expressed the opinion that if any obstructions were placed in the way the Battle Abbey never would be built. He said that Mr. Rouss had established a fund from which the expenses of the board were derived. Gen. Jackson remarked that the offer of Mr. Rouss had been termed an advertising scheme, and he expressed a very favorable opinion of all such schemes that promised such a liberal contribution to the perpetuation of Confederate valor. He said that the Board of Trustees had no axe to grind, but was performing a patriotic duty. He made a strong defense of the action of the Board and the work they had done.

General Chalaron, of Louisiana, was then recognized and spoke from the rostrum. He said the organization was an illegal one, for which statement he had the best legal authority to sustain him. That one of his objections and the principal one was that the board was illegally organized, and any action taken by the board was illegal. That the people of Louisiana wanted to know that the money they subscribed was not frittered away. He said that the charter provided for the appointment on the Board of Trustees of a representative of subscribers, but Mr. Rouss who had not subscribed a dollar had a representative on the board, and this he insisted was illegal.

General Micajah Wood, of Virginia, said that as the representative of that State he moved that all petty barriers to the Battle Abbey be swept aside and the work continued with a Rebel yell. (The yell was vociferously given by the convention). Gen. Wood spoke very commendably of the Louisianians and heartily indorsed the report of the board.

General Robert White, of West Virginia, asked the convention if it wanted the Battle Abbey. "If you do," said he, "vote for the adoption of the committee's report. If not, dissolve the committee." He explained that the charter for the Memorial Association had been taken out in Mississippi because that was the home of Jefferson Davis. "Let us sweep all technicalities to the four winds of the earth," he said. He then went into the enumeration of what Mr. Rouss had already done to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers of the South. He spoke at some length upon the subject and said: "God bless the man; he has been our mainstay."

There were loud cries for the question, but before it could be put comrade John J. Williams, of Winchester, Va., arose as the commander of Turner Ashby's Camp and spoke in defense of Mr. Rouss, announcing that his purposes were undeniably good and his word was as good as his bond.

Col. David Zabel, of Louisiana, said that he would stand by Virginia and Charles Broadway Rouss. He hoped there would be no more discord about the memorial building.

Col. R. H. Cunningham, of Kentucky, asked the adoption of the report and upon a motion it was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Jackson, Chief Marshal of the parade, asked that all division commanders send in the addresses to Col. John P. Hickman, so that he might confer with them regarding any details of that event.

Capt. J. B. O'Bryan made an announcement of the concert in the evening, and asked all delegations to select their speakers for the Confederate Jubilee.

The meeting, upon a motion by Col. John P. Hickman, adjourned till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

GREAT MASS OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED—ATLANTA SELECTED AS THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The afternoon session was called to order by Gen. Gordon at 3:15 o'clock, and opened with a prayer by Rev. R. Lin Cave, of Nashville.

Gen. Ferguson, of Alabama, said: Mr. President, I will present to this convention a relic in the form of a gavel made from timber of the celebrated Confederate steamer, "Star of the West." It has been made by Thomas Y. Cain, a private soldier, and it is my pleasure to present this to the convention and ask its use during the proceedings.

General Gordon—Gentlemen of the Convention, this gavel is presented by a private of Camp Hardee of Birmingham, Ala. I know that this Convention will proudly accept it. The historical interest associated with it and the fact that it comes to you from the hands of

one who handled the musket and wore the gray in our war but adds to its interest to you, I am sure. And now I present the question: Will you accept this gavel with the thanks of the Convention? All in favor will say aye. And it will be recorded that the Secretary is to make proper recognition of it.

The Chair suggested that the Committee on Resolutions be permitted to report. A partial report was accordingly made in writing as follows, by its chairman, Col. John W. A. Sanford, of Alabama:

Mr. President—The committee appointed to consider resolutions, instructs its chairman to make the following report, as shown and explained by the accompanying resolutions, offered by various members of the Convention and the endorsement of the committee upon each resolution.

JOHN W. A. SANFORD, Chairman.

The first resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, that the organization known now as the United Confederate Veterans be changed to Confederate Survivors' Association."

The committee advise that the change be not made.

This resolution was brought about by the notice of change desired to be made in the Constitution and which had been sent out to all the Camps in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution ninety days before the assembling of the meeting, following is the notice referred to:

To alter article 1 of the Constitution to read, "Confederate Survivors' Association," as per following memorial:

Camp 425, U. C. V., of Augusta, Georgia, petitions you to change the name of this organization from United Confederate Veterans to the "Confederate Survivors' Association," so that hereafter instead of U. C. V., it will be C. S. A., Camp No. 1, Camp No. 2, and so on.

We are aware of the reasons which originally led to the adoption of the U. C. V's. At that time there was no general organization, and as most of the local societies were called Confederate Survivors' Association, the general organization was termed United Confederate Veterans to prevent confusion.

But the original reasons have now ceased to exist. The local organization have now come into the general organization, and the general organization should henceforth be known as the C. S. A.

The U. C. V., while a useful term to meet a temporary emergency, has no history and no precious memories of the past. It was never imprinted on the Confederate soldier's belt-plate, nor blazed upon his button. If our dead comrades were to come to life they would fail to recognize our present insignia. They would say: What does the U. C. V. mean? We know it not.

But change the name to the C. S. A. and the living and the dead alike can greet it with a fond, affectionate salutation. It stands for Confederate Survivors' Association. The word Association means a band of friends; the word Confederate speaks gloriously for itself; the word Survivor points reverently to the good God who shielded our heads in the day of battle and has mercifully prolonged our lives to the present hour.

C. S. A. stands also for the Confederate States of America, and happy would this people be if the wise restraints of the Confederate Constitution were of force now throughout the length and breadth of the land.

C. S. A. stands, too, for another name that shines like the planet Mars in imperishable glory. At the sound of those three letters there flashes upon the dazzled imagination of the world the dashing cavalry, the steady cannoneers, the dauntless infantry of the Confederate States Army.

Brothers in Arms! we are not long here. For the time still left us, when we meet to renew the recollections of the days of our youth and glory, let us meet under the beloved, the illustrious name of the C. S. A.

Comrade Salem Dutcher of Georgia, who belonged to the Augusta camp, which had offered the memorial and the author of it, was recognized. He said that the men of the camp wanted to die, as they had fought in the C. S. A. The convention heartily applauded. He went on to say that it was the desire to perpetuate the historic initials. His words were well received.

Comrade P. J. Trezevant of Louisiana, seconded a motion to accept the committee's report. He said that there was danger in a change of name. The organization, he said, was not one of survivors of the Confederacy but of the veterans of the war. The change would entail much expense which the association was not in a position to stand. He spoke for Camp No. 1, from which the telegram had been sent notifying General Gordon of his first selection as Commander-in-Chief.

A delegate from Texas endorsed his words.

Judge John M. Taylor of Tennessee, spoke in favor of laying the recommendations of the committee on the table. He said: "Let us preserve our recollections of the Confederate States of America and Confederate soldiers' association. Let us not forget our fallen braves."

His speech was strong and he made a decided hit by holding up an old buckle, a relic of the war.

Dr. Stout of Dallas, Texas, was against any change of name. He thought that the name was of little moment, provided the organization remained intact, and he thought it would create confusion.

"Let it remain as it is," said he, "we want simplicity."

FAVOR A CHANGE.

Captain Carnesworth of Alabama, said it made no difference what the name was; the letters "C. S. A." were engraved on the hearts of the Confederate soldiers of the South and he favored the change. Captain Carnesworth's speech was a powerful one and was loudly applauded.

General Evans of Georgia, was recognized. He said he would briefly give his reasons for desiring to return to the old C. S. A. In the first place, it brought memories that could never be forgotten by any Southerner; they wore the old letters that were engraven in indelible letters on every Southern heart. General Evans spoke eloquently and at considerable length, and his effort won frequent and tumultuous applause.

The chaplain, Dr. Jones, moved to amend the resolution by specifying that the change of name should not take effect for twelve months, but General Gordon ruled this out of order. Dr. Jones then said he would support the original motion.

General Chalaron of Louisiana, opposed the change. He said if any one State had a right to speak in this matter Louisiana was that State. It was Louisiana that had started the organization of the United Confederate Veterans. The organization was cradled in Louisiana and New Orleans. General Chalaron made a strong appeal that there should be no change in the name.

Captain Garrett of Nashville, opposed any change in a brief but telling speech. He said the name of the United Confederate Veterans had been made famous all over the world. What better name could be wanted? Should the old soldiers be robbed of the name "Veteran" now when his head was gray and the organization had so flourished under the title? There were loud cries of "no, no," when this question was asked.

Col. S. D. Bailey favored the suggested change in a brief but strong talk, as did also Col. J. Colton Lynes of Georgia. Colonel Dortch of Maryland, also favored the adoption of the letters C. S. A.

NO CHANGE OF NAME.

At this juncture Gen. Stephen D. Lee called for the previous question. The call was sustained and on motion of Capt. John P. Hickman the roll was called by States and the report of the committee sustained by a vote of 1,010 to 738.

Gen. Clement A. Evans said that, on behalf of Georgia, he had made a strong fight for the change but he was a soldier and, therefore gracefully submitted to the verdict of the majority of his comrades. The organization was now the best lettered body he had ever heard of. It was U. C. V., C. S. A. and U. S. A.

This latter sally was greeted with loud laughter and applause.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' BIRTHDAY.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following for adoption:

"Resolved, That the 3d day of August, 1898, and each recurring anniversary of that day shall be celebrated by this association with appropriate ceremonies, so that the birthday of Jefferson Davis may be kept in perpetual remembrance by the people."

This resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

MUSTER ROLLS.

The following resolution was reported for adoption and on motion was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Adjutant General of the U. C. V's. be requested to furnish the Adjutant General with a list of the muster rolls they may have and the date of each for the War Department."

This resolution was unanimously adopted,

PRAISE FOR GEN. MOORMAN.

The next resolution was the following, which was offered by Comrade Wm. E. Mickle, of Mobile, Ala., recommended for adoption and which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Inasmuch as Gen. George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, has always refused any pecuniary compensation for the great work that he has performed for the cause of the U. C. V's.

"It is hereby ordered by the Convention of the U. C. V's., assembled in Nashville, that there be presented to him a suitable testimonial in the form of a small silk flag, on which is properly engrossed the sentiments of this body, expressive of its high appreciation of the noble work done by him, of the wonderful tact displayed under trying circumstances, and of the cheerful, hearty nature of his intercourse with every member of the order, by which self-sacrificing labor he has made this organization what it is.

"It is further ordered that all expenses connected with getting up this testimonial be paid out of the funds of the U. C. V's.

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote amidst loud cheers and cries for Moorman, Moorman.

Gen. Gordon in presenting him said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, while Gen. Moorman is still a young looking man, I want you to know that he is the Daddy of all these Camps."

Gen. Moorman—I thank you my comrades from the very bottom of my heart. I do not intend to make a speech as we are nearing adjournment. All I have to say is that this has been a matter of inspiration to me, and any one placed in my position, representing the gallant men who fought from 1861 to 1865, and who was placed upon the staff of the noblest American living to-day, could not have done otherwise. I thank you my comrades.

WILSON CREEK REUNION.

The following resolution was submitted with recommendation that no action be taken upon it:

"Whereas, the people of Springfield, Mo., are making extensive arrangements to celebrate the thirty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Wilson's Creek by calling together on August 9th to 14th next, inclusive, in a National Reunion of the Blue and the Gray, all soldiers

who were engaged on both sides of that memorable and bloody conflict, and inviting to participate with them all soldiers and citizens of our country who feel a friendly interest in the sentiment and purposes of said reunion; therefore be it

"Resolved by this National Encampment of United Confederate Veterans assembled, that we heartily indorse said reunion enterprise, and commend it to our people everywhere, believing that such friendly social intercourse by the people who were once hostile to each other can but result in general good to all."

WAR HISTORY.

The following resolution was returned by the committee, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on History:

"Whereas, grave errors have been incorporated into our histories and into our school books by Northern sectional authors and publishers, tending to the perversion of our historical literature, and to the misleading of coming generations touching the causes, conduct and results of the late war between the States; and,

"Whereas, certain Grand Army posts composed of surviving soldiers of the Northern armies, have recently taken action encouraging the continuance of the perversion of our history and attaching odium to the people of the South; therefore be it resolved:

"1. That we owe it to our comrades, living and dead; we owe it to the present, and we owe it to our children and to our children's children, that we enter our solemn protest against this injustice, and to use efforts becoming the manhood and womanhood of the South to resist this lasting injustice to our great section.

"2. That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the National Camp of the United Confederate Veterans in session at Nashville, urging that action be taken looking to the preparation of text books for our schools that will be free from these objectionable features, and to the preparation of an impartial history of the great civil war that will embrace a faithful narrative of events, and that will place a fair construction upon the motives and actions of the brave men and women of the South in that great struggle.

"3. Realizing that it must depend upon others of this and coming generations to rescue and preserve our history from Northern partisan misrepresentations and injustice, we commend this work as a sacred trust to the sons and daughters of the Confederacy and to the young of our country.

"The above is a true copy of preamble and resolutions adopted by Camp Garlington No. 501, U. C.V., headquarters, Laurens, S. C., at their meeting June 19, 1897.

"B. W. BALL, Commandant.

"B. W. SANFORD, Adjutant."

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

MILITARY TITLES.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be not acted upon, and this recommendation was concurred in:—

“Resolved, That no person holding an office in the Confederate Survivors’ Association shall hold or bear any title, designating military rank, except the title or rank he was authorized or commissioned to bear or hold as a soldier in the Confederate Army.”

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The committee also reported that no action be taken in regard to the following resolution:

“The United Confederate Veterans, in session at Nashville, Tenn., U. S. A., presents the compliments of the old soldiers of the Confederate States to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, of Great Britain, on her long and illustrious reign and hope for many years continuance of same.”

The committee’s recommendation was unanimously adopted.

HOME FOR OLD SOLDIERS. •

The following communication was referred to the Mississippi Division in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

“MERIDIAN, MISS., June 18, 1897.

“To the Confederate Veterans’ Association :

“Winnie Davis Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy most respectfully and earnestly memorialize your association in behalf of a permanent home for the many needy ex-Confederate soldiers, to whom we owe a most sacred duty.

“For the purpose of securing such a home, we recommend and urge that steps be immediately taken to put in operation some plan that will ultimately result in the purchase of Beauvoir, the last home of the lamented President Jefferson Davis. This home of the great soldier-statesman should remain a home for his devoted followers as long as one remains in need of such home.

“We recognize the fact that a very large majority of your membership consists of men of limited means and in many cases of no means at all. We know it will require a sacrifice to secure the means to purchase this beautiful and historic property, but it will require no such sacrifice as the heroic defenders of the South made when they risked their lives and all worldly possessions for the protection of Southern homes and firesides. Let each encampment and each chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy give a small sum for two years and the money can be raised without imposing a hardship on any one. We believe there are thousands of well-to-do men who never wore the gray but will contribute liberally to so noble a purpose.

"Let us in this way make our living heroes comfortable, and when they have passed away we can either put the value of the property into enduring monuments or convert it into a great school and home for needy orphans.

"Most Respectfully submitted,

"MRS. A. G. WEEMS,

"President Winnie Davis Chapter, U. D. C.

"MRS. A. J. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CORRECT SOUTHERN HISTORY.

The following communication from the Raleigh, N. C., Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy was reported without recommendation:

"RALEIGH, N. C., April 22, 1897.

"At a meeting of the Raleigh Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, held April 13th, an article was read from the Baltimore Sun showing that the G. A. R. and other similar organizations in the Northern States propose introducing into the schools a partisan history, in which all Southerners who took part in the civil war are to be branded as rebels and insurrectionists, Gen. R. E. Lee being especially named as one to be so regarded, and that Prof. MacMasters has been employed to write such a history, and that he is now engaged in writing it; therefore, be it

"Resolved, first, that the Raleigh Chapter No. 96, of the Daughters of the Confederacy ask the L. O'B. Branch Camp of Confederate Veterans to take this matter into serious consideration; to present it to the other camps in North Carolina, and to cause it to be presented to the United Order of Confederate Veterans at their meeting to be held in Nashville, Tenn., in June next, so that action may be taken to meet this proposition of the G. A. R. either by endorsing the best history already written, or by appointing a historian who shall prepare a school history giving a truthful account of the causes and motives which led to secession, and of the characters and actions of the men who engaged in the vain but glorious effort to free this country from Federal oppression.

"Second, that this chapter pledge itself after raising \$50 for the President Davis Monument Fund, to devote all other funds that it may raise to the expenses of preparing this history.

(Signed)

"KATE MACKIMMON,

"K. A. OLDS,

"ANNIE LANE DEVEREUX,

"Committee."

As action in regard to the matter referred to in the resolution had been already taken, the resolution was tabled.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMOIRS.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the memoir which Mrs. Davis has written of her distinguished husband, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, is a valuable contribution to the history of the stirring times in which he lived.

"Resolved, that, therefore, and for the further object herein referred to, this meeting commends the memoir most cordially to all Confederate Veteran camps as being worthy of a place in their archives, to be read by their children and children's children as a faithful portraiture of the great statesman and soldier and of the cause and people he served and suffered for.

"Resolved, that being, perhaps, the readiest way, as well as that most acceptable and gratifying to Mrs. Davis for disposing of the quite considerable number of memoirs remaining to her, at no little cost, and thereby placing that venerable lady and Miss Winnie Davis, 'Daughter of the Confederacy,' in easier circumstances, we suggest, and as far as we may, urge that each veteran camp buy at least one copy of the memoir at as early a day as practicable.

"Resolved, that should this method for selling the memoir be found, at our next meeting, to have been inadequate, all Confederates who may so desire will club together and, if possible, purchase the remaining memoirs *en bloc* for free distribution among the camps, which feel themselves unable to buy.

"Resolved, that in the latter contingency Gen. Stephen D. Lee be requested to open books of subscription at the meeting and afterwards, for the purpose in view, to take entire charge of the matter and to push it as best he may to its accomplishment.

"Resolved, that it would be well for the various camps to correspond, through their Secretary, with Comrade Wm. H. Finney, Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, Richmond, Va., for particulars in regard to price, which vary from \$5 to \$10 per set of two volumes, according to the binding.

"STEPHEN D. LEE."

General Gordon urged that every camp buy at least one of these. He referred in a touching manner to the present financial condition of Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie, the "Daughter of the Confederacy." General Gordon's remarks were greeted with loud cheering.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee also made a brief talk along the same line, and exhibited at the close the pair of field glasses Jefferson Davis used at the battle of Buena Vista. "He fought for these United States," said General Lee solemnly, and many an old soldier's eye grew dim as the recollections brought back by that pair of glasses came to his memory.

At this juncture the reports of the heads of departments of the Commanding Generals staff were handed to the reading clerk to be read, and the Chairman directed that as the time was short and so

much important business before the Convention, that if an opportunity did not occur to read them that they be filed and printed as part of the records of the Convention, which was done, and are as follows:

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 17, 1897. }

Major General Geo. Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff U. C. V's., New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL—I have the honor to submit that as outlined in my report at the Sixth Annual Reunion, I expected on this occasion to offer a very full statement connected with my department. The great Lafayette Square fire of the 15th of April just passed, involved my own residence and so scattered and destroyed the data I had collected for that purpose, that I have been compelled to turn from that determination, and to report upon another subject, which though largely personal, possesses in my judgment a wide and general interest.

In pursuance of this object, I beg to invite attention to the following, which I borrow from:

"The military operations of General Beauregard, in the war between the States, 1861 to 1865, etc., by Alfred Roman," in volume 1, pages 372 and 373:

"On the 20th and 22d of May, General Villepigue informed General Beauregard that the enemy had sent to Fort Pillow two hundred prisoners, most of whom were sick with small pox, and who had been received without his authority, by the second officer in command. Believing, as did also General Villepigue, that this would result in communicating that terrible disease to the garrison, and thereby destroy its effectiveness, General Beauregard at once telegraphed 'return them forthwith.' But Commodore Davis, of the United States Navy, peremptorily refused to take them back. They were cared for by General Villepigue, and placed with great difficulty, in separate quarters, under the intelligent and devoted supervision of Doctor C. H. Tebault, of Louisiana, then a surgeon in the Confederate Army. He wrote an interesting paper on the subject, detailing all the circumstances; but this document, to our regret, is not in our possession."

My distinct recollection of the facts connected with the above quotation, is that General Beauregard, had sent to General Halleck, via Corinth, two hundred and two Federal prisoners, and that by way of Fort Pillow, through Commodore Davis, the same number of Confederate prisoners had been returned in exchange by General Halleck.

On reaching Port Pillow, under flag of truce, these exchanged Confederate prisoners were reported to be at that moment suffering from small pox. When Brigadier General J. B. Villepigue, who had been temporarily absent, returned to his headquarters and was informed of this report regarding the state of health of these exchanged Confederates, the writer of this present report was sent for in his then capacity of Acting Medical Director of the Fort, and directed to visit these prisoners thus exchanged and report to General Villepigue, their actual condition, and General Villepigue remarked, to the writer, that if they were found to be suffering from the loathsome and most contagious disease in question, he proposed to immediately return them to General Halleck. The author of this report accordingly made the visit to, and thoroughly examined these exchanged Confederate prisoners, and reported at once that General Villepigue's information with respect to the malady referred to, was absolutely correct.

These exchanged Confederate prisoners stated to the writer that they had been captured at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, where Confederate Generals McIntosh and McCollough were killed; that they numbered when taken prisoners something over eight hundred; that they all died at Alton, Illinois, but this remnant, from small pox; that they had come direct from Alton, to be thus exchanged, and they concluded by imploring me to intercede in their behalf with General Villepigue, that they be not returned to what they believed would prove certain death to them, for they had learned in some manner General Villepigue's intention in the premises. The author did effectually intercede with General Villepigue, and the writer, accompanied by Commodore Montgomery, of the Cotton Boatram Fleet and General Jeff Thompson, selected Hatchie Island, between Fort Pillow and Fort Randolph, where they were placed for proper attention and treatment, and the writer volunteered to assume charge of them, and was accordingly appointed by General Villepigue in charge of them. The exchanged Federal prisoners first above alluded to were sound in body and limb, and the Confederates exchanged for these, were in all stages of that fell disease, small pox, when received at Fort Pillow, and placed under the writers care, with the exception of about six or seven not yet attacked. I make this above statement as a matter of history without comment. I proceed now to the kernel and objective point of my present report. Having no vaccine matter at my disposal and none within possible reach, the writer's best thoughts were taxed for some means to protect those not yet attacked and to safeguard the garrison as well as himself. Being familiar with the great Jenner's writings in this relation, the writer recalled the fact that the true Jennerian virus was that derived from the cow while yielding milk, and after the cow had been inoculated with the grease taken from the horse, and the writer had in his then limited observation, noticed without a failure, that it was seemingly impossible to successfully vaccinate a child exclusively fed upon good, pure cow's milk alone. ■

It happened that there was a cow on this island furnishing milk, and the writer conceived the idea of admixing the small pox lymph of the attacked prisoners with the warm milk of the cow in question, and with the thus modified small pox lymph, to protect those not yet suffering from the malady, and protect himself as well.

The experiment proved a valuable one, for the dreaded malady was instantly arrested. The few who had escaped the small pox responded promptly to the modified inoculation running the same regular course observed in vaccination, and presenting all the phases of that well known operation. When Fort Pillow was evacuated these exchanged Confederates were transported under my charge on the Paul Jones, of Commodore Montgomery's fleet to Memphis, and were finally delivered by me to General Price at Tupelo, Mississippi. The small pox did not extend to the garrison at Fort Pillow, and was effectually arrested with these exchanged prisoners, through the protective power of this modified small pox virus.

Some months preceding the termination of the war and while on duty at the Hospital Post of Macon, Georgia, and assigned to the Ocmulgee Hospital, Surgeon Stanford E. Chaillé in charge, another opportunity for testing the value of modified inoculation presented. At this post, in association with my hospital duties, it became my duty to protect against the contagion of small pox every soldier returning from this post to his command in the field, if not already sufficiently protected. The vaccine virus had become so dangerous that mothers refused to have their infants vaccinated. By this refusal the means for propagating good vaccine virus failed to meet the demands and here again modified inoculation was successfully invoked. At Vineville, on the edge of Macon, was located a large smallpox encampment, and modified inoculation was practiced at this locality on the children and adults desiring protection, and from this encampment was procured the smallpox virus for the modified inoculation performed on the unprotected soldiers returning to the field. At this post a soldier was not considered protected against smallpox who had not undergone a re-vaccination after the lapse of two years. Fearing the bad vaccine virus, which caused many amputations as well as deaths by reason of its impurity, these returning soldiers yielded without hesitation to the fresh and pure modified inoculation, which operated a complete success in every way and from every standpoint. In a hurried report of this character the author cannot do more than thus briefly state facts, as a detailed account would make the report too lengthy for the purpose in hand.

Let me refer briefly to Jenner, again, to say that he, in his day, cautioned against the employment of the vaccine virus, spontaneously acquired by the cow. He designated virus thus obtained, spurious vaccine virus. The Jennerian virus was thus obtained: In England, the farriers as well as milkmaids indifferently milked the cows of the dairy farm. Milch cows walking or running through the fields would scratch their udders with briars thus encountered, and the farriers proceeding from the care of horses suffering with the grease, would

engage in milking the cows without first washing their hands, and so communicating the matter of the grease to the scratched udders, would result in inoculating the cows producing, in consequence, the cow pox, thus furnishing in Jenner's view, the only reliable vaccine virus. The only kind he recommended or depended upon for protecting his patients.

Jenner observed that the milch cows suffering from the cow pox, thus acquired, furnished a reduced supply of milk, and he foresaw that when the owners of dairies understood how this cow pox was produced, that steps would be taken to avoid this inoculation from the grease of the horse to the cow, and so naturally avoid a lessening of dairy profits by reason of this disease, thus propagated. And in order to safeguard their profits, it would only be necessary to shield the cow from the grease of the horse by prohibiting farriers from milking cows, and assigning this duty only to women, as obtained in Ireland, where no cow pox prevailed in consequence of this fact.

When dairy owners should thus protect their profits, Jenner foresaw that the genuine, and in his view, the only reliable vaccine virus would cease to exist, and that some other source would have to be provided.

The virus now employed is no longer the true Jennerian virus, but the spurious or weak virus, condemned in his day and practice. The spontaneously acquired disease is the present source from which the vaccine virus now used is obtained—the source specifically condemned by Jenner, as too weak, to be depended on for continued protection against smallpox. Not to extend this report beyond a reasonable readable length, I will conclude at this point by summarizing the advantages offered by modified inoculation:

1st. Simultaneously with the presence of smallpox, we have offered us the means for arresting the disease in its first appearance by effectually limiting it to the first cases presenting.

2d. No doubt could exist with respect to its strength or freshness, for the physician can thus escape the intermediary and estimate in his own knowledge its freshness in exact minutes and hours.

3d. Should a father enter his own home attacked by smallpox, every member of his family could be protected through him, and no questioning would be necessary, in employing the virus for modified inoculation taken from himself, for the protection of his own family.

4th. Modified inoculation protects more rapidly than the best possible vaccine virus and more certainly, for the author, and every practitioner of medicine of ripe experience and who has seen much of smallpox, knows that smallpox has repeatedly overtaken vaccination two weeks after its successful insertion and even later, while in the author's experience, modified inoculation has arrested smallpox already in the popular stage.

5th. Modified inoculation would make it unnecessary to provide for compulsory vaccinations, when no physician employing the humanized, or the bovine virus, can vouch, personally, for its freshness or its purity.

6th. To-day every physician depends for his virus, upon vaccine farms run for the profit of their owners, and he is compelled to rely upon these propagators and their assistants, residing in distant localities, for the reliability, the honesty and the purity of their products, whereas, in modified inoculation, he can provide his own material, and can calculate from his own information, to a minute, with regard to its freshness, and also in the matter of its purity.

7th. Modified inoculation can be made stronger or weaker, to meet any required case or emergency; stronger, for example, in cases prudently needing a second or third protection, if an emergency should suggest repetitions.

8th. One or two modified inoculations would answer for a lifetime, whereas, one-third of the re-vaccinated will make a response, if vaccinated with reliable virus every third year.

9th. A vaccinated patient will actively respond to modified inoculation in a year, and even a smallpox patient after recovery will slightly, or positively, respond to modified inoculation, in the second and even the first year.

10th. To practice modified inoculation, it is simply necessary to obtain the smallpox lymph in the vesicular stage only, and admix the same thoroughly with from three to six drops of fresh warm cow's milk, and proceed to operate precisely as for vaccination. Modified inoculation, thus practiced, is not communicated by contact or contagion.

The author contributed his army experience on this subject, in the first issue after the war, of the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, owned and edited by the present Dean of the Medical Department of Tulane University, Professor S. E. Chaillé, M. D. And the writer, from that date to the present, in his private practice, when confronted with smallpox, has unvaryingly, successfully and satisfactorily practiced in every case, modified inoculation, feeling better pleased with the result, from every additional experience had with the valuable remedy. And being the outgrowth of an experience reached in a grave and pressing emergency, where necessity was made the mother of this successful experiment, by a Confederate Surgeon, on Hatchie Island, surrounded by smallpox cases, the writer has deemed it proper and pertinent, before a Confederate Reunion, to embody in his required report, this important fact of his experience, in the interest of humanity, against the most loathsome of possible maladies.

The article referred to in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* was forwarded to the Surgeon General of the United States Army a few years after its appearance, and the author holds his acknowledgment of same, and in Gaillard's *Medical Journal* of New York City, the author has contributed more than one article, setting forth his experience since the war. The subject has not been recently more vigorously pressed because the author did not desire a reputation which might associate him in the remotest manner with the care or treatment of smallpox cases, directly or indirectly.

Very respectfully and fraternally submitted,

C. H. TEBAUT, M. D.,
Surgeon General U. C. V's.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

HEAD QUARTERS QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.
 Chattanooga, Tenn., June 22nd, 1897. }

*General Geo. Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff U. C. V's,
 New Orleans, La.*

GENERAL—In pursuance with my official duty as Quartermaster General of the United Confederate Veterans, I submit the following report:

The Seventh Annual Convention and Reunion, now convened in the Capital City of Tennessee, has called for the transportation of large bodies of our comrades and friends. It is a source of congratulation that the transportation has been ample and free from casualties and the rate as low as we can reasonably expect, except from distant points. While the rate of one cent per mile traveled, based upon the short line, is reasonable and satisfactory for short distances, it is burdensome for those living at remote points from the place of meetings. It has been the wish of this department to secure a uniform co-operative rate from all points over six hundred miles south of the Potomac and east of the Rio Grande, thus giving our comrades and friends living at distant points a chance to attend the Reunion at an aggregate rate from no point to the place of meeting greater than twelve dollars for the round trip. I would recommend that a vote of thanks be tendered the various transportation lines in the South, east and west of the Mississippi, for past considerations shown our comrades, their families and friends; and that we petition said transportation lines to establish for our next Annual Convention a Reunion rate of one cent per mile from all points not over six hundred miles distant, based on the short line, and a uniform co-operative rate from more distant points within the territory mentioned not over twelve dollars for the round trip.

The adoption and protection of a society button and badge, for the exclusive use of our association, has long been a source of concern to this department. I was directed at New Orleans to have the old button protected for our exclusive use if it could be done. I found upon investigation it could neither be protected by a copyright nor patent. I then got up the present design, the object and purpose being to hold on to the old design, to which we are all so much attached, and add other harmonious features enough to make it patentable. I submitted said design to the Houston meeting, and was directed to have same patented, if available. I filed application for same October, 1895, and patent was issued July 14th, 1896. Notice has been given through the Adjutant General's office, as required by the constitution, and the question of the official adoption of the same is a subject for the consideration of the present meeting.

Based on authority and instructions received at Houston, I have had made and furnished to the various camps of the new design up to this date 400 buttons.

I would recommend the adoption of the new button, which is now protected by patent, one of which I submit as a part of this report. I also submit a badge on which is embossed the society emblem, which is also protected under the patent granted for the button, thus giving us a uniform camp badge, with name, number and location of each camp. Such a badge will locate and identify our camps and comrades at our annual meetings, and add greatly to the uniform appearance of our parades. I also submit checks and vouchers belonging to this department, and make same a part of this report.

All of which I very respectfully submit,

Very fraternally,

J. F. SHIPP, Quartermaster General,

United Confederate Veterans.

ADJUTANT GENERALS REPORT.

To General Jno. B. Gordon, Commanding U. C. V.'s, Atlanta, Ga.:

GENERAL—I have the honor to make my annual report as Adjutant General of the U. C. V.'s and as chief of your staff.

I can point with pride and gratification to the large increase in the membership of the U. C. V. Camps since my last report at Richmond, Va., the Association then had only 850 Camps, and now numbers 1028. As far as is known to these headquarters the best of feeling prevails in every quarter, and there has been no friction nor ill feeling to mar the harmony and good fellowship which our fraternal organization inculcates. Especial attention is called to the proposed changes in the Constitution. Notice of which has been given 90 days previous to this meeting in accordance with the Constitution, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 15th, 1897.

To all the Camps of the United Confederate Veterans:

Notice is hereby given that the following changes in the Constitution and By-Laws will be submitted to the delegates for their action at the Seventh Annual Reunion to be held at Nashville on June 22d, 23d and 24th, 1897.

To make whatever alteration is necessary in Section 1, Article 7, in the Constitution "Badge," to substitute the new badge or button, which is patentable for the present one in use which is not patentable.

To alter Article 1 of the Constitution to read, "Confederate Survivors' Association," as per following memorial:

Camp 425, U. C. V., of Augusta, Georgia, petitions you to change the name of this organization from United Confederate Veterans to the "Confederate Survivors' Association," so that hereafter instead of U. C. V., it will be C. S. A., Camp No. 1, Camp No. 2, and so on.

We are aware of the reasons which originally led to the adoption of the U. C. V. At that time there was no general organization, and as most of the local societies were called Confederate Survivors' Associations, the general organization was termed United Confederate Veterans to prevent confusion.

But the original reasons have now ceased to exist. The local organizations have now come into the general organization, and the general organization should henceforth be known as the C. S. A.

The U. C. V., while a useful term to meet a temporary emergency, has no history and no precious memories of the past. It was never imprinted on the Confederate soldier's belt-plate, nor blazed upon his button. If our dead comrades were to come to life they would fail to recognize our present insignia. They would say: What does the U. C. V. mean? We know it not.

But change the name to the C. S. A. and the living and the dead alike can greet it with a fond, affectionate salutation. It stands for Confederate Survivors' Association. The word Association means a band of friends; the word Confederate speaks gloriously for itself; the word Survivor points reverently to the good God who shielded our heads in the day of battle and has mercifully prolonged our lives to the present hour.

C. S. A. stands also for the Confederate States of America, and happy would this people be if the wise restraints of the Confederate Constitution were of force now throughout the length and breadth of the land.

C. S. A. stands, too, for another name that shines like the planet Mars in imperishable glory. At the sound of those three letters there flashes upon the dazzled imagination of the world the dashing cavalry, the steady cannoneers, the dauntless infantry of the Confederate States Army.

Brothers in Arms! we are not long here. For the time still left us, when we meet to renew the recollections of the days of our youth and glory, let us meet under the beloved, the illustrious name of the C. S. A.

To add to the staff officers named in Section 10, Article 6 of the Constitution, one Chief of Artillery and one Chief of Ordnance, each with rank of Brigadier General.

To add to Section 1, Article 4 of the Constitution Regiments and Battalions to be officered with commensurate rank.

To add to Article 4 of the Constitution a Department of the North to include all the Camps not embraced in the former Confederate States, and to put a General Officer in command who will care for the graves of our Comrades buried upon Northern soil.

To add a clause to the Constitution giving members holding proxies the right to vote when held by a member of any Camp in the Division to which he belongs. This is necessary, on account of the long distance which frequently separates the Veterans from the Reunion, and their old age, infirmities, and often straightened circumstances entitle them to this character of representation from their more fortunate Comrades.

To change in Section 1, Article 5, "and one additional one for a fraction of ten members" to read "twenty."

To change where the Constitution fixes the rank of Staff Officers that it be changed to read "with rank not less than" for the reason that frequently officers are appointed or elected whose rank was higher in the Confederate Army, and there seems to be no good reason why their rank should be arbitrarily lowered.

To strike out Section 1, Article 11, of the Constitution. "Provided that notice and a copy of proposed changes shall have been sent to each Camp, at least three months in advance of the annual meeting."

To strike out in Article 7 of the By-Laws. "But any section herein may be suspended for the time being, at any annual meeting by a unanimous vote of the delegates present."

No amendments shall be considered unless by unanimous consent, if a notice and copy of it shall not have been furnished to each Camp in the Federation at least thirty (30) days before the annual meeting."

To make such changes in the Constitution and By-Laws as will provide at once for the formation of Sons and Daughters of Veterans into separate National Organizations, prescribing plans and forms for immediate organization, and the appointment by the General Commanding of the first President or Commander of each Association, that they may be made auxiliary, and to report to the U. C. V.'s Headquarters, and the members of each organization to pay a per capita tax of five cents per annum into the U. C. V. treasury. This is urgent from the mournful fact that our ranks are thinning daily, and our beloved representatives should step in now and arrange to take charge of Southern history, our relics, mementoes and monuments, and stimulate the erection of other monuments to our heroes, ere "taps" are sounded for the last of their fathers.

By order of

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Some of these changes are urgent and the earnest attention of the Convention is called to the prompt consideration of these matters. I especially urge prompt and liberal action in regard to the Camps of Sons and chapters of Daughters of the Confederacy, and Section 3, Article 8 of the Constitution prescribes that the sons and daughters of Veterans are to have representation in this body, the ratio of their representation to be fixed by the delegates in a Convention of this Association.

These important auxiliaries are here waiting for the decision of the Convention as to their status, and I ask that the matter will be considered at once and their status defined.

The following membership fees and per capita tax, balance from last report, amounts received from commissions, certificates, and sale of books received since my last report made at Richmond, Va., \$3670.11, with total expenditures to date of \$3478.92, leaving balance on hand of \$191.29, itemized statement of which is attached hereto, and which will be published in full in the proceedings of the Convention. I desire to thank the Press of the South for the gratuitous and generous help extended to the Association at all times. Also to thank the Veterans from every section of the South for their uniform courtesy and for the consideration shown to me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

DAVIS MONUMENT FUND.

The report of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association was read, showing that there is now \$17,937.16 in the fund, the Treasurer's report also showing that this amount was in bank to its credit. It was moved and seconded that the report be received, which was adopted.

On motion of Major General Robt. White, of West Virginia, Lieutenant Generals Stephen D. Lee, Wade Hampton and W. L. Cabell were declared Department Commanders for the ensuing year by acclamation.

General Lee made an attempt to decline, but his voice was drowned by loud cries of "no, no," "never," and he said there is but one Gordon, the typical soldier and gentleman, and it is meet and proper that the Veterans should make and keep him their Commander, but for myself who have served five or six years, it is a matter of principle with me in my command, and you can get as good a Confederate as I am to serve. General Gordon called General Lee to order. General Lee said, I am a loyal Confederate and always submit when the orders issue from my commanding officer.

General Gordon said, now will you serve; and the gallant soldier had nothing to do but to obey.

LAY-OVER PRIVILEGES.

A verbal resolution to the effect that the railroad companies be requested to extend the tickets of all Veterans returning home by Chattanooga for forty-eight hours was adopted. This was asked in order that the old soldiers might have the opportunity of visiting Chickamauga National Park and Mission Ridge.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

Invitations for the place of holding the next reunion were now in order and nearly all the remaining hours of the session were spent in the presentation of the claims of the cities that were anxious for the reunion. Speeches were limited to fifteen minutes.

Col. Bennett H. Young, of Kentucky, presented Louisville's claims in an eloquent and entertaining speech.

General Clement A. Evans, of Georgia, presented Atlanta's claims and invitation in an eloquent manner after requesting the Secretary to read an invitation from the Mayor and City Council. Gen. Evans made a powerful appeal to the Convention on behalf of Georgia to meet in her capital.

Col. West Speaks.

Col. A. J. West, of Atlanta, followed in a speech that was as graceful and stirring as could well be imagined. He said:

"Would that I had the grace and gift of Heaven to express to you the grateful emotions of our hearts on this occasion; grateful for this auspicious gathering, grateful for the pleasure and privilege of looking again into the eyes of these brave men, whose rifles rung alike on the historic heights of Gettysburg, and the sanguinary plains of Chickamauga; grateful that while the Confederate soldier lost his cause, 'he found fame that fills the world.' Defeat my comrades, always implies disaster, but it need not imply disgrace.

"Leonidas and his 300 are still reckoned as the sifted wheat of the world's heroes. The few thousand that surrendered at Appomattox and Greensboro are as immortal as the invincible Tenth Legion of Roman History or the victorious Ironsides of Cromwell. Your great chieftain, Jefferson Davis, in exile and prison, was nobler than Caesar with the Senate at his heels. In my imagination I have seen Napoleon putting down the mob in Paris; I have seen him at the head of his army in Italy; I have seen him on the Alps, mingling the eagles of France with the eagles of the crags; I have seen him at Marengo and Austerlitz; I have seen him in the shadow of the Pyramids, when he told his soldiers 'forty centuries would look down upon them.' I have seen him crossing the bridge at Lodi, with the tricolor in his hands. I have seen him building up an empire out of the ruins of Europe by means of his own ingenuity, but with all that, I would rather have the record of these humble Confederate soldiers, battling for the land of the free and the home of the brave, than to have that of Napoleon with his selfish, vaulting ambition.

"The winding Cumberland, whose waters go rushing through your beautiful city, will continue to bear upon its bosom the burdens of commerce; the mountains of Tennessee, bursting with riches, will pour forth their precious metals; the smoke from the chimneys

of your increasing factories will blacken the skies and your valleys will glow in the garniture of a richer harvest. The remnant of lives spared from the battle will be interwoven in the texture of the Union; new stars will cluster upon the flag and the sons of the South will bear it as their fathers bore it, that the bounds of freedom may be wider still; our great race will meet and solve every question, however dark that confronts us; a mighty people, strong and reconciled, will stretch forth their arms to stay those of the oppressor. But no greater spirits will rise than those who found rest under the Southern sod from Sumter's battered walls to the trailing vines and ivy leaves of Holywood.

"It is beyond the reach of either brush or chisel to redeem to the imagination such men and such scenes as shine forth in their 2200 battles and combats, and not until some new born Homer shall touch the harp can mankind be penetrated by a sense of their heroic deeds, and then alone in the grand majestic minstrelsy of epic song. It is to perpetuate the memory of such men that your Association in its wisdom assembles once a year to do honor to them. You have in your Reunions gone around the geographical circle, beginning at Chattanooga; thence to Jackson, Miss.. New Orleans, Houston, Richmond, and now Nashville, the city and State that gave to the world Andrew Jackson.

"We invite you now my comrades, to raise the rallying cry for the "Center" for next year. We invite you to a city, at whose very threshold Hood fought and Walker fell; a city whose women and children were banished, and their homes laid in ashes. A city, whose destruction, caused by the torch in the invader's hand, produced such a light that one standing on the summit of Stone Mountain, at midnight, a distance of sixteen miles, could easily pick up a pin from the ground. A city, in whose trenches the father fell, and the stripping from the playground rushed to fill his place. A city, whose battlefields are raked over, and children gather up bullets, as they would pluck berries. A city, whose household ornaments and utensils were broken and moulded into misles of war; a city whose very church bells, with their mellow chimes that had summoned her people to the altar, were melted and sounded the grim thunders of artillery; a city where everything was lost, save manhood and womanhood; a city whose people returned after the surrender, found gourd vines running across her once most fashionable thoroughfare. But she comes to you today, my comrades, expressing gratitude that the long fever of slavery and of war and of desolation, and destruction, and distrust has past. She comes to you today as Atlanta, standing proudly erect, with the flush of success upon her cheeks, and the light of hope in her eyes, with the stars and stripes in her right hand, and the emblem of an undivided and indivisible Union, waving a friendly notice to our brethren of the North, the East and the West, that she challenges them to a friendly but earnest rivalry in building up the prosperity of this country.

"Atlanta, standing 1100 feet above the sea level, with granite foundation, with beautiful women and hospitable homes, bids you come. Atlanta, with her thirteen great railroads, furnishing sharp competition from every direction, and giving opportunity for the lowest rates ever yet obtained, invites you to come.

"Atlanta, with her hundred church spires pointing heavenward, indexing the moral sentiment of the people, invites you to come.

"Atlanta, with her 160 miles of paved streets and her 160 miles of electric car lines, extending from the Chattahoochie, whose waters were made red by the blood of your brothers to Decatur, a distance of sixteen miles, invites you to come.

"Atlanta, with her public schools, unexcelled in America, sends greetings to you through the loving hearts of her 15,000 school children, who stand ready to gladden your line of march with roses and choicest flowers, invites you to come.

"Atlanta, with her 120,000 people, invites you to come. In behalf of Atlanta and her municipal government, and all of her people, I wish to say to every Confederate soldier, wherever found, on land or on sea, make your reunion with us next year. Come on and be glad, for there is room enough for all, with hearts all rejoicing, homes all peaceful, doors all open, the welcome shall be yours and yours forever.

Applause was hearty at the close and during this eloquent speech.

Young Thomas Cobb, one of the most eloquent and brilliant young speakers ever heard on a Nashville platform, appealed to the old soldiers to meet in the Georgia capital in behalf of 100,000 sons of Confederate Veterans. This speech was a powerful one and was manifestly effective.

Col. Zabel, of Louisiana, seconded Atlanta in a few remarks showing the appropriateness of meeting there next time, as it was the home of General Gordon.

General Chalaron, of New Orleans, was the next speaker and extended the association a warm invitation to meet in the Crescent City next year. He reminded them of the fact that New Orleans was the cradle of the U. C. V., and said she yearned for them to meet there as a mother yearns for her children.

Dr. Tichenor, of Louisiana, seconded Atlanta, whereupon Gen. Chalaron arose and withdrew New Orleans, saying if there was any division whatever in the Louisiana Camps he did not want to urge the point further. Col. Wood, of Louisiana, made a point of order that comrade Tichenor is not a delegate. The Chair. It is not proper for the Chair to rule upon a local matter.

Col. Bennett H. Young, of Kentucky, spoke eloquently in nominating Louisville, and invited the association to hold its 1898 reunion in the Falls City. His arguments as to why this should be done were of the most eloquent and telling character. He spoke of the 15,000 Confederate soldiers who slept beneath Kentucky soil, of how their

graves had been kept green and their memories cherished. He referred to the number of soldiers from all the Southern States who were sleeping in Kentucky soil, and whose graves were kept green by Kentuckians. He told them of the shafts that pierced the skies and other monuments that had been erected to the memory of these Confederate dead. Col. Young concluded by saying: "Come to Kentucky and we will lead you in pleasant ways and you can lie down in the shade by the *still* waters (loud applause); we will give you 2:40 horses to drive, beeves with backs so broad you can build houses on them, and some of those sheep that were so fat when you first saw them that they looked like elephants, and you were afraid to approach them. If Atlanta can give you that, why go to Atlanta."

BALTIMORE WANTED IT.

Col. Andrew Tripp, of Maryland, invited the old soldiers to hold their next reunion at Baltimore. He reminded them that 25,000 Marylanders exiled themselves from home to fight for a principle they believed to be right; of the illustrious leaders she gave the Southern army; of the Maryland women, who met the Confederate prisoners at the trains when they came to prison and swept aside the Yankee bayonets with their bare hands.

He said: "I am afraid for you old Confederates to ride behind 2:40 horses and eat fat beeves. I invite you to come to us and eat the lazy terrapin and the canvass back duck." (Applause).

The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the women of Maryland, and told of the heroic things they had done for Confederate soldiers of every State. He told them of the amount of money that the men of his State had spent in buying implements and seeds for the Confederate soldiers after the war.

Col. Tripp's eloquent appeal evoked loud and prolonged applause.

Col. Hart, of South Carolina, seconded Atlanta.

North Carolina seconded Maryland, and upon a vote by States Atlanta was selected as the place for holding the next reunion by the following vote:

Atlanta, 1075; Louisville, 544; Baltimore, 176.

Tennessee cast a solid vote for Louisville.

The Chair announced that a majority is required, and that majority having been given for Atlanta, we will therefore meet in Atlanta next year.

The following resolution, offered by Col. John W. Sanford, of Alabama, was adopted by a rising vote:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the United Confederate Veterans be, and the same are hereby tendered to the State of Tennessee, and especially to the City of Nashville, for the great courtesy and boundless hospitality extended to the Confederate Veterans now assembled in this city."

Col. D. A. Fenton, of Maryland, offered resolution about Confederate dead at Columbus, Ohio, and that Col. Wm. H. Knauss be made acknowledgment through the Adjutant General of this Association. Unanimously carried.

Comrade Hart, of South Carolina, made a motion that the second Tuesday after the first Monday in July be selected as time of next meeting.

On motion of Dr. Jones, the time for holding the reunion at Atlanta was placed entirely in the hands of the Executive Committee.

McCulloch, of Missouri. The Veterans of my Department cannot come then, put it off until October.

The Chair made announcement about parade on the morrow.

Alabama moved and seconded that the Railroads be thanked for the courtesy extended to the members of this Convention. Carried.

Comrade Harby, representing California, asks for a Division to be created. She had to fight to get into the South.

The Chair—That will have to be done according to the Constitution.

The Chair will be very glad to see the gallant Veterans of California organized into a Division, but it must be done in accordance with the custom and law.

Colonel Sanford of Alabama—I give notice at the next Reunion to change name from U. C. V. to C. S. A. I now give notice that an effort will be made to change from U. C. V. to C. S. A., and the delegates will be instructed to that effect.

Comrade Williams of Winchester, moved and seconded that the thanks of this body be extended to the newspaper press, especially of the South, for their courtesy in advancing the interest of the Order. Unanimously carried.

BATTLE ABBEY.

The following resolution, offered by a Richmond delegate, was tabled:

“Resolved, that the subordinate camps of this United Grand Camp instruct their delegates to our next reunion, to be held at Atlanta, in 1898, to vote for a location for the Battle Abbey.”

A resolution was adopted thanking Miss Amanda Childress, Col. Fred Robertson, Col. Ed Manning, Capt. Wm. E. Mickle and pretty little Miss Bettie Buck for their courtesies at general headquarters.

LAST WORDS.

General Gordon said that as the blessing of God had been called down upon the convention when it met it was meet that it should be invoked upon adjournment, and the audience stood while the Chaplain, Gen. Dr. Jones, delivered a short prayer and pronounced a feeling benediction.

On motion the Convention adjourned until their next Reunion at Atlanta, Ga.

E. C. MANNING,
Reading Clerk.

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General.

MISS A. C. CHILDRESS,
Official Stenographer.

(OFFICIAL)

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

APPENDIX.

PATRIOTISM RULED THE HOUR.

CLOSING OF STORES DURING THE PARADE HIGHLY APPRECIATED.—TENNESSEE WAS GREAT IN WAR AND IS EQUALLY AS GREAT IN PEACE.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., June 25, 1897. }

General Orders No. 183:

1. The almost unparalleled love and devotion which the glorious people of Tennessee bestowed upon the Confederate soldier from 1861 to 1865 has been rivaled, and, if it were possible, excelled by the unstinted love and affection showered upon the survivors of that serried host by her golden-hearted people at her Capital City, thirty-three years after the mighty contest ended.

That the echoes of that love and devotion have been distinctly heard in various ways, both substantial and sentimental, for a third of a century, to at last burst forth in spontaneous and almost boundless affection and hospitality, is a matter of pride and deepest gratulation, and is the best evidence that gratitude and appreciation for the immortal services of these heroic old soldiers fill to overflowing the hearts of the Southern people.

The noble people of this great City and State, who have contributed so generously and graciously to this result, and to the care and comfort of the old Veterans, are entitled to the highest praise and to the gratitude of every visitor during the Reunion; and the General Commanding, fearing that he has not expressed his heartfelt thanks in proportion to the wealth of hospitality so freely and lavishly dispensed during the reception and entertainment of the old battle-scarred Veterans of the "lost cause," whom he has the high honor to command, and which was showered so profusely upon them, as well as himself, desires to express his deepest appreciation and satisfaction for everything which was done for the United Confederate Veterans and himself, by the hospitable people of Nashville and of Tennessee.

2. The General Commanding desires Tennesseans to know that he fully understands the gigantic work they undertook, and that they have performed their part well; they have greeted and cared for the old Confederate soldiers in a manner which has touched the hearts of the old heroes, and left tender and sacred recollections of this visit to their Capital city.

To the everlasting credit of the city of Nashville be it said that no extortion has been practiced upon the old heroes, and that in their presence all desire for gain and mercenary motives were laid aside—patriotism ruled the hour—as the placards read upon the doors of her palaces of trade, on the day of the parade, “Closed in Honor of the United Confederate Veterans.”

Tennessee was great in war, and by the homage she has shown to the remnant of her heroic defenders she has shown herself to be equally as great in peace.

3. The General Commanding desires the loyal women of Nashville to know that they will never be forgotten, for the grace and courtesy and queenly homage shown by them to these brave men, to whose fame and history they have ever been faithful, and devoted and true; their untiring efforts for the comfort and enjoyment of the old heroes during their visit to Nashville is but a reflex of the devotion and patriotism shown by them during the stormy days of the war, and is additional evidence that the high appreciation and love of mankind for the women of the South is not misplaced.

4. The General Commanding also desires to compliment and thank the Sons and Daughters of Veterans who are to be our worthy successors when we are gone, for their indefatigable and successful efforts in assisting to make this reunion such a great success. The devotion they have shown for the deeds of their fathers, who have added so much lustre to the history of the South, has deeply touched his heart.

5. He also desires to express his grateful thanks to that splendid Chairman of the Reunion Committee, Col. J. B. O'Bryan, and to each and every member of the committee for their ability and labor, and to the skillful and untiring efforts of the chairman is due the credit of the success of the reunion.

6. He expresses his warmest thanks to Major General W. H. Jackson, Commander of the Tennessee Division, and Chief Marshal of the parade, for the completeness and systematic manner in which everything under his supervision was conducted.

7. Another feature has not only elicited his highest admiration, but has found an echo in the hearts of every visitor to this beautiful city, and that is the superb management and efficiency of the Commissary Department, managed by our comrade, Dr. W. J. McMurray, which will live forever in the memory of the old survivors, as “The Confederate Hotel.” When it is known that this splendid officer has, within three days’ time, dispensed meals gratuitously, in the aggregate to over 36,000 Veterans, some idea can be formed of the almost limitless hospitality of Nashville and Tennessee, and is indisputable evidence of the undying love and affection in which the Veterans of the South are held by their people at this day.

By order of,

J. B. GORDON,

GEORGE MOORMAN,

General Commanding,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

[OFFICIAL.]

Following received from that great "American," Col. Wm. H. Knauss, acknowledgment of receipt of amounts sent for decoration and care of the Confederate graves at Camp Chase.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 24, 1897.

Gen. Geo. Moorman, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir—Yours of May 21st containing check for \$23, addressed to Mr. W. H. Knauss at hand, and will be used as intimated. The accompanying paper by same mail will explain why Mr. Knauss has been negligent of late. He regrets very much his sickness just at the present time, as his whole heart is wrapped up in this cause, but the cause will not suffer. Would that every American had the patriotism that he has. I saw him this morning and he is improving so fast that I think he will be able to come out in a few days.

Yours very truly,

SARAH J. STIMMEL.

LETTERS RECEIVED CONTAINING MONEY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 27, 1897.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name and P. O. Address.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
May 12	John Boyd, Louisville, Ky., J. C. Breckenridge Camp No. 100.....	\$ 5 00
" 14	Jas. M. Arnold, Newport, Ky.....	1 00
" 14	S. Tompkins for W. A. Sidebottom, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1 00
" 14	F. S. Hewes, Mississippi, City, Miss., Camp Beauvoir, No. 120.....	2 00
" 15	Dr. Wm. D. Doughty, No. 903 Greene Street, Augusta, Ga.....	5 00
" 11	Col. Joseph V. Bidgood, Richmond, Va.....	50
" 17	Morton M. Cassedy, Louisville, Ky.....	2 00
" 17	M. D. Gardner, New Orleans, Camp No. 2.....	25 00
" 19	E. G. Williams, Wanyesville, Mo., C. H. Howard Camp No. 688.....	2 50
" 15	Capt. J. M. Wright, Gainesville, Texas.....	3 75
" 18	Daniel A. Fenton, No. 221, W. Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.....	5 00
" 17	J. M. Wahl, Grenada, Miss, W. R. Barksdale Camp No. 189.....	2 00
" 17	Commander Camp Guthrie, No. 888, U. C. V., Alpine, Texas.....	2 00
" 21	Sterling Price Camp, No. 31, Dallas, Texas.....	20 00
" 21	Geo. E. Pickett Camp, No. 204, Richmond, Va.....	2 00
" 21	Leonidas J. Merritt Camp, No. 387, Pittsboro, N. C.	1 00
" 24	Wm. George, Vicksburg, Miss., 810 Marshall Street, Camp No. 32.	2 50
" 26	Henry Hiden, No. 80 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill....	2 50
" 25	I. H. Harrison, Sulphur Springs, Texas.....	1 25
Total.....		\$86 00

Gen. Geo. Moorman:

Sir—Mr. Knauss requests me to send you copy of all receipts to date.
Yours truly, S. J. S.

The following amounts in addition to above received 1897:

W. N. Pendleton Camp, No. 579, Deport, Texas.....	\$ 2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, No. 113, Colorado, Texas.....	2 00
Levi B. Smith, Camp No. 402, Talbotton, Ga.....	11 02
A. S. Johnston, Camp No. 144, San Antonio, Texas.	2 10

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

RICHMOND, VA., April 30, 1898.

General Geo. Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.:

General—I beg to acknowledge your check for \$125 for the Jeff Davis Monument Fund, on account of subscription by Palestine Camp No. 44, Palestine, Texas, \$100; Feliciana Camp No. 264, Jackson, La., \$25, which I have placed to the credit of the Association with thanks.

Yours very respectfully,

JNO. T. ELLETT,
Treasurer.

Following is an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures referred to in Adjutant Generals Report.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General,

In account with United Confederate Veterans.

Following amounts of per capita and membership fees are made up from last report to date of report for the Nashville Reunion, and are for the year ending April 1st, 1897.

Army of Northern Va.....	Camp No. 1	P. C.	\$16 10
Army of Tennessee	" 2	"	31 00
General LeRoy Stafford	" 3	"	6 90
N. B. Forrest	" 4	"	7 20
Fred Ault	" 5	"	5 25
Jeff Davis	" 6	"	11 00
Ruston	" 7	"	8 00
"	" 7	" ad.	{ 2 00
Ex-Confederate Ass'n of Chicago..	" 8	"	3 00
Veteran Confederate States Cavalry	" 9	"	5 40
" " "	" 9	" ad.	{ 6 00
Ward Confederate Veterans.....	" 10	"	11 00
Raphael Semmes.....	" 11	"	20 10
Turney	" 12	"	5 10
W. W. Loring	" 13	"	2 40

R. E. Lee	Camp No. 14	P. C.	13 20
Washington Artillery.....	" 15	"	19 30
Henry St. Paul	" 16	"	4 90
Baton Rouge.....	" 17	"	9 40
Iberville.....	" 18	"	5 60
Ben Humphreys.....	" 19	"	2 80
Natchez.....	" 20	"	7 50
J. J. Whitney.....	" 22	"	1 30
Kit Mott.....	" 23	"	6 20
Robert A. Smith.....	" 24	"	7 20
Walthall.....	" 25	"	11 00
W. A. Montgomery.....	" 26	"	4 80
Isham Harrison.....	" 27	"	3 10
Confederate Historical Ass'n	" 28	"	25 10
Ben McCulloch.....	" 29	"	19 00
Ben McCulloch	" 30	"	2 50
Sterling Price	" 31	" ad. {	31 80
"	" 31		1 60
Vicksburg.....	" 32	"	6 00
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 34	"	4 70
Frank Cheatham	" 35	"	35 00
Hillsboro	" 36	"	10 00
Jno. Ingram	" 37	"	8 80
Major Victor Maurin.....	" 38	"	12 50
W. J. Hardee	" 39	"	12 80
Natchitoches.....	" 40	"	5 10
Mouton.....	" 41	"	7 30
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 42	"	3 10
Jno. C. Upton	" 43	"	10 30
Palestine	" 44	"	3 30
Felix K. Zollicoffer	" 46	"	5 50
Woodville	" 49	"	2 10
Jno. B. Gordon.....	" 50	"	5 00
Montgomery	" 52	"	5 20
Orange County.....	" 54	"	7 50
Dibrell	" 55	"	4 30
Marion Co. Confd. Vet. Ass'n.....	" 56	"	2 80
R. E. Lee	" 58	"	10 50
Calcasieu Confederate Veterans..	" 62	"	3 00
Sanders.....	" 64	"	4 20
Jeff Lee.....	" 68	"	3 50
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 70	"	10 00
"	" 71	"	6 50
Forbes.....	" 77	"	15 90
Amite City.....	" 78	"	4 50
Merkel	" 79	"	4 00
Kansas City.....	" 80	"	5 00
Joe. B. Palmer.....	" 81	"	7 50
Wm. Frierson	" 83	"	4 80

Bernard E. Bee	Camp No. 84	P. C.	8 00
Wm. L. Moody	" 87	"	6 80
Camp Cabell	" 89	"	4 80
Mildred Lee	" 90	"	10 00
Bob Stone	" 93	"	5 00
Joe Johnston	" 94	"	12 50
John H. Morgan	" 95	"	2 50
Wm. Preston	" 96	"	2 00
Abe Buford	" 97	"	1 50
George W. Johnson	" 98	"	3 50
Ben Desha	" 99	"	1 00
"	" 99	" ad. {	1 00
John C. Breckinridge	" 100	"	15 00
Ben Hardin Helm	" 101	"	1 00
Wiley G. Post	" 102	"	7 30
Jno. B. Hood	" 103	"	14 10
Magruder	" 105	"	17 90
Jno. H. Morgan	" 107	"	12 00
Winnie Davis	" 108	"	5 50
Isaiah Norwood	" 110	"	2 20
W. P. Townsend	" 111	"	5 00
"	" 111	" ad. {	1 00
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 113	"	1 60
Shackleford-Fulton	" 114	"	8 70
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 115	"	2 30
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 116	"	5 55
Jeff Davis	" 117	"	2 40
Stonewall Jackson	" 118	"	3 60
Joseph E. Johnston	" 119	"	10 00
Beauvoir	" 120	"	5 50
Col. Dud Jones	" 121	"	2 60
"	" 121	" ad. {	.20
Bell Co. Ex. Confd. Ass'n	" 122	"	5 00
L. F. Moody	" 123	"	2 00
J. B. Robertson	" 124	"	4 30
Robt. E. Lee	" 126	"	7 00
Young County	" 127	"	2 70
Sul Ross	" 129	"	10 10
Camp Bee	" 130	"	2 50
John M. Stone	" 131	"	2 50
"	" 131	" ad. {	1 70
Milton	" 132	"	1 00
Gen. W. W. Starnes	" 134	"	4 90
"	" 134	" ad. {	2 60
Ex-Con'fd. As'n. Coryell Co. . .	" 134	"	5 00
F. R. Lubbock	" 138	"	60
John W. Caldwell	" 139	"	5 50
D. L. Kenan	" 140	"	4 70
Bowling Green	" 143	"	7 10

Albert Sidney Johnston.....	Camp No. 144	P. C.	8 00
Geo. D. Manion.....	" 145	"	10 00
Ben T. Duval.....	" 146	"	4 50
C. M. Winkler.....	" 147	"	17 80
Lomax	" 151	"	4 10
Richland	" 152	"	4 30
Stewart	" 155	"	1 10
John C. G. Key.....	" 156	"	9 80
Bessemer	" 157	"	5 90
R. E. Lee.....	" 158	"	2 50
"	" 158	" ad. {	7 50
Atlanta	" 159	"	30 00
Horace Randall.....	" 163	"	1 90
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 165	"	3 00
Claiborne.....	" 167	"	2 70
Tom Green.....	" 169	"	5 00
Matt Ashcroft.....	" 170	"	4 10
Washington City Con'fd	" 171	"	24 20
Sul Ross.....	" 172	"	4 00
E. Kirby Smith.....	" 175	"	2 00
Yazoo	" 176	"	10 90
Capt. David H. Hammons.....	" 177	"	2 10
Winchester Hall.....	" 178	"	3 00
W. H. H. Tison.....	" 179	"	3 00
James Longstreet.....	" 180	"	6 10
R. E. Lee.....	" 181	"	40 40
Henry W. Allen.....	" 182	"	6 20
John Peck	" 183	"	2 30
Roger W. Hanson.....	" 186	"	1 50
Humphrey Marshall.....	" 187	"	1 00
Thomas B. Monroe.....	" 188	"	1 00
W. R. Barksdale.....	" 189	"	3 00
"	" 190	" ad. {	1 70
Pat R. Cleburne.....	" 190	"	2 00
Lake Providence.....	" 193	"	2 40
John Donaldson.....	" 195	"	2 40
Braxton Bragg ..	" 196	"	7 00
Dick Dowling.....	" 197	"	15 00
Gen. J. B. Gordon.....	" 200	"	2 00
Roy S. Cluke.....	" 201	"	50
Gratiot.....	" 203	"	2 00
Geo. E. Pickett.....	" 204	"	18 50
William Watts.....	" 205	"	4 00
Joseph L. Neal	" 208	"	2 50
Magruder-Ewell.....	" 210	"	5 00
Cabarrus Co. Con'fd. Vet. Ass'n..	" 212	"	6 00
J. Warren Grigsby.....	" 214	"	1 00
Thomas B. Collins.....	" 215	"	1 50
McMillan	" 217	"	2 80

De Soto	Camp No. 220	P. C.	6 00
Pat Cleburne	" 222	"	11 50
Franklin K. Beck	" 224	"	8 50
Wilson County	" 225	"	6 10
Amite County	" 226	"	3 30
Frank Terry	" 227	"	4 00
Arcadia	" 229	"	6 70
R. E. Lee	" 231	"	5 10
Albert Sidney Johnston	" 232	"	50
John B. Hood ..	" 233	"	50
Ector	" 234	"	2 20
Sylvester Gwin	" 235	"	4 10
John H. Walker	" 237	"	1 00
W. A. Percy	" 238	"	6 20
Washington	" 239	"	4 50
Gen. Turner Ashby	" 240	"	13 00
Ned Merriwether	" 241	"	5 10
Clinton Terry	" 243	"	4 00
Charles M. Shelly	" 246	"	5 00
Col. James Walker	" 248	"	4 00
Camp Sumpter	" 250	"	19 80
E. Kirby Smith	" 251	"	50
Patrick R. Cleburne.	" 252	"	1 00
Thomas H. Hunt	" 253	"	50
Cape Fear	" 254	"	15 00
Elmore County	" 255	"	4 50
Pelham	" 258	"	6 60
Jos. E. Johnston	" 259	"	3 30
Jo. Wheeler	" 260	"	4 60
Feliciana	" 264	"	4 50
Joseph E. Johnston	" 267	"	4 10
James F. Waddell	" 268	"	5 00
Gen. Geo. Moorman	" 270	"	1 60
Camp McGregor	" 274	"	4 70
Emma Sansom	" 275	"	5 50
Catawba	" 278	"	6 20
Lake County Confd. Vet. Ass'n ..	" 279	"	6 00
Jasper Hawthorn	" 285	"	2 00
John A. Wharton	" 286	"	5 90
Tom Wallace	" 289	"	2 20
Aiken-Smith	" 293	"	19 10
E. A. O'Neal	" 298	"	13 50
Andrew Coleman	" 301	"	3 10
Jefferson Lamar	" 305	"	7 30
Beauregard	" 306	"	75 90
Frank Cheatham	" 314	"	3 30
Palmetto Guard	" 315	"	2 50
Randolph	" 316	"	—
Catesby Ap. R. Jones	" 317	"	10 06

Tom Hindman.....	Camp No. 318	P. C.	3 50
Col. Chas. F. Fisher.....	" 319	"	— —
Camp Ruffin	" 320	"	10 00
Ike Turner.....	" 321	"	4 90
W. P. Rogers.....	" 322	"	2 20
Camp Pickens.....	" 323	"	5 00
Stockdale	" 324	"	4 30
T. J. Bullock	" 331	"	7 50
Camp Sumter	" 332	"	2 40
Montgomery Gilbreath.....	" 333	"	4 10
James D. Nance.....	" 336	"	10 20
Albert Pike	" 340	"	7 00
Crawf. Kimball.....	" 343	"	5 40
Peter Bramblett.....	" 344	"	50
Camp Jamison.....	" 347	"	50
El Reno	" 348	"	25
John James	" 350	"	5 00
John M. Bradley	" 352	"	3 40
Bill Feeney	" 353	"	9 00
Omer R. Weaver	" 354	"	10 00
Egbert J. Jones.....	" 357	"	11 10
R. Q. Mills	" 360	"	1 30
Camp McIntosh.....	" 361	"	3 00
Camp Hughes.....	" 365	"	1 50
Floyd County Vet Ass'n	" 368	" ad. {	2 50
" "	" 368	" ad. {	4 50
Gordon	" 369	"	7 00
Leander McFarland.....	" 373	"	4 00
J. E. Johnston	" 377	"	2 50
Mecklenburg.....	" 382	"	14 00
Prairie Grove.....	" 384	"	6 00
Camp Miller	" 385	" ad. {	2 30
"	" 385	" ad. {	1 10
Jeff Davis.....	" 386	"	1 90
Leonidas J. Merritt	" 387	"	2 00
Hampton	" 389	"	9 00
John T. Wingfield.....	" 391	"	7 70
Robinson Springs.....	" 396	"	3 50
Cap Perot	" 397	"	2 10
Holmes County	" 398	"	2 50
Thos. H. Hobbs	" 400	"	10 00
L. B. Smith	" 402	"	4 20
Terrell County Confd. Vet.....	" 404	"	2 00
Troup County Confd. Vet	" 405	"	4 40
Lowden Butler	" 409	"	4 40
Thomas M. Wagner.....	" 410	"	1 50
John Pelham.....	" 411	"	3 10
J. B. Kershaw.....	" 413	"	3 50
Secession.....	" 416	"	2 00

Ryan	Camp No. 417	P. C.	3 50
Millican	" 419	"	2 00
Chattooga Veterans.....	" 422	"	6 40
Bryan Grimes	" 424	"	3 50
Lamar.....	" 425	"	5 50
Hiram S. Bradford.....	" 426	"	8 50
Walter Bragg.....	" 428	"	1 60
Tom Coleman.....	" 429	"	5 30
N. B. Forrest.....	" 430	"	2 30
" "	" 430	" ad. {	2 10
D. Wyatt Aiken	" 432	"	4 00
George W. Cox.....	" 433	"	50
Frank Cheatham	" 434	"	1 00
" "	" 434	" ad. {	3 90
Confederate Survivors Ass'n.....	" 435	"	29 10
" "	" 435	" ad {	70
" "	" 435	"	30
Norfleet	" 436	"	8 00
Dean	" 437	"	3 00
Col. S. B. Gibbons.....	" 438	"	10 00
Carnot Posey.....	" 441	"	4 00
" "	" 441	" ad. {	70
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 442	"	1 00
G. W. Wharton..	" 443	"	5 90
William Barksdale.....	" 445	"	4 80
Hampshire	" 446	"	2 00
Eli Hufstedler.....	" 447	"	2 30
Paragould	" 449	"	8 60
W. F. Tucker	" 452	"	4 50
Sterling Price.....	" 456	"	1 00
"	" 456	" ad. {	40
Lloyd Tilghman	" 465	"	1 00
John Bowie Strange.....	" 464	"	6 20
Randolph County.....	" 465	"	2 00
John C. Brown.....	" 468	"	3 60
Stonewall Jackson... ..	" 469	"	10 00
H. A. Clinch	" 470	"	4 00
"	" 470	" ad. {	10
Chickamanga	" 473	"	6 70
Jeff Davis.....	" 475	"	5 30
Horace King.....	" 476	"	6 10
Cobb-Deloney	" 478	"	2 45
"	" 478	" ad. {	4 10
Winnie Davis	" 479	"	1 90
Camp Watts.....	" 480	"	2 00
Gen. Adam R. Johnson.....	" 481	"	2 00
Camp Key.....	" 483	"	2 80
"	" 483	" ad. {	1 00
Bibb County... ..	" 484	"	10 00

Col. L. C. Campbell.....	Camp No. 488	P. C.	7 60
Thos. H. Watts.....	" 489	"	1 15
William W. Wadsworth.....	" 491	"	6 00
Barbour County.....	" 493	"	4 10
William Henry Trousdale.....	" 495	"	15 60
Calhoun	" 497	"	7 40
R. H. Powell.....	" 499	"	5 00
Garlington.....	" 501	"	10 00
Caddo Mills.....	" 502	"	2 00
Rector	" 504	"	1 70
Archibald Gracie	" 508	"	13 00
Polignac	" 509	"	3 00
J. Ed. Murray.....	" 510	"	5 50
Camp Benning.....	" 511	"	20 00
Page-Puller	" 512	" ad. {	2 50
"	" 212	" ad. {	2 50
Standwaite	" 514	"	5 00
L. O. B. Branch.....	" 515	"	4 60
" "	" 515	" ad. {	2 00
" "	" 515	" ad. {	2 50
W. R. Scurry.....	" 516	"	3 70
Featherstone.....	" 517	"	3 00
Ridgeley Brown.....	" 518	"	4 00
John C. Brown.....	" 520	"	2 00
The Grand Camp C.V., Dept. of Va.	" 521	"	7 30
Jasper County.....	" 522	"	11 50
Confederate Veteran.....	" 523	"	50
Jim Pearce.....	" 527	"	3 80
Hopkins Co., Ex-Conf'd. Relief	" 528	" ad. {	2 20
Ass'n	" 528	" ad. {	7 50
McIntosh.....	" 531	"	3 20
Col. E. B. Holloway.....	" 533	"	5 20
Camp Rion	" 534	"	2 20
Jack Hendricks.....	" 535	"	1 20
Elbert Bland.....	" 536	"	2 20
Pat Cleburne.....	" 537	"	2 20
Daniel S. Donelson.....	" 539	"	14 30
Mooreville.....	" 541	"	1 80
Martin H. Cofer.....	" 543	"	80
Drury J. Brown.....	" 544	"	1 13
Gen. T. M. Scott.....	" 545	"	8 90
Sam Cammack	" 550	"	2 00
Henry Gray.....	" 551	"	1 20
William Dawson.....	" 552	"	4 00
Jas. Gordon.....	" 553	"	8 35
Gen. Jno. S. Marmaduke.....	" 560	"	5 00
Tom Douglas.....	" 555	"	9 20
Tom Moore.....	" 556	"	2 90
Henry E. McCulloch.....	" 557	"	3 50

J. Ed. Rankin	Camp No. 558	P. C.	5 20
Jack McClure.....	" 559	"	2 50
Gen. Jno. W. Whitfield.....	" 560	"	4 94
Ben McCullough.....	" 563	"	2 07
John Pelham.....	" 565	"	1 00
"	" 565	" ad. }	00
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 566	"	5 70
Bridgeport.....	" 568	"	1 60
Bastrop.	" 569	"	4 90
Geo. E. Pickett.....	" 570	"	7 00
Standwaite	" 573	"	2 70
James C. Monroe.....	" 574	"	3 20
Douglas Cooper	" 576	"	2 40
R. M. Hinson	" 578	"	2 00
"	" 578	" ad. }	60
Gen. Frank Gardner.....	" 580	"	5 40
Joe Wheeler.....	" 581	"	1 70
Jake Standifer.....	" 582	"	3 10
S. H. Stout.....	" 583	"	3 80
John R. Baylor.	" 585	"	2 10
John H. Wooldridge.....	" 586	"	3 40
Capt. I. G. Killough.....	" 593	"	1 50
Lafayette McLaws.....	" 596	"	10 00
Richard Coke.....	" 600	"	2 50
John M. Simonton	" 602	"	3 10
Austin County.....	" 606	"	2 10
Vermillion.....	" 607	"	4 00
"	" 607	" ad. }	2 00
P. C. Woods.....	" 609	"	9 40
R. S. Gould.....	" 611	"	6 00
Jones County, Texas.....	" 612	"	2 30
John Benson.....	" 613	"	4 90
Marmaduke	" 615	"	3 20
John S. Ford.....	" 616	"	2 20
Morgan County.....	" 617	"	3 30
Fort Mason.....	" 618	"	2 00
Scott Anderson	" 619	"	2 20
Camp Raguet.....	" 620	"	10 00
San Felipe.....	" 624	"	2 00
Winnie Davis.....	" 625	"	3 50
Joe O. Shelby.....	" 630	"	2 50
Fred Ashford.....	" 632	"	4 00
Haskell County.....	" 633	"	2 80
Alcibiade DeBlanc.....	" 634	"	1 60
Sweet Springs	" 635	"	1 50
Thomas G. Lowrey.....	" 636	"	2 20
Gen. Santos Brunavides.....	" 637	"	1 90
John G. Fletcher.....	" 638	"	10 00
Walter P. Lane.....	" 639	"	2 40

D. C. Walker.....	Camp No. 640	P. C.	5 90
Camp Marion....	" 641	"	7 50
Sumter.....	" 642	"	5 30
Bandera	" 643	"	3 20
A. S. Johnston.....	" 644	"	2 00
Dock Belk.....	" 645	"	5 80
Lexington	" 648	"	8 00
Hardee	" 653	"	1 95
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 654	"	2 60
Macon Co. Conf'd. Vet. Ass'n....	" 655	"	3 30
John C. Burke.....	" 656	"	14 00
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 658	"	4 00
John S. Bowen.....	" 659	"	4 50
John B. Clark... ..	" 660	"	9 20
Manor	" 664	"	3 90
Steedman.....	" 668	"	7 40
Eunice	" 671	"	3 70
Robert Ruffner	" 676	"	5 00
Denson	" 677	"	8 90
Norval Spangler.....	" 678	"	6 00
Shenandoah	" 680	"	3 60
Zebulon Vance.....	" 681	"	10 20
W. H. Ratcliffe.....	" 682	" ad. {	1 00
"	" 682	" ad. {	1 10
William F. Corbin.....	" 683	"	50
Major John L. Mirick.....	" 684	"	4 20
Marmanduke.. ..	" 685	"	3 40
Gen. Marsh Walker.....	" 687	"	2 50
C. H. Howard	" 688	"	3 20
Monroe County.....	" 689	"	6 00
Freeman	" 690	" ad. {	4 00
"	" 690	" ad. {	1 80
Pleasant Hill.....	" 691	"	4 80
Joe Wheelr.....	" 692	"	4 70
Col. John A. Rowan.....	" 693	"	2 80
Hart	" 697	"	2 60
Kerrville	" 699	"	5 80
North	" 701	"	2 00
Micah Jenkins.....	" 702	"	3 70
G. R. Christian	" 703	"	6 40
Richard Kirkland.....	" 704	"	5 00
Samuel V. Fulkerson	" 705	" ad. {	5 10
"	" 705	" ad. {	2 30
Camp Crittenden.....	" 707	"	4 60
J. R. Giles.....	" 708	"	5 50
William E. Jones.	" 709	"	11 20
John Percival.....	" 711	"	2 80
Crow	" 712	"	3 50
J. E. B. Stuart.....	" 716	"	70

J. J. Searcy	Camp No. 717	P. C.	8 30
Gen. M. M. Parsons	" 718	"	3 30
Joe Johnston.....	" 722	"	2 00
William S. Grymes.....	" 724	"	6 40
W. B. Tate.....	" 725	"	4 70
Brown-Harman.....	" 726	"	15 00
Capt. Silas R. Crispin.....	" 727	"	3 00
Capt. Thomas McCarty.....	" 729	"	9 70
George Doles.....	" 730	"	10 10
St. Louis.....	" 731	"	7 80
Col. David Sbanks.....	" 734	"	4 20
Gen. M. M. Parsons.....	" 735	"	6 30
Gen. D. M. Frost.....	" 737	"	6 00
Lee's Summit.....	" 740	"	1 90
Jim Tillman	" 741	"	3 00
Kershaw	" 743	"	3 60
Charles Rutledge Holmes.....	" 746	"	2 80
Franklin Buchanan.....	" 747	"	10 80
Warthen	" 748	"	5 30
John McEnery.....	" 749	"	3 70
Lane-Diggs.....	" 750	"	4 20
Lafayette County.....	" 752	"	12 00
Stephen D. Lee.....	" 753	"	4 00
Emett McDonaid.....	" 754	"	2 50
The Confederate Veterans Asso- ciation of Savannah, Ga.	" 756	"	21 80
Stonewall	" 758	"	5 80
R. T. Davis	" 759	"	5 20
Gen. N. B. Forrest	" 762	"	2 50
Marietta	" 763	"	5 25
Mitchell	" 764	"	3 10
McHenry	" 765	"	2 00
Hennegan	" 766	"	4 20
A. Burnet Rhett ..	" 767	"	6 40
The Confederate Veterans Asso- ciation of California	" 770	"	4 90
Robt. E. Lee.....	" 771	"	2 50
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 772	"	2 10
George H. Steuart.....	" 775	"	3 10
Pat Cleburne.....	" 776	"	2 30
Major Kyle Blevins.....	" 777	"	8 80
Hugh McCollum.....	" 778	"	3 60
Walkup.....	" 781	"	10 00
"	" 781	"	1 84
Anderson	" 782	"	3 00
"	" 782	"	30
Hart	" 783	"	3 60
Major John Jenkins.....	" 784	"	1 50
Darlington	" 785	"	16 00

L. M. Keitt.....	Camp No. 786	P. C.	1 40
John P. Taylor.....	" 792	"	9 50
Thomas Ruffin	" 794	"	4 70
Guilford County.....	" 795	"	6 00
A. K. Blythe.....	" 796	"	3 40
Surrey County.....	" 797	"	4 10
George B. Eastin.....	" 803	M. F.	2 00
" ".....	" 803	P. C.	27 00
Wm. Richardson.....	" 804	"	5 00
" ".....	" 804	M. F.	2 00
Col. Lowe.....	" 805	P. C.	2 60
Jackson	" 806	"	10 15
Cundiff	" 807	"	3 80
Buchel	" 808	"	1 70
Healy Claybrook.....	" 812	"	2 90
S. M. Manning.....	" 816	"	5 60
Dick Taylor.....	" 817	"	2 90
South Georgia Conf'd Veteran...	" 819	"	7 50
P. M. B. Young.....	" 820	"	8 30
" ".....	" 820	" ad. {	70
J. D. Graham.....	" 822	"	3 00
Gen. Paul J. Semmes.....	" 823	"	2 70
T. W. West.....	" 824	"	4 20
Jos. D. Sayera.....	" 825	"	3 10
Jefferson.....	" 826	"	3 00
Johnson Hagood.....	" 827	"	3 25
J. H. Berry.....	" 828	"	2 00
Richmond County.....	" 830	"	7 70
" ".....	" 830	" ad. {	1 10
Up. Hayes.....	" 831	"	2 00
Walter R. Moore.....	" 833	"	2 40
McElhenny	" 835	M. F.	3 00
" ".....	" 835	P. C.	3 40
Flourney	" 836	"	1 50
A. P. Hill.....	" 837	"	25 20
Jackson	" 838	"	5 00
Rivers Bridge.....	" 839	"	2 00
Harlee	" 840	"	4 50
Samuel Corley.....	" 841	"	7 60
" ".....	" 841	" ad. {	50
Wick McCreary.....	" 842	"	2 90
Jeff Davis.....	" 843	"	3 00
Jo. Shelby.....	" 844	"	2 80
John C. Lamb.....	" 845	"	2 60
Pink Welch.....	" 848	"	3 52
Drysdale	" 849	"	2 00
Jack McCurtin.....	" 850	"	2 20
Ben McCullough.....	" 851	"	1 80
David S. Creigh.....	" 856	"	5 00

Pendleton	Camp No. 857	M. F.	2 00
Mercer	" 858	P. C.	1 30
"	" 858	" ad }	20
El Dorado	" 859	"	2 80
S. B. Maxey	" 860	"	1 10
James McIntosh	" 862	M. F.	2 00
James McIntosh	" 862	P. C.	5 00
"	" 862	" ad }	1 70
Sidney Johnston	" 863	"	2 00
Stonewall Jackson	" 864	"	2 50
Joe Johnston	" 865	"	2 00
Henry Roberts	" 866	"	5 30
Pat Cleburne	" 867	"	6 00
Crawford County	" 868	"	2 60
Robert Jones	" 869	M. F.	2 00
"	" 869	P. C.	1 40
Gen. Jos. H. Lewis	" 874	M. F.	2 00
"	" 874	P. C.	3 60
"	" 874	" ad }	1 00
"	" 874	"	2 20
Gibbs	" 875	"	2 00
Jenkins	" 876	"	2 00
Hardy County	" 877	M. F.	2 00
"	" 877	P. C.	3 10
"	" 877	" ad }	70
Stonewall Jackson	" 878	M. F.	2 00
"	" 878	P. C.	3 00
"	" 879	M. F.	2 00
"	" 879	P. C.	1 00
"	" 879	" ad }	1 00
James Breathed	" 881	M. F.	2 00
"	" 881	P. C.	6 20
Thomas W. Napier	" 882	M. F.	2 00
"	" 882	P. C.	1 00
Jas. G. Gresham	" 883	M. F.	2 00
"	" 883	P. C.	1 50
S. L. Freeman	" 884	M. F.	2 00
"	" 884	P. C.	2 00
Denison	" 885	M. F.	2 00
"	" 885	P. C.	3 20
R. E. Lee	" 887	M. F.	2 00
"	" 887	P. C.	2 10
"	" 887	" ad }	90
Guthrie	" 888	M. F.	2 00
"	" 888	P. C.	1 50
"	" 888	" ad }	1 50
"	" 888	"	2 10
Jefferies	" 889	M. F.	2 00
"	" 889	P. C.	2 70
"	" 889	" ad }	80

John Sutherland.....	Camp No. 890	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 890	P. C.	ad { 3 20
".....	" 890	"	" ad { 2 70
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 892	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 892	P. C.	ad { 4 70
".....	" 892	"	" ad { 3 80
Lawson-Ball.....	" 894	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 894	P. C.	ad { 4 00
".....	" 894	"	" ad { 3 00
Haskell.....	" 895	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 895	P. C.	5 20
Morrall.....	" 896	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 896	P. C.	2 60
Sam Checote.....	" 897	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 897	P. C.	ad { 2 50
".....	" 897	"	" ad { 3 50
W. A. Johnson.....	" 898	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 898	P. C.	ad { 2 40
".....	" 898	"	" ad { 2 00
Jno. C. Carter.....	" 899	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 899	P. C.	2 20
S. S. Stanton.....	" 900	M. F.	2 00
Crocket Childers.....	" 901	"	2 00
".....	" 901	P. C.	ad { 3 60
".....	" 901	"	" ad { 1 60
Garnett.....	" 902	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 902	P. C.	4 30
James F. Fagan.....	" 903	M. F.	2 00
Betts, Ball, Stokes.....	" 904	"	2 00
".....	" 904	P. C.	2 40
Chichester.....	" 905	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 905	P. C.	7 30
Col. R. M. Russell.....	" 906	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 906	P. C.	1 70
Shriver Gray's.....	" 907	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 907	P. C.	2 20
".....	" 907	"	" ad { 1 50
John W. Rowan.....	" 907	M. F.	ad { 2 00
".....	" 907	P. C.	ad { 4 10
".....	" 907	"	" ad { 2 00
Frank T. Nicholls.....	" 909	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 909	P. C.	1 60
Armstrong.....	" 910	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 910	P. C.	4 90
Meadville.....	" 911	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 911	P. C.	4 10
Avera.....	" 913	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 913	P. C.	1 50
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 915	M. F.	2 00

Joseph E. Johnston.....	Camp No. 915	P. C.	6 50
Paul Anderson.....	" 916	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 916	P. C.	5 40
Frank Ragsdale.....	" 917	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 917	P. C.	1 40
O. A. Lee.....	" 918	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 918	P. C.	3 50
D. Waller Chenault ..	" 919	M. F.	2 00
Fort Mill.....	" 920	"	2 00
".....	" 920	P. C.	1 70
C. W. Boyd.....	" 921	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 921	P. C.	1 50
Ledbetter.....	" 922	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 922	P. C.	2 00
J. W. Gillespie.....	" 923	M. F.	2 00
W. H. T. Walker.....	" 925	"	2 00
".....	" 925	P. C.	6 30
".....	" 925	" ad	3 70
".....	" 925	"	20
C. J. Colcock.....	" 928	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 928	P. C.	2 22
Burgess.....	" 929	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 929	P. C.	1 50
Savage Hacket.....	" 930	M. F.	2 00
Henry Havron.....	" 931	"	2 00
R. S. Ownes.....	" 932	"	2 00
".....	" 932	P. C.	2 30
Bill Green.....	" 933	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 933	P. C.	6 00
".....	" 933	" ad	20
John M. Lilliard.....	" 934	M. F.	2 00
Gen. James Connor ..	" 939	"	2 00
".....	" 939	P. C.	2 70
Sam Davis.....	" 940	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 940	P. C.	2 40
S. G. Sheperd.....	" 941	M. F.	2 00
E. C. Leech.....	" 942	"	2 00
".....	" 942	P. C.	2 10
N. B. Forrest.....	" 943	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 943	P. C.	2 00
".....	" 943	" ad	80
William C. Hancock.....	" 944	M. F.	2 00
Capt. Elijah W. Horne.....	" 945	"	2 00
McCullough.....	" 946	"	2 00
".....	" 946	P. C.	3 50
Charles L. Robinson.....	" 947	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 947	P. C.	3 00
Moffett Poage.....	" 949	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 949	P. C.	2 20

Winnie Davis.....	Camp No. 950	M. F.	2 00
“	“ 950	P. C.	1 70
Col. Jno. T. Jones	“ 952	M. F.	2 00
“	“ 952	P. C.	5 80
Transylvania County.....	“ 953	M. F.	2 00
James R. Love	“ 954	“	2 00
“	“ 954	P. C.	2 80
Thomas C. Glover.....	“ 957	M. F.	2 00
Eufaula.....	“ 958	“	2 00
“	“ 958	P. C.	4 60
Dade County.....	“ 959	M. F.	2 00
David G. Burnet.....	“ 960	“	2 00
“	“ 969	P. C.	2 00
Bertram	“ 961	M. F.	2 00
Adairsville	“ 962	“	2 00
“	“ 962	P. C.	2 00
Johnson County.....	“ 964	M. F.	2 00
Lloyd Tilgham.....	“ 965	“	2 00
“	“ 965	P. C.	2 00
Pratt.....	“ 966	M. F.	2 00
Patt Cleburne.....	“ 967	“	22 00
M. C. Butler	“ 968	“	2 00
“	“ 968	P. C.	1 50
Genl. Wm. Phillips	“ 969	M. F.	2 00
Sam B. Wilson	“ 970	“	2 00
“	“ 970	P. C.	2 50
William M. Slaughter.....	“ 971	M. F.	2 00
Greenfield	“ 972	“	2 00
Longstreet	“ 973	“	2 00
Humboldt	“ 974	“	2 00
Gen. Monroe Parsons.....	“ 976	“	2 00
“	“ 976	P. C.	1 10
Ben. T. Embry	“ 977	M. F.	2 00
Westmoreland.....	“ 980	“	2 00
“	“ 980	P. C.	2 70
J. B. Ward	“ 981	M. F.	2 00
Stewart County.....	“ 983	“	2 00
Henry L. Wyatt	“ 984	“	2 00
Sedalia.....	“ 985	M. F.	2 00
“	“ 985	P. C.	3 20
The Mountain Remnant	“ 986	“	2 00
Jeff Thompson	“ 987	M. F.	2 00
“	“ 987	P. C.	2 40
Reinhardt	“ 988	M. F.	2 00
C. S. Winder.....	“ 989	“	2 00
Jim Purtle.....	“ 990	“	2 00
“	“ 990	P. C.	90
Van H. Manning	“ 991	M. F.	2 00
McMillan	“ 994	“	2 00

Warren McDonald.....	Camp No. 997	M. F.	2 00
John A. Jenkins	" 998	"	2 00
New Hope.....	" 999	"	2 00
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 1000	"	2 00
" "	" 1000	P. C.	2 30
J. E. B. Stuart	" 1001	M. F.	2 60
Edward Manigault.....	" 1002	"	2 00
"	" 1002	P. C.	2 60
Henry M. Ashby	" 1003	M. F.	2 00
Eagle	" 1004	"	2 00
"	" 1004	P. C.	2 20
A. S. Bouknight	" 1005	M. F.	2 00
"	" 1005	P. C.	2 00
Corpl. Tally Simpson....	" 1006	M. F.	2 00
" "	" 1006	P. C.	2 00
Adam Johnson	" 1008	M. F.	2 00
"	" 1008	P. C.	3 00
Cloud	" 1009	M. F.	2 00
Dawson.....	" 1013	"	2 00
Benton County.....	" 1014	"	2 00
Arnold Elzey.....	" 1015	"	2 00
"	" 1015	P. C.	2 40
Collierville	" 1017	M. F.	2 00
L. N. Savage.....	" 1018	"	2 00
"	" 1018	P. C.	4 10
Boyd-Hutchinson.....	" 1019	M. F.	2 00
Woody B. Taylor.....	" 1020	"	2 00
"	" 1020	P. C.	2 50
Wat Bryson.....	" 1021	M. F.	2 00
"	" 1021	P. C.	2 10
William Terry.....	" 1022	M. F.	2 00
Jno. R. Neal.....	" 1024	"	2 00
Isaac R. Trimble	" 1025	"	2 00
"	" 1025	P. C.	4 10
Pat Cleburne	" 1027	M. F.	2 00
Tatnell	" 1028	"	2 00

Amount received for 1897.....\$3,473.86

Amount received from Camp No. 851 to commencement
of 1897..... 56.50

Received from Sale of Books..... 3.00

" " Commissions 47.00

" " Certificates..... 5.00

Total amount received... \$3,585.46

Balance from last report..... 84.65

EXPENDITURES.

(WITH ITEMIZED AND RECEIPTED BILLS.)

1896.

July	15	Miss A. C. Childress account services chief clerk and stenographer.....	\$ 10 00
..	15	Postage stamps (sundry times)....	68 30
..	17	Miss A. C. Childress account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....	5 00
..	17	John P. Hopkins, account printing.....	50 00
Aug.	12	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd. on account printing and stationary.....	50 00
..	12	Postage stamps.....	5 00
..	15	John P. Hopkins on account printing.....	25 00
..	15	Postage stamps	5 00
..	18	Postage stamps	7 00
..	29	Miss Mary Childress, services in full.....	10 00
..	30	Postage stamps	85 00
..	31	Julius Weis, rent offices 2 months.....	30 00
Sept.	16	Miss A. C. Childress, account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....	20 00
..	17	Joe. Ricks, services as porter.....	5 00
..	18	Postage stamps.....	5 00
..	26	Hyppolite Bastile, services with mimeograph &c.	3 50
..	28	Postage stamps.....	75 00
Oct.	20	Postage stamps.....	80 00
Nov.	18	Postage stamps.....	60 00
Dec.	1	Postage stamps.....	7 00
..	5	Postage stamps	6 00
..	17	Postage stamps	45 00
..	24	Postage stamps	3 00

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Jan.	28	Postage stamps	5 00
..	30	Postage stamps	37 50
Feb.	9	Postage stamps.....	5 00
..	20	Postage stamps.....	25 00
Mch.	8	Postage stamps	25 00
..	13	Col. E. H. Lombard, Louisiana Division	28 20
..	13	Miss A. C. Childress.....	10 00
..	17	Expense account Trip to Nashville, arrange for Reunion.....	29 70
..	17	Postage stamps	14 30
..	17	Porter and for office sundries.....	6 00
..	17	Postage stamps.....	25 00
Mch.	17	Miss A. C. Childress, on account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....	10 00
..	25	Roberts & Co., lumber for office shelves.....	5 80

May	25	Postage stamps.....	\$ 30 00
..	25	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., on account stationery and printing.....	25 00
..	25	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.....	25 00
..	25	Julius Weiss, rent of office for two months....	30 00
..	26	Col. James G. Holmes, S. C. Division	47 66
..	26	Col. Junius Davis, N. C. Division	27 86
..	27	Postage stamps.....	5 50
..	27	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.	50 00
..	29	Julius Weiss, rent of office for two months....	30 00
..	30	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., on account stationery and printing.....	25 00
..	30	Postage stamps.....	40 00
April	1	Postage stamps....	100 00
..	1	Hyppolyte Bastile, for services.....	15 90
..	1	Postage stamps....	50 00
..	3	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account of printing.....	50 00
..	5	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., on account stationery and printing.....	25 00
..	5	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.....	25 00
..	5	Julius Weiss, rent of office for two months....	30 00
..	8	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.....	25 00
..	8	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., on account stationery and printing.....	25 00
..	9	Miss A. C. Childress, on account of services as chief clerk and stenographer.....	15 00
..	11	Col. H. A. Newman, Mo. Division	26 90
..	12	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.....	50 00
..	12	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., on account stationery and printing.....	25 00
..	12	Julius Weiss, rent of office for two months....	30 00
..	12	Postage stamps.....	35 00
..	12	The Strobridge Lithograph Co., on account cer- tificate of membership.....	100 00
..	17	Western Union Telegraph Co., for telegrams..	7 15
..	17	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account stationery.....	50 00
..	19	F. F. Hansell & Co., typewriter supplies.....	5 70
..	19	The Strobridge Lithograph Co., on account cer- tificate of membership.....	100 00
..	23	Miss S. H. Priestley, on account services ad- dressing envelopes, mailing, etc.....	30 00
..	24	Miss A. C. Childress, on account services chief clerk and stenographer.....	10 00
..	24	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.....	25 00
..	29	Postage stamps....	30 00
..	30	Hyppolyte Bastile, on account services with mimeograph, etc.....	12 00
May	3	The Strobridge Lithograph Co., on account certificate of membership.....	100 00

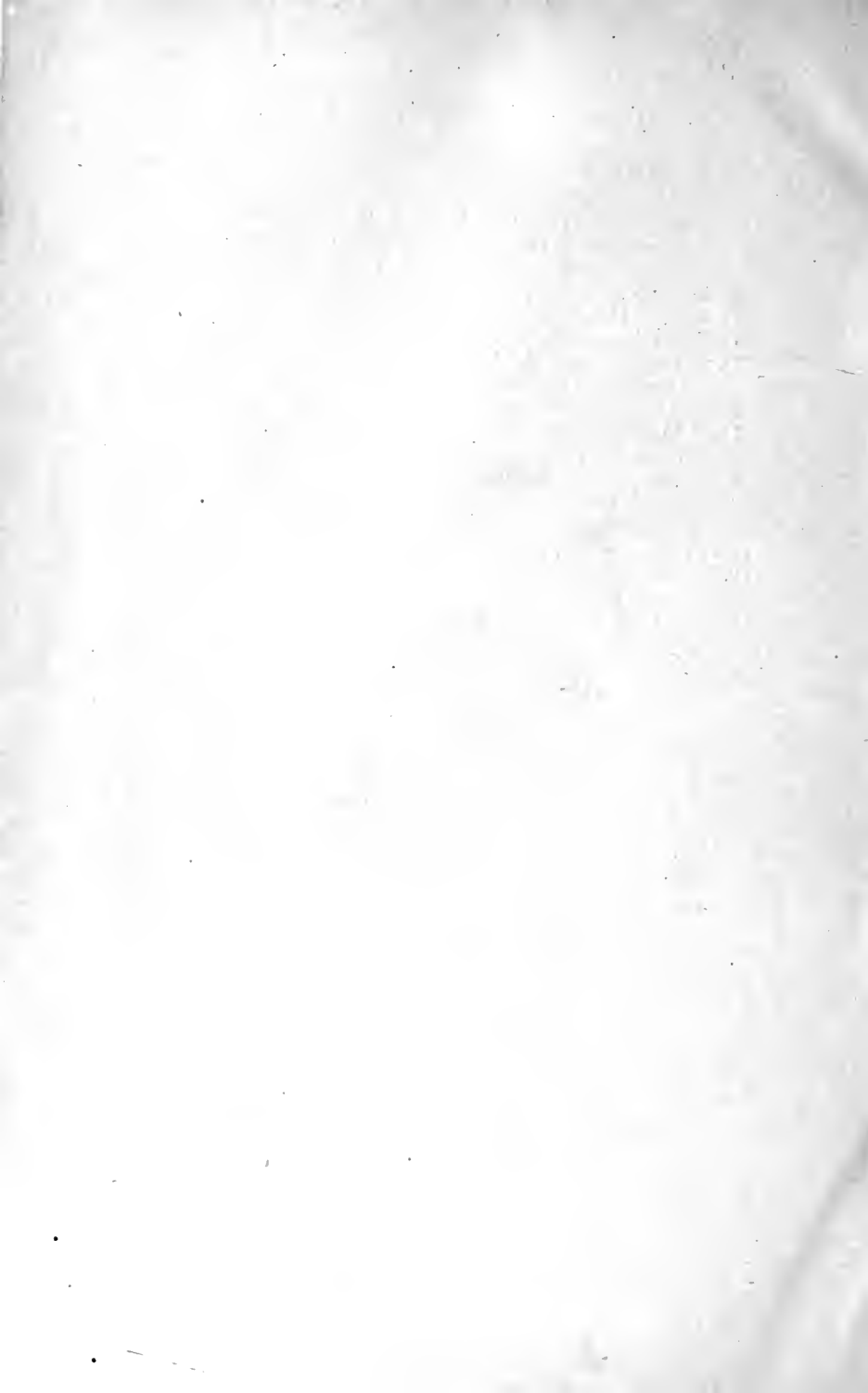
May	4	H. H. Hodgson, typewriter supplies.....\$	1 25
..	4	Miss A. C. Childress, on account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....	50 00
..	4	Postage stamps.....	25 00
..	4	Southern Exprsss Co., freight on wrappers....	2 40
..	5	The Thompson-Morris Co., invoice, mailing cards, etc.....	2 45
..	6	H. H. Hodgson, for ribbon, typewriter.....	1 00
..	8	Jno. P. Hopkins, cn account printing.....	25 00
..	10	Southern Express Co., freight on certificates..	3 45
..	12	Postage stamps.....	27 50
..	13	Adjutant N. S. Henry, returning amount over-paid	2 50
..	14	Cromwell Line, freight on cellular paper.....	4 32
..	14	Capt. J. R. S. Selleck, drayage on cellular paper.	1 00
..	14	E. C. Palmer & Co., 1000 sheets tissue paper..	1 25
..	14	Miss S. H. Priestley, on account services addressing envelopes, mailing, etc.....	30 00
..	14	Miss A. C. Childress, on account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....	100 00
..	19	Postage stamps.....	35 00
May	19	Expense account paid for seal press.....	5 00
..	19	West Union Telegraph Company.....	11 75
..	19	The Strobridge Lithograph Co., balance due on 2000 Certificates.....	140 00
..	19	The Thompson, Morris Co., bills for cellular paper.....	49 88
..	20	Southern Express Co., freight on certificates of membership.....	3 25
..	20	Miss A. C. Childress, on account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....	10 00
..	21	E. C. Palmer & Co., for wrapping paper.....	2 90
..	21	Postage stamps	30 00
..	24	The N. O. Picayune, for advertising.....	90
..	26	Postage stamps.....	75 00
..	27	Southern Express Co., for shipping certificates	2 40
May	27	The Times Democrat for advertising.....	90
..	28	Hyppolite Bastile, account services with Mimeograph, etc	10 00
..	29	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account of printing.....	50 00
..	29	Southern Express Co., frieght on certificate membership.	3 30
..	31	Hyppolite Bastile, on account of services.....	12 00
..	31	Southern Express Co., fretght on certificates membership	1 40
..	31	P. Passera, making out certificates membership	2 50
..	31	Southern Express Co., freight on certificates membership.....	2 40

June	1	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd.....	\$	50	00
..	1	Postage Stamps.....		42	50
..	1	Southern Express Co., freight on certificates..		2	60
..	1	Southern Express Co., freight on certificates membership .. .		3	70
..	4	Postage stamps.....		11	50
..	5	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.....		50	00
..	5	Postage stamps .. .		15	00
..	7	F. F. Hansell & Bro, bill mineograph and typewriter supplies.....		9	70
..	7	N. O. Stencil Works, for rubber stamps.....		2	05
..	7	Postage stamps.....		57	50
..	8	Miss S. H. Priestley, on account addressing envelopes and mailing, etc.....		27	50
..	10	Postage stamps		35	00
..	12	Julius Weis, rent of office for 3 months.....		45	00
..	12	Postage stamps.....		32	50
..	12	C. H. Kuster, on account making out certificates membership.....		8	00
..	14	S. H. Moorman, on account of addressfng envelopes and mailing, etc		22	50
..	16	Postage stamps.....		69	50
..	19	Miss A. C. Childress, account chief clerk and stenographer		100	00
				<hr/>	
Amount expended.....				3478	82
Balance on hand.....				191	29

[OFFICIAL.]

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Examined and approved by
W. A. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman Finance Committee.















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